

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE INGENIERÍA**  
**FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA ELÉCTRICA Y ELECTRÓNICA**



**SISTEMA DE CONTROL PID PARA UNA TINA DE BAÑO DE  
COBRE POR ELECTRÓLISIS**

**INFORME DE SUFICIENCIA**

**PARA OPTAR EL TÍTULO PROFESIONAL DE:**

**INGENIERO ELECTRONICO**

**PRESENTADO POR:**

**JORGE VIVANCO ALVAREZ**

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*Dedico este trabajo a:*

*Mis padres, inspiración plena de lucha y*

*sacrificio,*

*Mis Hermanos, por el apoyo incondicional en*

*mi carrera,*

*Y mis sobrinos esperanza de superación.*

## SUMARIO

El presente trabajo describe la tecnología del Control PID aplicado al baño de cobre por electrólisis , aplicando el control a la corriente que circula entre los electrodos de un proceso electrolítico, considerando la regulación de temperatura de la celda electrolítica, siendo estas variables (corriente y temperatura) las que tienen que controlar para obtener un acabado brillante del baño efectuado.

Se presenta una visión general de los procesos electroquímicos para conseguir el baño de cobre y el motivo de la elección del método a mostrar en este informe, considerando sus ventajas sobre los otros métodos

También se hace un análisis mediante diagramas de bloques del sistema , la demostración y simulación del proceso aplicando el programa MATLAB. La explicación del proceso de control y la programación de microcontroladores para el control de temperatura y de corriente.

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## PROLOGO

Este informe sintetiza el diseño de un sistema de control PID para el proceso de baño de cobre por electrólisis, usando para la simulación el MATLAB. Se usa un microcontrolador programado para el control PID y para generar la señal PWM usando un circuito analógico asociado para regular el voltaje del proceso de electrólisis en forma proporcional al procesamiento PID del decremento o incremento de la corriente.

Para detectar la variación de corriente usamos como sensor una resistencia en serie con el circuito del proceso, cuyo voltaje variable será restado por un voltaje setpoint promedio y tratada esta diferencia por el conversor análogo digital del microcontrolador.

Cuando es complicado obtener un modelo matemático como el caso de este proceso electroquímico, se recomienda usar un modelo matemático de primer orden.

También sería factible, si deseamos controlar el espesor de la capa de cobre, usar las ecuaciones de la Ley de Faraday.

# CAPITULO I

## FORMULACION DEL PROBLEMA

### 1.1 Breve referencia a los procesos de baño de cobre-

#### 1.1.1 Reseña histórica

El término electrólisis procede etimológicamente de "electro" (electricidad) y "lisis" (desatar o romper). Es decir hace referencia al hecho de romper enlaces químicos por acción de la electricidad. Para ello se necesita hacer circular una corriente eléctrica por un electrólito.

Faraday, dió el nombre de electrólitos ( de "litos" = piedra) a las piedras (sales o bases) que fundidas o disueltas conducían la corriente eléctrica. Al recipiente donde las colocaban lo denominaron cuba electrolítica. Para hacer llegar la energía eléctrica desde un generador de corriente continua (pila) utilizaron unos conductores que llamaron "electrodos". Para asignarle el nombre a los electrodos tomaron dos nombres etimológicamente muy acertados. Los eligieron entre otros términos porque eran nombres que sonaban bien. Así eligieron "ánodo" y "cátodo".

#### 1.1.2 Cobreado electroquímico

Operación que consiste en depositar una capa de cobre sobre una superficie. Según el proceso de cobreado se emplea la terminología siguiente:

**Cobreado electrolítico:** deposición electrolítica puede ser:

**Monovalente:** Cobreado cianurado, aminado.

**Bivalente:** cobreado a partir de soluciones de sulfato de cobre, pirofosfato de cobre.

**Cobreado químico :** deposición de cobre por desplazamiento obtenido sobre determinados metales por inmersión en una solución apropiada.



**Cobreado por metalización a pistola**      recubrimiento por proyección de cobre fundido a pistola

**Chapado de cobre:** recubrimiento por aplicación sobre el metal base de una hoja de cobre o aleación de cobre, obteniéndose la adherencia por laminado del conjunto después de tratamientos especiales preparatorio de las superficies.

### **COBRIZADO-**

Frecuentemente, el cobre forma la primera capa en un sistema de capas de recubrimiento, puesto que es fácil depositar en metales y plásticos, ya que presenta una elevada conductividad; además, la capa de cobre es muy resistente, económica de aplicar y forma una buena base adhesiva para otros metales. El cobrizado puede aplicarse a partir de baños alcalinos cianurados y baños ácidos con ácido sulfúrico.

Los dos procesos de cobrizado empleados con más frecuencia son el método de ácido Sulfúrico (sulfatos) y el de cianuro (baño alcalino). El cobrizado ácido con sulfatos, generalmente requiere un control más estricto del baño a fin de mantener los parámetros en el rango óptimo, sin embargo se evita el uso de cianuro. El baño ácido también puede utilizarse como primer revestimiento metalizado en plásticos por su gran ductibilidad.

En un baño ácido el sulfato de cobre ( $\text{CuSO}_4$ ) representa la fuente de iones de cobre que se deposita en la superficie a recubrir. Para este proceso se recomienda sulfato de cobre químicamente puro. El baño de cobre típico contiene sulfato de cobre (250 g/l), ácido sulfúrico (100 g/l), iones de cloruro (<1 g/l) y aditivos de brillo (6 g/l). El ácido sulfúrico sirve para aumentar la conductividad de la solución y para disolver el ánodo de cobre, este ánodo conduce la corriente eléctrica y proporciona los iones de cobre para formar sulfato de cobre. El proceso de cobre ácido se realiza a una temperatura entre 20° y 30°C. Los electrolitos cúpricos de ácido sulfúrico contienen generalmente altas concentraciones de químicos orgánicos auxiliares, pues requieren un mayor control de los parámetros de operación del baño a fin de obtener ciertas características como dureza, nivelación y brillo.

Los baños alcalinos de cobre cianurado operan a una temperatura elevada, de 40 a

60°C, y contienen el cobre aglutinado en forma de complejos cianurados. Este tipo de baños generalmente contienen cianuro de cobre ( 60 g/l ) , cianuro libre (aproximadamente 20 g/l), hidróxido de sodio (20 g/l) y aditivos de brillo (10 g/l).

Por el peligro que representa a la salud humana y al ambiente , al usar baños cianurados, deben respetarse normas especiales referentes a la salud ocupacional y seguridad en el trabajo, y la protección al ambiente, tanto durante el cobrizado como en el manejo y el tratamiento de los residuos y las aguas residuales.

## 1.2-Fundamento teórico-

La electrodeposición consiste en el depósito de una lámina fina de metal de unos 0.02 mm de espesor sobre una superficie conductora de la electricidad, lo que se puede conseguir mediante un proceso de electrólisis .

La electrodeposición de cobre es uno de los ejemplos más sencillos. El metal que se quiere recubrir se coloca como cátodo, y como ánodo se pone un electrodo de cobre. La disolución en que se sumergen ambos electrodos contiene una sal de  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ,como puede ser el  $\text{CuSO}_4$ .

En el ánodo se produce la semirreacción de oxidación:



En el cátodo se produce la semirreacción de reducción:



A medida que se deposita cobre sobre el cátodo, van pasando iones de  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  a la disolución, desde el ánodo, manteniendo constante la concentración de  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  . Por lo tanto, en este proceso no existe una reacción neta, sino que hay simplemente una transferencia de cobre desde el ánodo hasta el cátodo.

La cantidad de sustancias liberadas en los electrodos durante la electrólisis está en relación con la carga total que ha fluído en el circuito eléctrico. Si se observan las semirreacciones de los electrodos, la relación es estequiométrica, como se puede ver en los siguientes ejemplos.

En el proceso catódico, con un mol de iones  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  reaccionan 2 moles de electrones, siendo necesarios 2 Faradays ( 1 faraday,  $9.65 \cdot 10^4$  coulombios, equivale a la carga de 1 mol de electrones) para precipitar 1 mol de cobre metal:

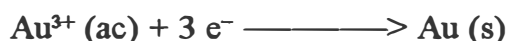


Para cada metal, depende de su semirreacción de reducción, como por ejemplo:

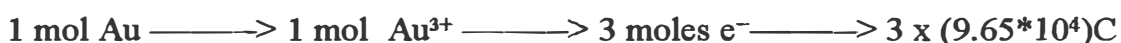


Cuando un mol de electrones reacciona con un mol de iones plata, pasa un Faraday a través del circuito, y un mol de metal plata es depositado en un electrodo:

En el caso del oro:



Con un mol de iones  $\text{Au}^{3+}$  reaccionan 3 moles de electrones, pasando 3 Faradays a través del circuito para provocar la deposición de 1 mol de oro metal:



Por tanto si se conoce la cantidad de sustancia precipitada, se puede saber la cantidad de carga eléctrica que provocó su deposición, según la relación:



El flujo de calor en la celda no es proporcional a la corriente que fluye en la Electrólisis por lo que requiere una relación distinta a la de transferencia de calor.

Para el flujo de corriente se puede usar la ley de Faraday

$$Q = \int I \, dt \quad ; \quad I = \text{Corriente uniforme (Amperios) durante } dt$$

$$Q = I (t_2 - t_1) = nF$$

$n$  = número de equivalentes oxidados o reducidos

$F$  = Faradios

$1F = 96,490 \text{ Coulombs} = 1 \text{ mol de electrones } (6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ electrones})$

$$n = m / m_{\text{eq}}$$

$m$  = peso del material oxidado o reducido

$m_{\text{eq}}$  = peso equivalente expresado en gramos del material.

**Ejemplo 1-** Si se supone eficiencia de 100%, ¿Cuántos coulombs se necesitan para recubrir una pieza metálica con 50gr de Cu a partir de una solución acuosa  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ?

$$n = (m / m_{\text{eq}}) = (50\text{gr} / 31.77\text{gr}) = 1.576$$

$$Q = nF = 1.576 \times 96490 \text{ Coulombs} = 152,000 \text{ Coulombs.}$$

El peso equivalente es sólo la mitad del peso atómico del cobre, debido a que cada ión de cobre requiere dos electrones para reducirse a átomo de cobre.

**Ejemplo 2-** ¿ Cuántos amperios se requieren durante un período de 1000 segundos para recubrir una pieza con 5gr de Ag a partir de una solución de  $\text{Ag}^+$  ?.

$$I = [nF / (t_2 - t_1)] = [(5\text{gr} / 107.88\text{gr}) * 96490 \text{ Coulombs} / 1000 \text{ seg}] = 4.45 \text{ Amp.}$$

**Ejemplo 3-** ¿Cuánto tiempo se requiere para recubrir una pieza metálica con 10gr de oro a partir de una solución de ión áurico ( $\text{Au}^{3+}$ ) con una corriente de 0.5 Amperios?

$$(t_2 - t_1) = (nF / I) = [(10\text{gr} / 65.7\text{gr}) * 96490 / (0.5 \text{ coulombs} / \text{seg})] = 29,400 \text{ seg.}$$

Aquí, debido a que la reacción en el electrodo es  $\text{Au}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Au}$  , el peso equivalente del oro es una tercera parte de su peso atómico.

## **CAPITULO II**

### **MODELO MATEMATICO DEL PROCESO**

#### **2.1 Descripción del sistema**

El sistema consta de dos procesos que son controlados por un  $\mu$ controlador 18F452, los cuales son el control de temperatura y el control de corriente del baño de cobre por electrólisis.

Estamos utilizando el  $\mu$ controlador 18F452 porque la firma Microchip nos está además proporcionando el programa del control PID para este  $\mu$ controlador, y el programa de cálculo matemático. Se usan dos puertos de entrada de señal análoga, una para la muestra de voltaje proporcional a la variación de temperatura y el otro para la muestra de la señal de corriente de la electrólisis. Los modelos matemáticos que usamos son, uno para el control de temperatura que es usado en transferencia de calor para un horno [7], y el otro para el control de corriente que es usado en procesos de transporte de materia como sucede en muchos procesos químicos que es un modelo para un sistema simple de primer orden con retardo

#### **2.2 Estructura modelada de temperatura**

##### **2.2.1 Principios**

La fase a considerarse para el modelamiento del proceso contempla el nivel de temperatura en la tina para obtener un baño de cobre óptimo.

En la figura 2.1 se muestra el esquema representativo de la tina de medición de temperatura

Se trata de diseñar un sistema de lógica programable, capaz de controlar la temperatura en las celdas entre los márgenes comprendidos desde 20°C a 30°C con las siguientes especificaciones:

- Temperatura de consigna seleccionable por programa.
- Detección de temperatura real a base de sensor.

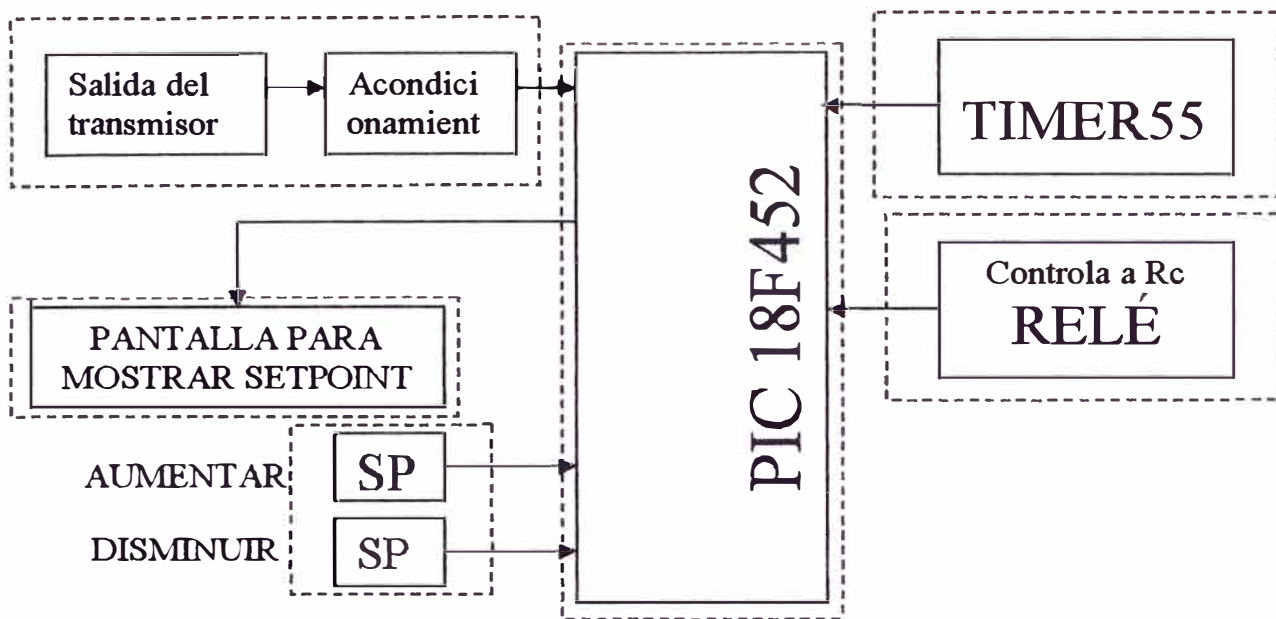


Figura 2.1 Diagrama de bloques del sistema de control

### 2.2.2 Funcionamiento.

Al establecer la temperatura de consigna, y si ésta es superior a la real de la tina ( medida por el sensor y amplificada por la etapa DC), el relé de estado sólido se cierra permitiendo la aplicación de tensión a la resistencia calefactora  $R_c$ , lo que produce el calentamiento de la tina y la consiguiente elevación de su temperatura . Esta temperatura, convertida en tensión continua, es comparada por el  $\mu C$  con la temperatura de referencia (consigna), hasta que ambas coinciden. En este momento, el  $\mu C$  realiza la apertura del relé a través de la línea T0, de esta forma, se deja de aplicar la tensión de la fuente a la resistencia calefactora, permitiendo el enfriamiento de la tina y comenzando de nuevo la secuencia.

En definitiva, sí :

- Temperatura de consigna  $>$  Temperatura real  $\rightarrow R_c$  activada (ON)
- Temperatura de consigna  $<$  Temperatura real  $\rightarrow R_c$  desconectada (OFF).

### 2.2.3 Elección del sensor de temperatura en la tina.

Se ha elegido el sensor LM335 que es un sensor de temperatura de estado sólido que posee una sensibilidad de  $10\text{mV}/^\circ\text{K}$ , se usa en el caso de aplicaciones en las que se necesita medir temperaturas comprendidas entre  $-10$  y  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , su diseño es similar al zener de dos terminales. Ver figura 2.2.

En la hoja de datos correspondiente al sensor LM335, se observa que la sensibilidad del dispositivo es de  $10\text{ mV}/^\circ\text{K}$ , sin embargo en caso de esta aplicación lo que se desea es

medir grados Celsius. La relación que existe entre grados Kelvin y grados Celsius es la siguiente:

Una elevación de 1 grado en la escala Kelvin es igual a una elevación de 1 grado en la escala Celsius y el punto de congelación del agua es de 0°C y equivale a 273°K.

- Rango de temperatura de – 10 a 100°C

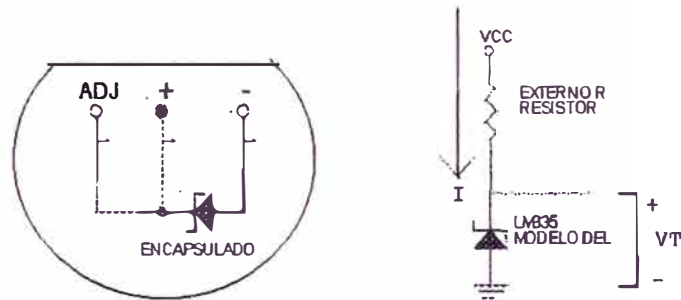


Figura 2.2 Símbolo del sensor

#### 2.2.4 Diseño del Circuito de Acondicionamiento de la Señal (CAS)

Condiciones:

- El margen del ADC está entre 0V y 5 V .
- La salida del CAS debe ser lineal es decir cuando la salida del CAS es 0°C la entrada en el ADC es 0 V, cuando la salida del CAS mide 10°C , la entrada del ADC es 1V y así sucesivamente hasta llegar a los 50°C, en cuyo caso la salida del CAS o entrada del ADC es de 5V.

Ecuación que representa el sensor

En la figura 2.3 se muestra una gráfica de voltaje de salida del sensor LM335 en función de la temperatura.

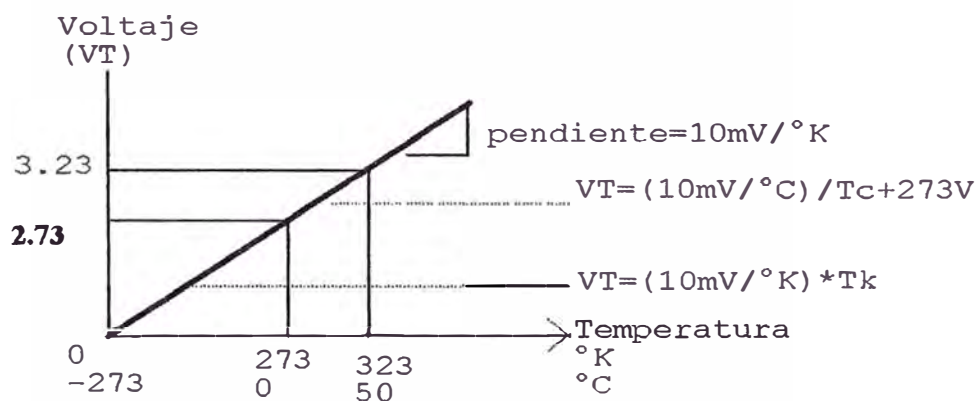


Figura. 2.3 Gráfica del voltaje en función de las características de temperatura

La pendiente de la línea equivale a la sensibilidad del dispositivo: 10 mV/°K por lo tanto, el voltaje de salida expresado en °K es el siguiente:

$$V_T = (10mV / ^\circ k) * (T_{ent} ^\circ K)$$

En la cual T es la temperatura en °k a 273 °k ( °0 C), el voltaje de salida del sensor es :

$$V_T = (10mV / ^\circ k) * 273^\circ k = 2.73V$$

Como se puede observar en la figura 2.3

Ahora es posible expresar el voltaje de salida del sensor en grados Celsius como en la siguiente ecuación .

$$V_T = (10 mV / ^\circ c) * (T_{ENT} ^\circ c) + 2.73$$

Donde T, es la entrada expresada en grados Celsius . En el caso de esta aplicación a 0°C  $V_T = 2.73V$ , a 50°C  $V_T = 3.23 V$ . Este es el margen de entrada correspondiente al circuito de acondicionamiento de la señal(CAS)

El margen de salida del CAS viene a ser el margen de entrada al ADC, el cual está comprendido entre 0V y 5 V.

En la figura 2.4 siguiente se muestra un diagrama de bloques de este sistema de adquisición de datos para medición de temperatura.



Figura 2.4 Bloques que describen el comportamiento de la adquisición de datos

En base a información de que se dispone sobre el sensor y el convertidor ADC, se grafican las características de entrada / salida del CAS en la figura 2.6, se muestra esta gráfica. Los valores de salida del CAS se grafican en el eje Y, hay que tener presente que estos valores corresponden al margen de voltaje del convertidor de 0 a 5V los valores de entrada del CAS se grafican en el eje X, estos valores son los del margen del sensor – 2.73 a 3.23 V en el caso de esta aplicación.

La pendiente de la recta es :

$$m = \frac{(5-0)}{(3.23-2.73)} = 10 = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta V_T} \quad (2.1)$$



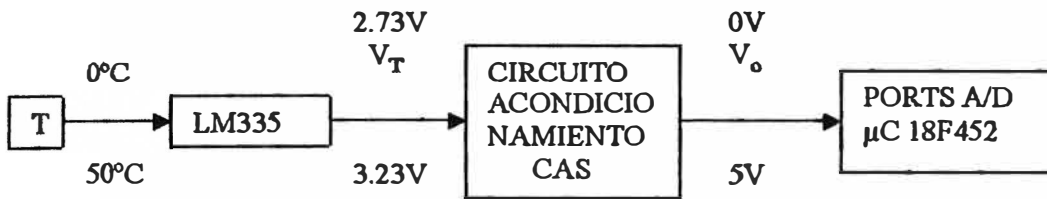


Figura 2.5 Diagrama de bloques del sistema para medida de temperatura

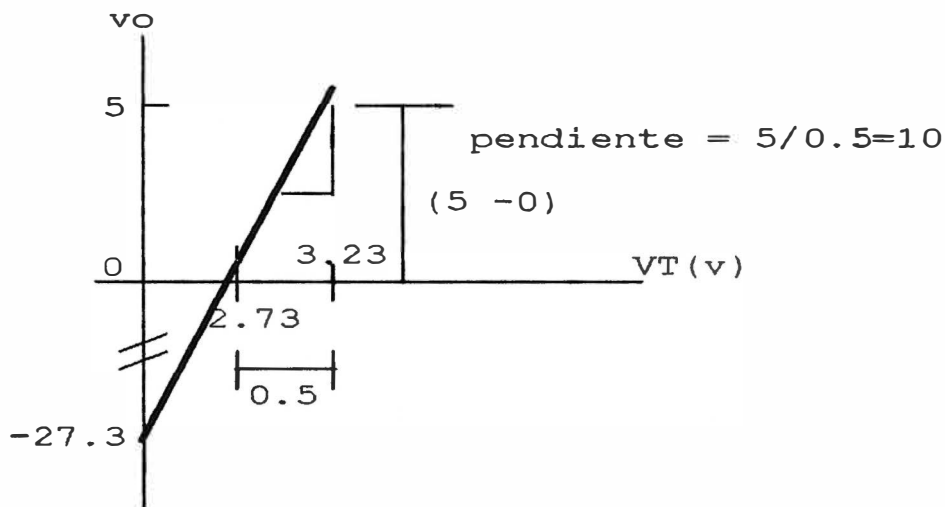


Figura 2.6 Las características de entrada – salida para el CAS

El valor de 10, es la ganancia por la que hay que multiplicar  $V_T$ , la desviación de cd se encuentra con solo elegir un punto de la línea y sustituirlo en la ecuación de una línea recta .

$$Y = mx + b \quad (2.2)$$

Después de elegir un par de coordenadas ( 2.73,0) se obtiene :

$$0 = ( 10 ) ( 2.73 ) + b$$

Resolviendo la ecuación anterior para b se obtiene :

$$b = -27.3 \text{ V}$$

Por lo tanto, la ecuación de voltaje de salida del CAS es :

$$V_o = (10) * V_T - 27.3 \text{ V} \quad (2.3)$$

Si bien la desviación de cd es de  $-27.3 \text{ V}$ , el voltaje de salida ,  $V_o$ , no toma este valor debido que el margen de  $V_T$  esta comprendido entre 2.73 y 3.23 V, este margen de  $V_T$  limita el valor de  $V_o$  de 0V a 5 V.

c) Circuito acondicionador.

d) Una vez obtenido la ecuación del CAS expresado en la forma  $y = mx + b$ , se desea diseñar un circuito en que la ganancia de 10 y la desviación de  $-27.3$  V se defina de manera independiente. La solución no está en un sumador no inversor puesto que en este, la ganancia y la desviación no se pueden definir de manera independiente. Lo que se necesita es un amplificador operacional como el que se muestra en la figura 2.7.

Un amplificador inversor de ganancia  $-1$ , seguido por un sumador inversor. La ecuación de voltaje de salida del sumador es :

$$V_O = \frac{-R_F}{R_4} * (-V_T) - \frac{R_F * E_{cd}}{R_6} \quad (2.4)$$

$$y = mx + b$$

Donde :  $R_F/R_4 = 10$  si se elige  $R_4 = 10K$  entonces  $R_F = R_5 = 100K$ .

También correlacionando los términos correspondientes a la desviación de  $E_{cd}$  de la ecuación se tiene:  $(-R_F / R_6) * E_{cd} = -27.3$  (2.5)

suponiendo que se conecta  $E_{cd}$  a la fuente de  $+15V$ . Dado que  $R_F = 100k$  entonces  $R_6 = 54.9K$  (2.6)

Observese que  $E_{cd}$  es un voltaje positivo y que  $V_T$  es un voltaje negativo que está a la entrada del sumador inversor. Dado que el LM335 genera un voltaje positivo,  $V_T$ , el amplificador inversor con ganancia de  $-1$  se utiliza para generar  $-V_T$ , como se muestra en el circuito completo de la figura 2.7 .

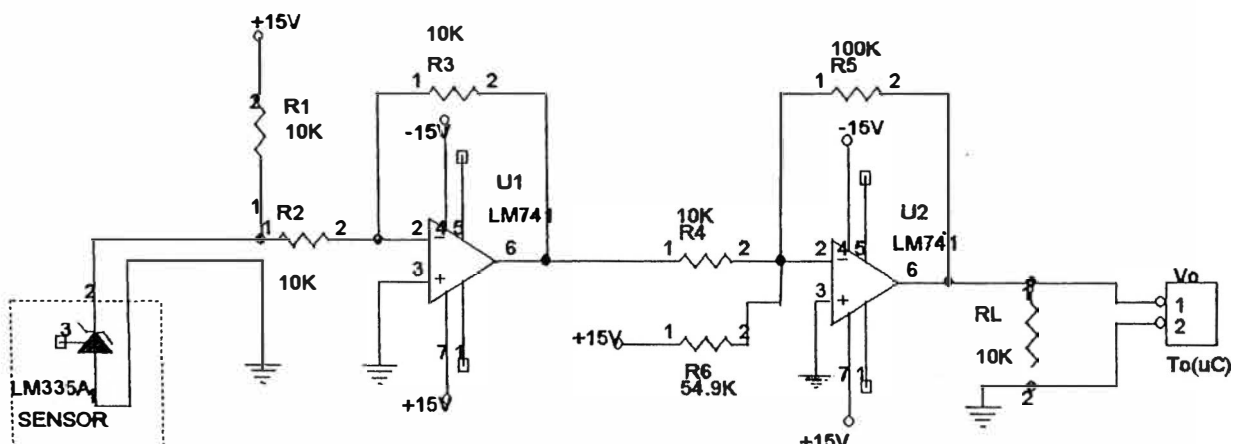


Figura 2.7 Diseño del CAS acorde al sistema de medición de temperatura

### 2.2.5 Construcción de la sonda de prueba

Se utiliza un tubo metálico o de vidrio sellado, como muestra en la figura 2.8

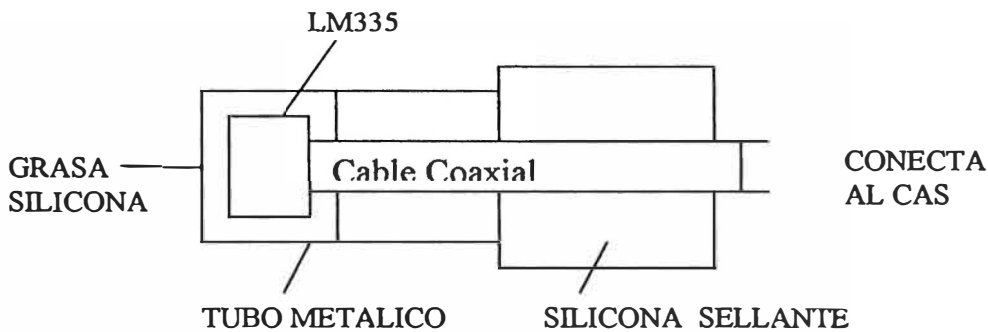


Figura 2.8 Disposición de la sonda

La grasa de silicona que rodea al sensor LM335 garantiza una adecuada transferencia de calor. El otro extremo del tubo se cierra con sellante de silicona de alta temperatura para evitar la entrada del líquido. La sonda se conecta al sistema a través de un cable coaxial.

### 2.2.6 Modelo del proceso de medición de temperatura

Considerando la tina mostrada en la figura 2.9 para realizar el baño de cobre, es necesario controlar la temperatura con precisión, para esto es necesario conocer las características térmicas de la tina.

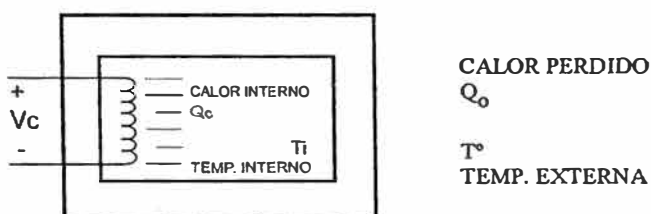


Figura 2.9 Disposición de la tina

Asumiendo que el calor interno dentro de la tina es igual en todo el recinto, el calor entregado a la tina se modela de la siguiente forma:

El flujo de energía neta a una sustancia afecta a la temperatura de la sustancia de acuerdo con

$$C \frac{d(T_i - T_o)}{dt} = Q_c - Q_e \quad (2.7)$$

$$Q_c = \frac{V_c^2}{R_c} \quad (2.8)$$

$$Q_e = \frac{T_i - T_o}{R_e} \quad (2.9)$$

Donde:  $T_i$  = Temperatura interior en °K ó en °C

$T_o$  = Temperatura exterior en °K ó en °C

$Q_c$  = Flujo de calor interno en J/s o Watt

$Q_e$  = Flujo de pérdida en J/s ó Watt

$C$  = es la capacidad térmica en J/ °K

$R_e$  = es la resistencia térmica en °K/Watt ó °K/(J/s)

$R_c$  = resistencia eléctrica en ohmios

$V_c$  = voltaje de calefacción

En este caso se usará la temperatura expresada en °C.

Considerando constante la temperatura externa en la tina se puede expresar la dinámica de la tina como:

$$\frac{dT_i}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_e C} T_i = \frac{T_o}{R_e C} + \frac{V_c^2}{R_c C} \quad (2.10)$$

y cuando  $T_i$  alcanza su estado estacionario

$$T_i = T_o + \frac{R_e}{R_c} V_c^2 \quad (2.11)$$

Los datos de respuesta transitoria son rápidos y relativamente fáciles de obtener. Son representativos de las señales naturales a las cuales está expuesto el sistema, y así un modelo basado sobre estos datos puede ser una base confiable para el diseño de un sistema de control.

La tabla 2.3 contiene datos experimentales de la caída de temperatura cuando se desconecta la tina y la tabla 2.4 tabula el tiempo de calentamiento versus la temperatura del interior en estado estable, para ambas tablas la temperatura ambiente es de 30 ° C.

Tabla 2.3 Datos de caída de temperatura.

| <u>Tiempo</u> | <u>Temperatura(°C)</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 14:23:10      | 120.0                  |
| 14:31:00      | 108.0                  |
| 14:39:30      | 92.0                   |
| 14:48:35      | 80.5                   |
| 15:05:00      | 63.0                   |
| 15:34:00      | 40.5                   |

Tabla 2.4 Temperatura de la tina en estado estable.

| <u>Tiempo</u> | <u>Temperatura(°C)</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 9.8           | 34.1                   |
| 20.0          | 50.5                   |
| 29.5          | 74.0                   |
| 40.0          | 110.0                  |

La curva exponencial  $120 e^{-t/\tau}$  obtenida con los datos de la tabla 2.3, permite calcular su constante de tiempo,  $\tau = ReC = 3000$  seg.

La curva cuadrática obtenida con los datos de la tabla 2.4, permite obtener la relación

$$K_b = \frac{Re}{Rc} = 0.05 \quad (2.12)$$

La dinámica de la tina resulta:

$$\frac{dT_i(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3000}T_i(t) + \frac{1}{3000}T_o(t) + \frac{1}{60000}V_c^2 = f(T_i, T_o, V_c) \quad (2.13)$$

$$\theta_i = T_i, \theta_o = T_o, V_c = V_c$$

Luego la ecuación diferencial del proceso:

$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3000}\theta_i + \frac{1}{3000}\theta_o + \frac{1}{60000}V_c^2 = f(\theta_i, \theta_o, V_c) \quad (2.14)$$

definiendo las variables:

$$x = \theta_i, \quad V = \theta_0, \quad U = V_c$$

Se puede escribir la ecuación (2.14) como:

$$x = -\frac{1}{3000}x + \frac{1}{3000}V + \frac{1}{60000}U^2 = f(x, U, V) \quad (2.15)$$

la salida es:

$$y = \theta_i = x = h(x, u, w) \quad (2.16)$$

La ecuación linealizada del proceso se encuentra aplicando el jacobiano para el punto de operación  $\bar{\theta}_i = 50^\circ C$ ,  $\bar{\theta}_0 = 30^\circ C$ ,  $\bar{V}_c = 20 Volt$ .y considerando las variables residuales:

$$x = \theta_i - \bar{\theta}_i, \quad u = V_c - \bar{V}_c, \quad v = \theta_0 - \bar{\theta}_0$$

Así: la ecuación de estado:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_{\bar{x}} x + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_{\bar{u}} u + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial V} \right)_{\bar{v}} v \\ x &= -\frac{1}{3000}x + \frac{2}{60000}U \Big|_{\bar{u}=\bar{V}_c=20} u + \frac{1}{3000}v \\ \dot{x} &= -\frac{1}{3000}x + \frac{1}{1500}u + \frac{1}{3000}v \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -(1/3000), \quad B = (1/1500), \quad E = (1/3000)$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Ev \quad (2.17)$$

La ecuación de salida:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)_{\bar{x}} x + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)_{\bar{u}} u + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \right)_{\bar{w}} w \\ y &= 1x + 0u + 0w \\ C_c &= 1, \quad D_c = 0, \quad F_c = 0 \\ y &= C_c x \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

## CAPITULO III

### LINEALIZACION Y DISCRETIZACION

#### 3.1 Linealización de la Dinámica de la Tina

Para efectos de linealización se definen las siguientes variables residuales :

$$\theta_i(t) = T_i - T_i^o \quad (3.1)$$

$$\theta_o(t) = T_o - T_o^o \quad (3.2)$$

$$v_c = V_c - V_c^o \quad (3.3)$$

Luego, la ecuación no lineal 2.15 puede ser linealizada empleando el jacobiano para el punto de operación:

$$T_i^o = 50^{\circ}C \quad T_o^o = 30^{\circ}C \quad V_c^o = 20V \quad (3.4)$$

resultando:

$$\frac{d\theta_i(t)}{dt} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial T_i} \right]_{T_i^o} \theta_i + \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial T_o} \right]_{T_o^o} \theta_o + \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial V_c} \right]_{V_c^o} v_c \quad (3.5)$$

$$\frac{d\theta_i(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{3000} \theta_i(t) + \frac{1}{3000} \theta_o + \frac{1}{1500} V_c \quad (3.6)$$

El sistema resultante es de primer orden:

- La representación linealizada en el espacio de estado, sin la presencia de parámetros variantes en el tiempo, es el siguiente:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Ew \quad (3.7)$$

$$y = Cx + Du + Fv \quad (3.8)$$

donde

A = matriz de estado,      B = matriz de control,      E = matriz de disturbios de estado .

C = matriz de salida de los estados,      D = matriz de salida de las entradas.

F = matriz de disturbios en las salidas.

Sin la presencia de disturbios se puede hacer:  $v = w = 0$

### 3.1.1 Controlabilidad y Observabilidad

Para que un proceso sea completamente controlable, y la matriz de controlabilidad sólo contenga filas y columnas independientes, se debe cumplir que :

$$\text{Rango}(M) = \text{rango} ([B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{N-1} \ B]) = n$$

Donde  $n$  es el orden del proceso.

Para que el proceso dinámico sea observable, la matriz de observabilidad  $N$  debe cumplir:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rango} [N] &= n \\ N &= [C \ CA \ \dots \ CA^{n-1}]^T \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

### 3.1.2 Ecuación de Estado Discreta

Para un tiempo discreto  $K = t/T$  y asumiendo que entre muestras la señal de control  $u$  es constante, luego para una señal de entrada  $u(t) = u(KT)$ ,  $KT < (K+1)T$  se obtienen las ecuaciones de estado discretas y de salida:

$$X(K+1) = G x(K) + H u(K) \quad (3.10)$$

$$Y(K) = C x(K) + D u(K) \quad (3.11)$$

Donde:

$$G = \phi(T) = e^{AT} \quad H = \left[ \int_0^T \phi(\lambda) d\lambda \right] B \quad (3.12)$$

## 3.2 Simulación de la respuesta del modelo discreto

Las matrices del proceso en tiempo discreto, así como la respuesta del proceso se han determinado usando el programa Matlab, según puede apreciarse en el archivo de nombre TINA.m

```
% TINA.m
```

```
A= [-1/3000];
```

```
B= [1/1500];
```

```
C= [1];
```

```
D= [0];
```

```
E= [1/3000];
```

```
% CONTROLABILIDAD Y OBSERVABILIDAD DEL PROCESO
```



```

r AB = rank(ctrb(A,B));

% r AB = 1

% Completamente controlable

rAC = rank(observ(A,C)) ; % rAC = 1 => Completamente observable

eigA = eig(A);          % COMPUTA EIGENVALORES

% eigA = A= -1/3000;

%   CONVERSION AL ESPACIO DISCRETO

T=10;                  % TIEMPO DE MUESTREO

[G,H,C,D]=c2dm(A,B,C,D,T,'zoh');

[G,F,C,D]=c2dm(A,E,C,D,T,'zoh');

%   ECUACION DE ESTADO DISCRETA

%   Teta(K+1)=G*Teta(K)+H*vc(K)+F*Teta_o

eigG = eig(G);

eigH = eig(H);

eigF = eig(F);

% eigG = G = 0.9967;   % POR SER PROCESO DE PRIMER ORDEN

% G = 0.9967; H = 0.0067; F = 0.0333;

%   RESPUESTAS AL ESCALON

[Y , X ,t] = step(A,B,C,D);

[YY,XX] = dstep(G,H,C,D);

tt = linspace(0,size(YY,1)*T,size(YY,1));

subplot(211)

plot(t,Y); grid

ylabel('Y(t)')

```

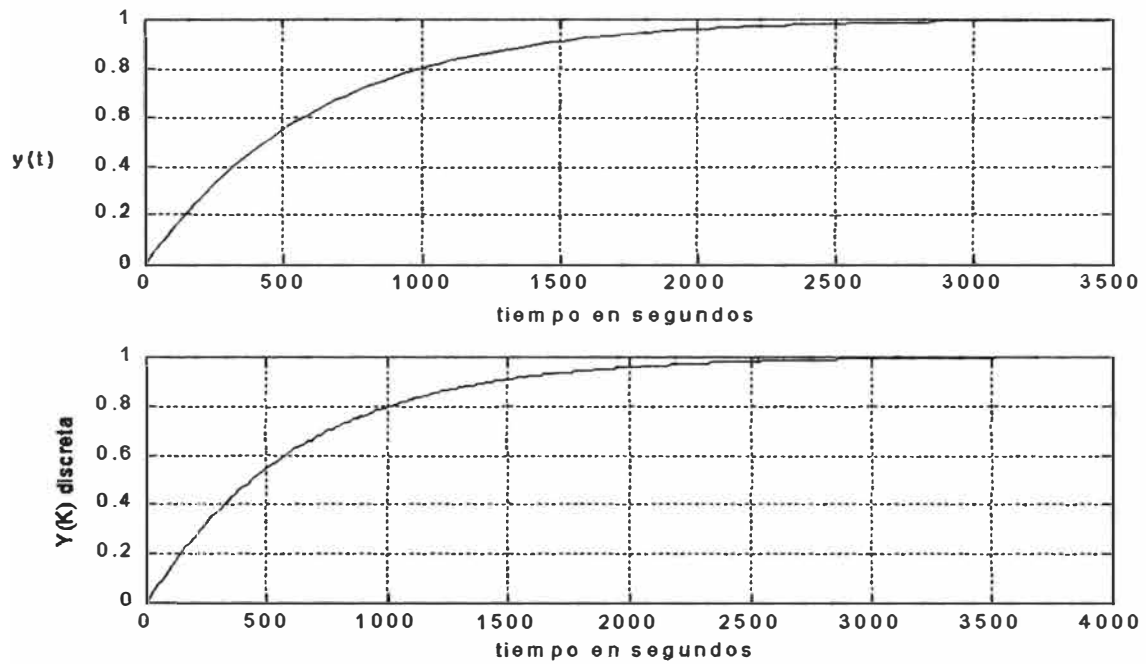
```
xlabel('tiempo en segundos')
```

```
subplot(212)
```

```
plot(tt,YY); grid
```

```
xlabel('tiempo en segundos')
```

```
ylabel('Y(K) discreta')
```



**Figura 3.1. Respuesta al escalón de la temperatura interior de la tina de baño de cobre.**

## CAPITULO IV

### CONTROL PID EN TIEMPO DISCRETO

#### 4.1 Introducción al control PID en tiempo discreto

El algoritmo de control PID es bastante usado para mantener las variables del proceso (mediciones) en un valor predeterminado (setpoint).

El control de temperatura es la forma más común de un control de lazo cerrado. Por ejemplo, en un sistema simple de control de temperatura de una caldera se desea mantener la temperatura en un valor determinado (setpoint),  $s(t)$ . La salida de control fija el estado de la válvula del actuador para aplicar menos calor a la caldera, si es que la temperatura momentánea dentro de la caldera es mayor que la del setpoint, y más calor si la temperatura es menor.

Mediante el algoritmo PID se calcula la salida con la adición de tres términos. Un término es proporcional al error (el error está definido como el setpoint menos el valor momentáneo de la medición). El segundo término es proporcional a la integral del error sobre el tiempo, y el tercer término es proporcional a la velocidad del cambio (primera derivada) del error. La forma general de la ecuación de un controlador PID en forma análoga es:

$$M(t) = K_p * (e(t) + K_i \int e(t) dt + K_d de(t)/dt)$$

Donde :

$M(t)$  : salida de control

$K_p$  : ganancia proporcional

$K_i$  : constante de integración

$K_d$  : constante de derivación

$s(t)$  : setpoint momentáneo

$x(t)$  : valor momentáneo de la variable medida

$e(t)$  : error en función del tiempo =  $s(t) - x(t)$

Los valores de las constantes  $K_p$ ,  $K_i$  y  $K_d$  se deben definir según el comportamiento de control que se desee tener. La constante  $K_i$  es conocida en muchos libros como  $(1/K_i)$ . Sólo es cuestión de fijar adecuadamente las unidades. La versión  $K_i$  presentada aquí, se prefiere debido a que un aumento de  $K_i$  origina también un aumento de la acción de la ganancia integrativa, así como lo hacen también  $K_p$  y  $K_d$  con la ganancia proporcional y la ganancia derivativa respectivamente.

El término proporcional de la ecuación del PID contribuye con un monto de la salida de control, proporcional al error momentáneo del proceso. Mientras más grande sea el valor de  $K_p$ , mas fuerte reaccionará el sistema a la diferencia entre el setpoint y la temperatura momentánea. Un controlador PID puede ser usado como un simple controlador proporcional haciendo los valores  $K_i$  y  $K_d$  igual a cero.

Un control proporcional simple no toma en cuenta los cambios de carga en el proceso bajo control.

La parte integral del controlador adiciona a la salida de control un término que es proporcional a la suma de todos los errores previos del proceso en el sistema. Mientras haya un error en el proceso, el término integral incrementará más y más la salida de control hasta que la suma de todos los errores previos sea cero. El término “reset rate” es usado para describir la acción integrativa de un controlador PID.

La parte derivativa del controlador PID adiciona a la salida de control un valor proporcional a la velocidad de cambio del error del proceso, esto da como resultado que la respuesta al control sea más rápida.

El algoritmo de un controlador PID empleado en una computadora ( $\mu$ procesador), esta basado en la teoría de control en tiempo discreto. La ecuación equivalente del PID en tiempo discreto es:

$$m(i) = K_p * [e(i) + T * K_i \sum e(k) + (k_d / T) * (e(i) - e(i-1))]$$

donde:

$T$  : intervalo de muestreo

$e(i)$  : error en el  $i$ -avo intervalo de muestreo

$e(i-1)$ : error en el intervalo de muestreo anterior

$m(i)$  : salida de control

$K_p$  : cte. Proporcional

$K_i$  : cte. de integración

$K_d$  : cte. de derivación

Vemos que el término integral ha sido reemplazado por una sumatoria y el término derivativo por una aproximación de ecuaciones de diferencia de primer orden. En la práctica actual, los términos de diferencia de primer orden,  $[e(i)-e(i-1)]$ , son muy susceptibles a los problemas de ruido.

Un problema común en los sistemas de control discretos se origina por la sumatoria de los términos de error debido a la acción integral de la ecuación de control. Si un proceso mantiene un error por un largo periodo de tiempo, es posible que la sumatoria forme un valor numérico muy grande que saturará la salida del D/A, y deberá pasar un tiempo bien grande hasta que este valor esté otra vez dentro de los límites de saturación del D/A.

Como se puede apreciar, el algoritmo matemático para implementar en un procesador un controlador PID discreto es bien sencillo. Sólo hay que tomar en cuenta adicionalmente, la velocidad de procesamiento del procesador, la longitud de los datos, cálculo matemático (punto fijo o punto flotante) y la cantidad de memoria a emplear.

#### 4.2 Diseño del sistema de control PID del baño de cobre

El Microcontrolador 18F452 con la salida del sensor de temperatura acondicionada compara con el setpoint de temperatura y controla un relé de comando del calefactor.

El Microcontrolador 18F452 con la rutina PID\_main.asm recibe la señal análoga de la muestra de voltaje que es proporcional a la corriente de la electrólisis y la compara con el setpoint adecuado convirtiendo la diferencia en un dato digital que actualiza la variable error0:error1, tanto como el pid\_stad1 signo del error, entonces realiza el control PID discreto y el resultado es puesto en la variable pid\_out0:pid\_out2, con el bit de signo de pid\_stad1. El valor en pid\_out0:pid\_out2 es convertido al correcto valor (PWM) que puede ser aplicado a la planta que para este caso es una planta de primer orden  $G(s) = [k / (1 + \tau s)] * e^{-sL}$ .

Experimentalmente aplicando una señal de escalón se puede ver la respuesta del proceso y con los parámetros que se obtienen L y T por intermedio de las tablas de Ziegler-Nichols para la sintonización de un controlador PID, el método de la curva de reacción se obtienen los parámetros  $K_p$ ,  $K_i$  y  $K_d$  que requiere el controlador PID discreto del  $\mu C$  18F452.

### 4.3 Simulación del sistema de control PID

#### El sistema a controlar

Para comenzar abordaremos el problema del control de un sistema simple de primer orden con retardo, definido por la función de transferencia.

$$G(s) = \frac{k}{1 + \tau s} e^{-sL}$$

donde  $k$  representa la ganancia estática del sistema,  $\tau$  es su constante de tiempo y  $L$  es el retardo del mismo.

Este tipo de sistemas, a pesar de su sencillez, modelan bastante bien una amplia clase de sistemas dinámicos que involucran generalmente fenómenos de transporte de materia como sucede en muchos procesos químicos, térmicos y muchos otros muy comunes en la industria de procesos.

Comenzaremos viendo la respuesta de este sistema a lazo abierto ante una entrada en escalón, y para ello construiremos el siguiente sistema en SIMULINK.

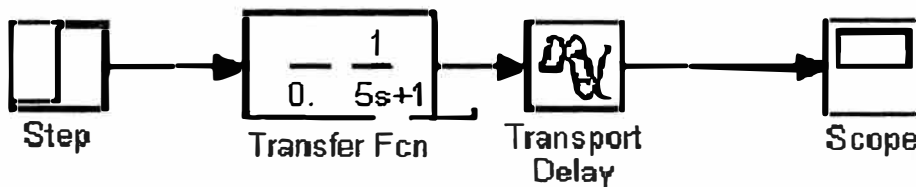


Figura 4.1 Respuesta al escalón de Sistema de primer orden a lazo abierto con SIMULINK

para un sistema con los siguiente parámetros:  $2 = k$ ,  $\tau = 0.5s$  y  $L=0.8 s$ .

En la simulación observaremos la respuesta esperada, es decir la respuesta de un sistema de primer orden con un retardo de 0.8 segundos respecto a la entrada en escalón marcada.

#### Controlador PID

El controlador PID es una estructura de control en la que la señal de control del proceso se expresa en función del error,  $e(t) = y_{\text{ref}}(t) - y(t)$ , según la expresión estandar:

$$u(t) = K_p \left( e(t) + \int_0^t K_i e(\tau) d\tau + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right)$$

donde  $K_p$ ,  $K_i$  y  $K_d$  corresponden respectivamente a las constantes Proporcional, Integral y Derivativa del controlador.

La expresión anterior puede igualmente expresarse como la siguiente función de transferencia del controlador PID.

$$K(s) = \frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_p \left( 1 + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s \right)$$

Esta función de transferencia puede implementarse en SIMULINK

Es posible construir la estructura del PID partiendo de bloques elementales de SIMULINK del siguiente modo:

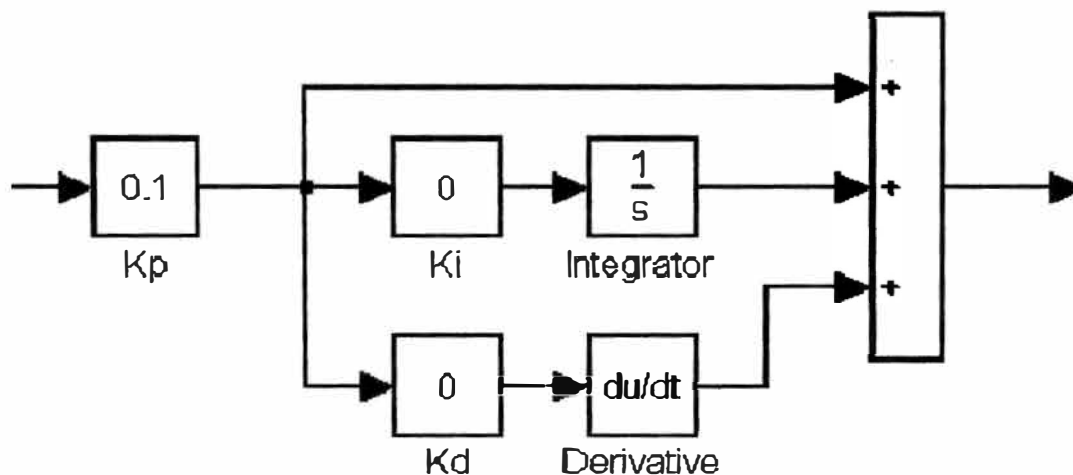


Figura 4.2 Estructura PID con bloques elementales de SIMULINK

Esta estructura será la que emplearemos en lo sucesivo.

## Control a lazo cerrado.

Para comprobar la influencia del controlador PID en el sistema propuesto construiremos la siguiente estructura de control realimentada.

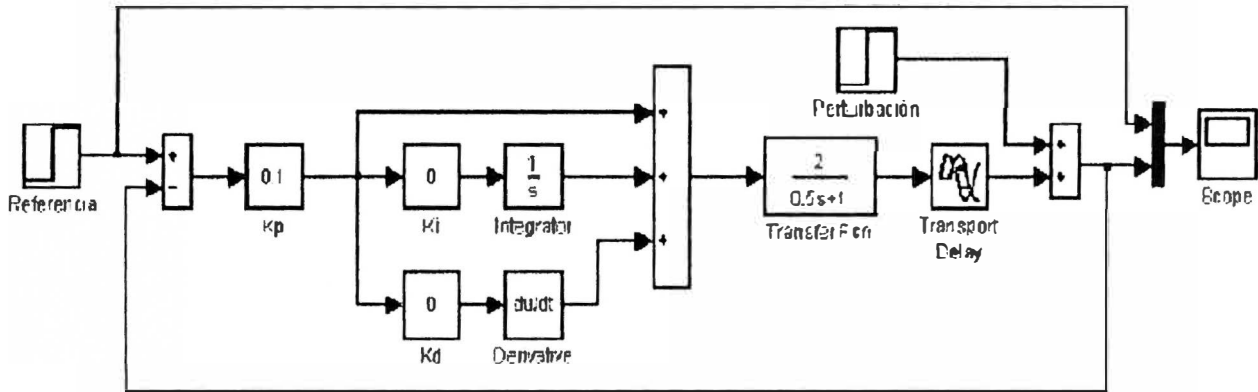


Figura 4.3 Respuesta al escalón de sistema de primer orden a lazo cerrado con SIMULINK

Esta estructura representa un control PID clásico que incluye el controlador en la cadena directa del sistema.

## Ajuste del PID. Reglas del Ziegler-Nichols.

Para un ajuste inicial del controlador anterior, emplearemos las conocidas reglas de Ziegler-Nichols.

### Primer método de Ziegler-Nichols

Las características del sistema estudiado permite emplear el método de respuesta a escalón de Ziegler-Nichols que caracteriza un sistema mediante dos parámetros,  $L$  y  $T$ , obtenidos a partir de la respuesta a lazo abierto del mismo como representa la figura 4.4.

Según este procedimiento de sintonización los parámetros del controlador pueden obtenerse de acuerdo con las expresiones de la siguiente tabla.



| Controlador | $K_p$            | $K_i$           | $K_d$  |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| P           | $\frac{T}{L}$    | 0               | 0      |
| PI          | $0.9\frac{T}{L}$ | $\frac{0.3}{L}$ | 0      |
| PID         | $1.2\frac{T}{L}$ | $\frac{1}{2L}$  | $0.5L$ |

Tabla 4.1: Parámetros del PID según el método de respuesta a Escalón de Ziegler-Nichols

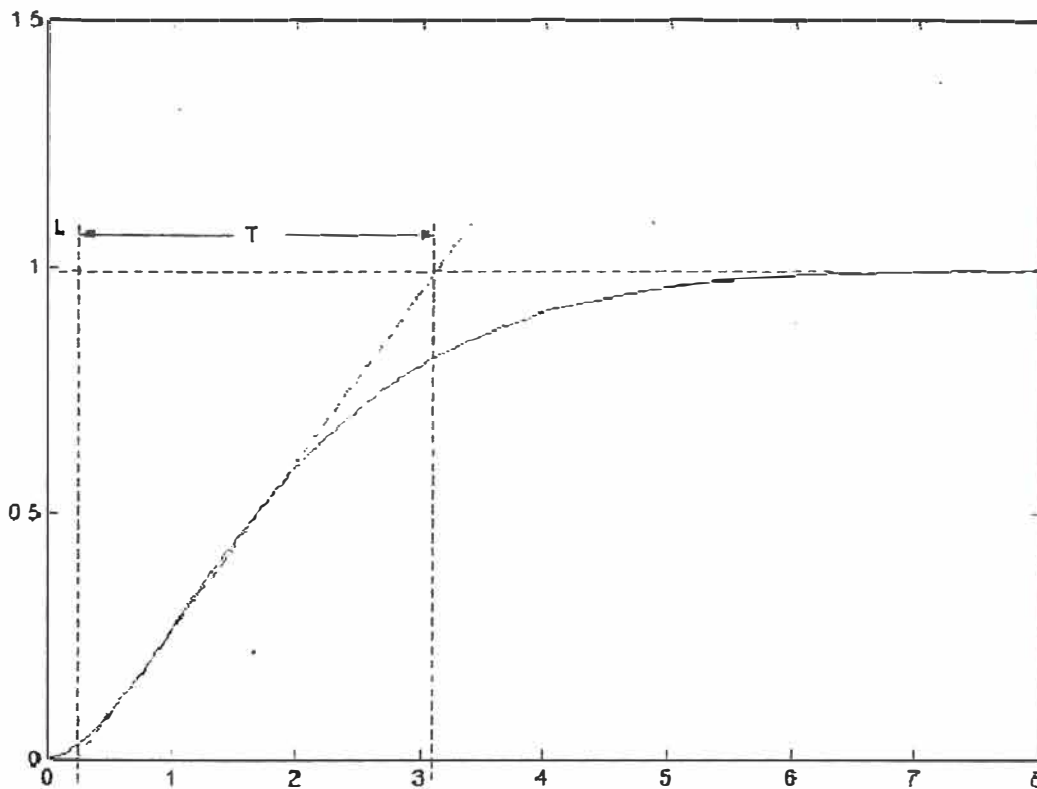


Figura 4.4 Parámetros L y T de la Respuesta al escalón del Sistema de primer orden a lazo abierto obtenidos con SIMULINK

De este modo a partir de la respuesta a lazo abierto del sistema, calcularemos los controladores P, PI y PID apropiados para nuestro sistema.

## CONVERSION ANALOGA /DIGITAL CON PIC 18F452

Para sensar la señal analoga, diferenciarla con un setpoint y tenerla en forma digital y luego esa señal tratarla con controlador PID (PIDInt).

LIST P=18F8452

INCLUDE <P18F452.INC>

VARX EQU 0X40

VARY EQU 0X41

VARZ EQU 0X42

ORG 0X2007

DW 0X3B32

ORG 0X0000

INICIO BSF STATUS,RP0

BCF STATUS,RP1

BSF TRISB,0; PULSADOR

BCF ADCON1,PCFG0 ;Configura siete bits como i/o digital

BSF ADCON1,PCFG1 ;y como única entrada analoga

BSF ADCON1,PCFG2 ;el pin RA0 cuyo voltaje de

BSF ADCON1,PCFG3 ;referencia es 5v (+) y 0v (-)

BSF ADCON1,ADFM ;justificación a la derecha del resultado

CLRF TRISC ;salidas para mostrar los

CLRF TRISD ;10 bits de conversión

BSF TRISA,0 ;entrada para la señal analoga

BCF STATUS,RP0

BCF ADCON0,CHS0 ;selección del

BCF ADCON0,CHS1 ;canal

BCF ADCON0,CHS2 ;a utilizar (ra0)

BCF ADCON0,ADCS0 ;selección de f/32

BSF ADCON0,ADCS1 ;para el reloj de conversión

BSF ADCON0,ADON ;activación del módulo conversor

STOP BTFSS PORTB,0

GOTO STOP

NEW BSF ADCON0,GO\_DONE ;inicia la conversión

WAIT BTFSC ADCON0,GO\_DONE ;salta si ya culminó la conversión

GOTO WAIT

MOVFW ADRESH ;w = ADRESH

MOVWF error0:error1 ;error0:error1H = W

BSF STATUS,RP0

MOVFW ADRESL ;W = ADRESL

BCF STATUS,RP0

MOVWF error0:error1 ;error0:error1L = W

```
CALL DELAY
GOTO NEW
DELAY    MOVLW    0X2
        MOVWF    VARZ
ICY     MOVLW    0XFF
        MOVWF    VARY
ICX     MOVLW    0XFF
        MOVWF    VARX
DCX     DECFSZ   VARX
        GOTO     DCX
        DECFSZ   VARY
        GOTO     ICX
        DECFSZ   VARZ
        GOTO     ICY
        RETURN
END
```

**CONVERSION DE DATOS DIGITALES A PWM**

```
LIST P=18F452
INCLUDE <P18F452.INC>

ORG 0X2007
    DW 0X3B32

ORG 0X0000

INICIO    BSF STATUS,RP0
          BCF STATUS,RP1
          BCF TRISC,2 ; PORTC,2 OUT
          BSF TRISD,3 ; PORTD,3 IN
          MOVLW .124 ; PERIODO = 0.5ms
          MOVWF PR2 ; (F=4MHZ)

BCF STATUS,RP0
BCF T2CON,TMR2ON ;TIMER2 OFF
BCF T2CON,T2CKPS1
BSF T2CON,T2CKPS0 ;PREESCALA =4
BSF CCP1CON,5 ;1
BCF CCP1CON,4 ; 0
MOVLW .62
MOVWF CCPR1L ; CICLO UTIL 50%
BSF CCP1CON,CCP1M3
BSF CCP1CON,CCP1M2 ; MODO PWM
WAIT BTFSS PORTD,3
    GOTO WAIT

    BSF T2CON,TMR2ON ; TIMER2 ON
STOP GOTO STOP
END
```

## PIDInt

```

;*****
;* 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
;*Company:      Microchip Technology, Inc.
;*
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;*
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;* CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER.
;*
;*
;* Author          Date          Comment
;* ~~~~~
;* C.Valenti       June 29, 2004    Initial Release (V1.0)
;*
;* Revisions:

```

## PIDInt

```

;*      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:

```

```

;                                     PIDInt
;                                     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
pid_data          UDATA
#ifdef pid_100
percent_err       RES    1          ;8-bit error input, 0 - 100% (0
- 100d)
percent_out       RES    1          ;8-bit output, 0 - 100% (0 -
100d)
#endif
derivCount       RES 1          ;This value determins how many times the
Derivative term is                ;calculated based on
;
each Integral term.
pidOut0          RES    1          ;24-bit Final Result of PID for
the "Plant"
pidOut1          RES    1
pidOut2          RES    1
error0           RES    1          ;16-bit error, passed to the PID
error1           RES    1
a_Error0         RES    1          ;24-bit accumulated error, used
for Integral term
a_Error1         RES    1
a_Error2         RES    1
p_Error0         RES    1          ;16-bit previous error, used for
Derivative term
p_Error1         RES    1
d_Error0         RES    1          ;16-bit delta error (error -
previous error)
d_Error1         RES    1
;
prop0            RES    1          ;24-bit proportional value
prop1            RES    1
prop2            RES    1
integ0          RES 1          ;24-bit Integral value

```

```

PIDInt
integ1      RES    1
integ2      RES    1
deriv0      RES 1   ;24-bit Derivative value
deriv1      RES    1
deriv2      RES    1

kp          RES    1   ;8-bit proportional Gain
ki          RES    1   ;8-bit integral Gain
kd          RES    1   ;8-bit derivative Gain

pidStat1    RES    1   ;PID bit-status register
pidStat2    RES    1   ;PID bit-status register2
tempReg     RES    1   ;temporary register

```

```

;          pidStat1 register
;

```

```

; bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 |
; bit 1 | bit 0 | d_err_sign | mag | p_err_sign | a_err_sign | err_sign |
; a_err_z | pid_sign | err_z |
;
;-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
;-----|-----|

```

```

err_z      equ    0   ;error zero flag, Zero = set
a_err_z    equ    1   ;a_error zero flag, Zero = set
err_sign   equ    2   ;error sign flag, Pos = set/ Neg
= clear
a_err_sign equ    3   ;a_error sign flag, Pos = set/
Neg = clear
p_err_sign equ    4   ;a_error sign flag, Pos = set/
Neg = clear
mag        equ    5   ;set = AARGB magnitude,
clear = BARGB magnitude
d_err_sign equ    6   ;d_error sign flag, Pos = set/
Neg = clear
pid_sign   equ    7   ;PID result sign flag, Pos =
set/ Neg = clear

```

```

;          pidStat2
register
; bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1
; bit 0 |
; d_err_z |
;
;-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
;-----|

```

```

d_err_z    equ    0   ;d_error zero flag, Zero = set

```

```

_PIDCODE    CODE          ;start PID code here
;*****;
; Function: PidInit
;
; PreCondition: Called by the application code for PID initialization
;
; Overview: PID variables are cleared, PID gains are given values,
;           flags are initialized.
;
;
;
;

```



```

                                PIDInt
; Input:
;
; Output: none
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; stack requirement: 1 levels deep
;*****
PidInitalize:
GLOBAL PidInitalize
    clr    error0
    clr    error1
    clr    a_Error0
    clr    a_Error1
    clr    a_Error2
    clr    p_Error0
    clr    p_Error1
    clr    d_Error0
    clr    d_Error1

    clr    prop0
    clr    prop1
    clr    prop2
    clr    integ0
    clr    integ1
    clr    integ2
    clr    deriv0
    clr    deriv1
    clr    deriv2

    clr    kp
    clr    ki
    clr    kd

    clr    pidOut0
    clr    pidOut1
    clr    pidOut2

    clr    AARGB0
    clr    AARGB1
    clr    AARGB2
    clr    BARGB0
    clr    BARGB1
    clr    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

```

```

                                PIDInt
to zero
= positive
error = positive
interrupt
operation
5ms count
the main application code

                                PIDInt
                                pidStat1,p_err_sign      ;start w/ previous error
                                pidStat1,a_err_sign      ;start w/ accumulated
                                bcf          PIR1,TMR1IF   ;clear T1 flag
                                bsf          PIE1,TMR1IE  ;enable T1
                                movlw       b'00000001'  ;configure T1 for Timer
                                movwf      T1CON
                                movlw       timer1Hi     ;load T1 registers with
                                movwf      TMR1H
                                movlw       timer1Lo
                                movwf      TMR1L
                                return

```

```

;*****;
; 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

```

```

                                PIDInt
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:

```

```

                                PIDInt
                                ;Is a_error = 0
btfsc pidStat1,a_err_z          ;Is a_error = 0
bra          integral_zero      ;Yes

                                ;No
clrf 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
clrf integ0                      ;a_error = 0, clear Integral
term
clrf integ1
clrf 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
clrf AARGB0
call FXM1616U                   ;Derivative gain * (error_1 -
prv_error1)

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

```

## PIDInt

```

*****
; 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
    btfsc   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
    btfsc   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
of bits 7 & 6
    movlw   b'11000000'         ;prepare for sign check
    andwf   tempReg,f

```

## PIDInt

```

a_error    movf    tempReg,w           ;check error sign &
          sign bits
          sublw   0x00
          btfsc  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
          sublw   0xC0
          btfsc  STATUS,Z
          bra     add_pos_d           ;bits 7 & 6 (11)
are POSITIVE, add them
          bra     find_mag_sub_d      ;bits 7 & 6 (xx) are
different signs , subtract them
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
          btfss  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                                ;derivative term
> part pid term
          bcf     pidStat1,pid_sign   ;PID result is negative
          btfsc  pidStat1,d_err_sign ;PID result is positive
          bsf     pidStat1,pid_sign

scale_down
          clr    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  0x06                ;% 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

```

## PIDInt

```

*****;
; 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
    btfss    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
    btfsc    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                  ;is byte 0 = 00
    bra      chk_a_err_limit         ;NO, done checking

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

    cpfseq   AARGB2                  ;is byte 2 = 00
    bra      chk_a_err_limit         ;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,

```

```

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

    movlw   0                        ;a_error reached
limits?
    cpfseq   a_Error0                ;Is a_Error0 > 0 ??, if
yes limit has been exceeded
    bra      restore_limit          ;YES, restore limit
value
    cpfseq   a_Error1                ;Is a_Error1 = 0 ??, if
yes, limit not exceeded
    bra      chk_a_Error1           ;NO
    return                                     ;YES
chk_a_Error1
    movlw   aErr1Lim
    cpfsgt   a_Error1                ;Is a_Error1 >
aErr1Lim??
    bra      equal_value            ;NO, check for
a_Error1 = aErr1Lim ?
    bra      restore_limit          ;YES, restore limit
value
equal_value
    cpfseq   a_Error1                ;a_Error1 = aErr1Lim?
    return                                     ;no, done
checking a_error
chk_a_Error2
    movlw   aErr2Lim                ;Yes, a_Error1 =
aErr1Lim
    cpfsgt   a_Error2                ;Is a_Error2 > aErr2Lim
??
    return                                     ;NO, return to
mainline code

restore_limit
    clrf    a_Error0                ;YES, a_error limit has
been exceeded
    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
;

```



```

PIDInt
;
; 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              ;prepare for sign check
of bits 4 & 2
    movlw  b'00010100'
    andwf  tempReg,f

    movf   tempReg,w            ;check error sign &
a_error sign bits
    sublw  0x00
    btfsc  STATUS,Z
    bra    p_err_neg           ;bits 4 & 2 (00)
are NEGATIVE,
    bra    other_combo2       ;bits 4 & 2 not equal to
00
p_err_neg
    call   MagAndSub
    bcf    pidStat1,d_err_sign ;d_error is negative
    btfsc  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

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

p_err_pos
    call   MagAndSub
    bcf    pidStat1,d_err_sign ;d_error is negative
    btfsc  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          ;errors are different
sign
    bcf    pidStat1,d_err_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

```

```

                                PIDInt
error    bcf      pidStat1,p_err_sign      ;make p_error negative
        btfsc   pidStat1,err_sign        ;make p_error the same sign as
        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

```

## PIDInt

```

other_combo
    movf    tempReg,w
    sublw  0x0C
    btfsc  STATUS,Z
    bra    add_pos                ;bits 3 & 2 are
POSITIVE (11), add them          ;bits 3 & 2 are
    bra    find_mag_sub
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 determine which math variable ;
;           (AARGB or BARGB) is greater in number magnitude 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

```

```

PIDInt
check_2
    movf    BARGB2,w           ;AARGB2 - BARGB2 --> W
    subwf  AARGB2,w           ;borrow ?
    btfsc  STATUS,C           ;AARGB2 >
    bra    aargb_big
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
; derivative; term will be calculated. An updated value for the
; term will be calculated if derivCount = 0. This routine
; routine ; will check for error = 0, if this is true, then the
; ; 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 ?

```

```

PIDInt
done.      return
a_error = 00? reached limits?
derivative_ready?
d_error ?
finish ISR
error
TMR1H:TMR1L * derivCount
skip_deriv
registers with constant time count (user defined)
back to the application's ISR
of program'

;YES,
;get a_error, is
;is it time to calculate
;NO,
;error - p_error
;prepare for next delta
;delta error =
;reload T1
;return
;directive 'end'

```

## PIDMath

```
*****
```

```
;This file contains the following math routines:
```

```
;24-bit addition
;24-bit subtraction
```

```
;16*16 Unsigned Multiply
```

```
;24/16 Unsigned Divide
```

```
list p=18F452
#include <p18F452.inc>
```

```
#define _Z STATUS,2
#define _C STATUS,0
```

```
GLOBAL AARGB0,AARGB1,AARGB2,AARGB3
GLOBAL BARGB0,BARGB1,BARGB2,BARGB3
GLOBAL ZARGB0,ZARGB1,ZARGB2
GLOBAL REMB0,REMB1
GLOBAL TEMP,TEMPB0,TEMPB1,TEMPB2,TEMPB3
GLOBAL LOOPCOUNT,AEXP,CARGB2
```

```
LSB equ 0
MSB equ 7
```

```
math_data UDATA
AARGB0 RES 1
AARGB1 RES 1
AARGB2 RES 1
AARGB3 RES 1
BARGB0 RES 1
BARGB1 RES 1
BARGB2 RES 1
BARGB3 RES 1
REMB0 RES 1
REMB1 RES 1
REMB2 RES 1
REMB3 RES 1
TEMP RES 1
TEMPB0 RES 1
TEMPB1 RES 1
TEMPB2 RES 1
TEMPB3 RES 1
ZARGB0 RES 1
ZARGB1 RES 1
ZARGB2 RES 1
CARGB2 RES 1
AEXP RES 1
LOOPCOUNT RES 1
```

```
math_code CODE
```

```
-----
; 24-BIT ADDITION
```

```
__24_BitAdd
```

```
GLOBAL __24_BitAdd
movf BARGB2,w
addwf AARGB2,f

movf BARGB1,w
btfsc _C
incfsz BARGB1,w
addwf AARGB1,f

movf BARGB0,w
btfsc _C
```

## PIDMath

```

incfsz BARGB0,w
addwf  AARGB0,f
return

```

```

;-----
;
;_24_bit_sub      24-BIT SUBTRACTION

```

```

GLOBAL _24_bit_sub
movf   BARGB2,w
subwf  AARGB2,f

movf   BARGB1,w
btfss  STATUS,C
incfsz BARGB1,w
subwf  AARGB1,f

movf   BARGB0,w
btfss  STATUS,C
incfsz BARGB0,w
subwf  AARGB0,f
return

```

```

;-----
;
;      16x16 Bit Unsigned Fixed Point Multiply 16 x 16 -> 32

```

FXM1616U

```

GLOBAL FXM1616U

MOVFF  AARGB1,TEMPB1

MOVF   AARGB1,W
MULWF  BARGB1
MOVFF  PRODH,AARGB2
MOVFF  PRODL,AARGB3

MOVF   AARGB0,W
MULWF  BARGB0
MOVFF  PRODH,AARGB0
MOVFF  PRODL,AARGB1

MULWF  BARGB1
MOVF   PRODL,W
ADDWF  AARGB2,F
MOVF   PRODH,W
ADDWFC AARGB1,F
CLRF   WREG
ADDWFC AARGB0,F

MOVF   TEMPB1,W
MULWF  BARGB0
MOVF   PRODL,W
ADDWF  AARGB2,F
MOVF   PRODH,W
ADDWFC AARGB1,F
CLRF   WREG
ADDWFC AARGB0,F

RETLW  0x00

```

```

;-----
;
FXD2416U

```

```

GLOBAL FXD2416U
CLRF   REMB0
CLRF   REMB1
CLRF   WREG
TSTFSZ BARGB0
GOTO   D2416BGT1
MOVFF  BARGB1,BARGB0

```

|             |        |                   |                     |
|-------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
|             |        | PIDMath           |                     |
|             | CALL   | FXD2408U          |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | REMB0,REMB1       |                     |
|             | CLRF   | REMB0             |                     |
|             | RETLW  | 0x00              |                     |
| D2416BGT1   | CPFSEQ | AARGB0            |                     |
|             | GOTO   | D2416AGTB         |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB1,AARGB0     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB2,AARGB1     |                     |
|             | CALL   | FXD1616U          |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB1,AARGB2     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB0,AARGB1     |                     |
|             | CLRF   | AARGB0            |                     |
|             | RETLW  | 0x00              |                     |
| D2416AGTB   | MOVFF  | AARGB2,AARGB3     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB1,AARGB2     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB0,AARGB1     |                     |
|             | CLRF   | AARGB0            |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB0,TEMPB0     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB1,TEMPB1     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB2,TEMPB2     |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | AARGB3,TEMPB3     |                     |
|             | MOVLW  | 0x02              | ; set loop count    |
|             | MOVWF  | AEXP              |                     |
|             | MOVLW  | 0x01              |                     |
|             | MOVWF  | ZARGB0            |                     |
|             | BTFSC  | BARGB0,MSB        |                     |
|             | GOTO   | D2416UNRMOK       |                     |
| factor      | CALL   | DGETNRMD          | ; get normalization |
|             | MOVWF  | ZARGB0            |                     |
|             | MULWF  | BARGB1            |                     |
|             | MOVF   | BARGB0,W          |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODL,BARGB1      |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODH,BARGB0      |                     |
|             | MULWF  | ZARGB0            |                     |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL,W           |                     |
|             | ADDWF  | BARGB0,F          |                     |
|             | MOVF   | ZARGB0,W          |                     |
|             | MULWF  | AARGB3            |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODL,TEMPB3      |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODH,TEMPB2      |                     |
|             | MULWF  | AARGB1            |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODL,TEMPB1      |                     |
|             | MOVFF  | PRODH,TEMPB0      |                     |
|             | MULWF  | AARGB2            |                     |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL,W           |                     |
|             | ADDWF  | TEMPB2,F          |                     |
|             | MOVF   | PRODH,W           |                     |
|             | ADDWF  | TEMPB1,F          |                     |
| D2416UNRMOK | BCF    | <u>C</u>          |                     |
|             | CLRF   | TBLPTRH           |                     |
|             | RLCF   | BARGB0,W          |                     |
|             | RLCF   | TBLPTRH,F         |                     |
|             | ADDLW  | LOW (IBXTBL256+1) | ; access reciprocal |
| table       |        |                   |                     |



|             |        |                  |                   |
|-------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|
|             |        | PIDMath          |                   |
|             | MOVWF  | TBLPTRL          |                   |
|             | MOVLW  | HIGH (IBXTBL256) |                   |
|             | ADDWFC | TBLPTRH, F       |                   |
|             | TBLRD  | *-               |                   |
| D2416ULOOP  | MOVFF  | TEMPB0, AARGB0   |                   |
|             | MOVFF  | TEMPB1, AARGB1   |                   |
| digit       | CALL   | FXD1608U2        | estimate quotient |
|             | BTFSS  | AARGB0, LSB      |                   |
|             | GOTO   | D2416UQTEST      |                   |
|             | SETF   | AARGB1           |                   |
|             | MOVFF  | TEMPB1, REMB0    |                   |
|             | MOVF   | BARGB0, W        |                   |
|             | ADDWF  | REMB0, F         |                   |
|             | BTFSC  | _C               |                   |
|             | GOTO   | D2416UQOK        |                   |
| D2416UQTEST | MOVF   | AARGB1, W        | test              |
|             | MULWF  | BARGB1           |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWF  | TEMPB2, W        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODH, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWFB | REMB0, W         |                   |
|             | BTFSC  | _C               |                   |
|             | GOTO   | D2416UQOK        |                   |
|             | DECF   | AARGB1, F        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | BARGB0, W        |                   |
|             | ADDWF  | REMB0, F         |                   |
|             | BTFSC  | _C               |                   |
|             | GOTO   | D2416UQOK        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | AARGB1, W        |                   |
|             | MULWF  | BARGB1           |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWF  | TEMPB2, W        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODH, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWFB | REMB0, W         |                   |
|             | BTFSS  | _C               |                   |
|             | DECF   | AARGB1, F        |                   |
| D2416UQOK   | MOVFF  | AARGB1, ZARGB1   |                   |
|             | MOVF   | AARGB1, W        |                   |
|             | MULWF  | BARGB1           |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWF  | TEMPB2, F        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODH, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWFB | TEMPB1, F        |                   |
|             | MOVF   | AARGB1, W        |                   |
|             | MULWF  | BARGB0           |                   |
|             | MOVF   | PRODL, W         |                   |
|             | SUBWF  | TEMPB1, F        |                   |

```

                                PIDMath
MOVF      PRODH,W
SUBWFB   TEMPB0,F

BTFSS   TEMPB0,MSB           ; test
GOTO    D2416QOK
DEC     ZARGB1,F

MOVF    BARGB1,W
ADDWF  TEMPB2,F
MOVF    BARGB0,W
ADDWFC TEMPB1,F

D2416QOK
DCFSNZ  AEXP,F               ; is loop done?
GOTO    D2416FIXREM

MOVFF   ZARGB1,ZARGB2

MOVFF   TEMPB1,TEMPB0
MOVFF   TEMPB2,TEMPB1
MOVFF   TEMPB3,TEMPB2

GOTO    D2416ULOOP

D2416FIXREM
MOVFF   TEMPB1,REMB0
MOVFF   TEMPB2,REMB1

MOVLW  0x01
CPFSGT ZARGB0
GOTO    D2416REMOK
RRNCF  ZARGB0,W
MOVWF  BARGB0
CALL   DGETNRMD

MULWF  TEMPB2
MOVFF  PRODH,REMB1
MULWF  TEMPB1
MOVF   PRODL,W
ADDWF  REMB1,F
MOVFF  PRODH,REMB0

D2416REMOK
CLRF   AARGB0
MOVFF  ZARGB1,AARGB2
MOVFF  ZARGB2,AARGB1

RETLW  0x00

;-----
FXD2408U
MOVFF  AARGB0,TEMPB0
MOVFF  AARGB1,TEMPB1
MOVFF  AARGB2,TEMPB2

CALL   FXD1608U

MOVFF  AARGB0,TEMPB0
MOVFF  AARGB1,TEMPB1

MOVFF  TEMPB2,AARGB1
MOVFF  REMB0,AARGB0

CALL   FXD1608U

MOVFF  AARGB1,AARGB2
MOVFF  TEMPB1,AARGB1
MOVFF  TEMPB0,AARGB0

```

```

                                PIDMath
                                0x00
                                RETLW
;-----
FXD1608U
    GLOBAL                      FXD1608U
                                MOVLW                      0x01
                                CPFSGT                      BARGB0
                                GOTO                        DREMZERO8

FXD1608U1
    GLOBAL                      FXD1608U1
                                BCF                        _C
                                CLRF                      TBLPTRH
                                RLCF                      BARGB0,W
                                RLCF                      TBLPTRH,F
                                ADDLW                     LOW (IBXTBL256+1) ; access reciprocal
table
                                MOVWF                    TBLPTRL
                                MOVLW                    HIGH (IBXTBL256)
                                ADDWFC                   TBLPTRH,F
                                TBLRD                    *-

FXD1608U2
    GLOBAL                      FXD1608U2
                                MOVFF                    AARGB0,REMB1
                                MOVFF                    AARGB1,REMB0
                                MOVF                      TABLAT,W ; estimate quotient
                                MULWF                    REMB1
                                MOVFF                    PRODH,AARGB0
                                MOVFF                    PRODL,AARGB1
                                TBLRD                    *+
                                MOVF                      TABLAT,W
                                MULWF                    REMB0
                                MOVFF                    PRODH,AARGB2
                                MULWF                    REMB1
                                MOVF                      PRODL,W
                                ADDWF                    AARGB2,F
                                MOVF                      PRODH,W
                                ADDWFC                   AARGB1,F
                                CLRF                      WREG
                                ADDWFC                   AARGB0,F
                                TBLRD                    *-
                                MOVF                      TABLAT,W
                                MULWF                    REMB0
                                MOVF                      PRODL,W
                                ADDWF                    AARGB2,F
                                MOVF                      PRODH,W
                                ADDWFC                   AARGB1,F
                                CLRF                      WREG
                                ADDWFC                   AARGB0,F
                                MOVF                      BARGB0,W
                                MULWF                    AARGB1
                                MOVFF                    PRODL,AARGB3
                                MOVFF                    PRODH,AARGB2
                                MULWF                    AARGB0
                                MOVF                      PRODL,W
                                ADDWF                    AARGB2,F
                                MOVF                      AARGB3,W ; estimate remainder

```

```

                                PIDMath
SUBWF      REMBO, F
MOVF      AARGB2, W
SUBWFB    REMB1, F

BTFSS     REMB1, MSB           ; test remainder
RETLW     0x00

DECF      AARGB1, F
CLRF      WREG
SUBWFB    AARGB0, F

MOVF      BARGB0, W
ADDWF     REMBO, F

RETLW     0x00

; -----
FXD1616U
TSTFSZ    BARGB0
GOTO      D1616BOGTO
MOVFF     BARGB1, BARGB0
CALL      FXD1608U
MOVFF     REMBO, REMB1
CLRF      REMBO

RETLW     0x00

D1616BOGTO
MOVF      BARGB0, W
SUBWF     AARGB0, W
BTFSS    _C
GOTO      D1616QZERO
BTFSS    _Z
GOTO      D1616AGEB

MOVF      BARGB1, W
SUBWF     AARGB1, W
BTFSS    _C
GOTO      D1616QZERO

D1616AGEB
MOVFF     AARGB0, TEMPB0
MOVFF     AARGB1, TEMPB1

MOVFF     AARGB1, CARGB2
MOVFF     AARGB0, AARGB1
CLRF      AARGB0

MOVFF     BARGB0, BARGB2
MOVFF     BARGB1, BARGB3

BTFSC    BARGB0, MSB
GOTO      D1616UNRMOK

MOVF      BARGB0, W
RLNCF     WREG, F
ADDLW    LOW (IBXTBL256+3)     ; access reciprocal

table
MOVWF     TBLPTRL
MOVLW    HIGH (IBXTBL256)
CLRF      TBLPTRH
ADDWFC    TBLPTRH, F
TBLRD    *

MOVF      TABLAT, W           ; normalize
MULWF     BARGB3
MOVFF     PRODL, BARGB1

```

```

                                PIDMath
MOVFF      PRODH,BARGB0
MULWF     BARGB2
MOVFF     PRODL,W
ADDWF     BARGB0,F

MOVFF     TABLAT,W
MULWF     TEMPB1
MOVFF     PRODL,CARGB2
MOVFF     PRODH,AARGB1
MULWF     TEMPB0
MOVFF     PRODL,W
ADDWF     AARGB1,F
CLRF     AARGB0
MOVFF     PRODH,W
ADDWF     AARGB0,F

D1616UNRMOK
digit      CALL      FXD1608U1      ; estimate quotient

MOVFF     AARGB1,W
MULWF     BARGB1

MOVFF     PRODL,W
SUBWF     CARGB2,W
MOVFF     PRODH,W
SUBWFB    REMB0,W

BTFF     _C      ; test
DECF     AARGB1,F

D1616UQOK
MOVFF     AARGB1,W      ; calculate remainder
MULWF     BARGB3
MOVFF     PRODL,W
SUBWF     TEMPB1,F
MOVFF     PRODH,W
SUBWFB    TEMPB0,F

MOVFF     AARGB1,W
MULWF     BARGB2
MOVFF     PRODL,W
SUBWF     TEMPB0,F

;      This test does not appear to be necessary in the 16 bit case, but
;      is included here in the event that a case appears after testing.

;      BTFF     TEMPB0,MSB      ; test
;      GOTO     D1616QOK
;      DECF     AARGB1

;      MOVFF     BARGB3,W
;      ADDWF     TEMPB1
;      MOVFF     BARGB2,W
;      ADDWF     TEMPB0

D1616QOK
MOVFF     TEMPB0,REMB0
MOVFF     TEMPB1,REMB1

;-----
;      RETLW     0x00

DGETNRMD
MOVWLW    0x10
CPFSLT   BARGB0
GOTO     DGETNRMDH

DGETNRMDL
BTFF     BARGB0,3

```



## PIDMath

DATA 0x0CCD  
DATA 0x0C31  
DATA 0x0BA3  
DATA 0x0B22  
DATA 0x0AAB  
DATA 0x0A3E  
DATA 0x09D9  
DATA 0x097C  
DATA 0x0925  
DATA 0x08D4  
DATA 0x0889  
DATA 0x0843  
DATA 0x0801  
DATA 0x07C2  
DATA 0x0788  
DATA 0x0751  
DATA 0x071D  
DATA 0x06EC  
DATA 0x06BD  
DATA 0x0691  
DATA 0x0667  
DATA 0x063F  
DATA 0x0619  
DATA 0x05F5  
DATA 0x05D2  
DATA 0x05B1  
DATA 0x0591  
DATA 0x0573  
DATA 0x0556  
DATA 0x053A  
DATA 0x051F  
DATA 0x0506  
DATA 0x04ED  
DATA 0x04D5  
DATA 0x04BE  
DATA 0x04A8  
DATA 0x0493  
DATA 0x047E  
DATA 0x046A  
DATA 0x0457  
DATA 0x0445  
DATA 0x0433  
DATA 0x0422  
DATA 0x0411  
DATA 0x0401  
DATA 0x03F1  
DATA 0x03E1  
DATA 0x03D3  
DATA 0x03C4  
DATA 0x03B6  
DATA 0x03A9  
DATA 0x039C  
DATA 0x038F  
DATA 0x0382  
DATA 0x0376  
DATA 0x036A  
DATA 0x035F  
DATA 0x0354  
DATA 0x0349  
DATA 0x033E  
DATA 0x0334  
DATA 0x032A  
DATA 0x0320  
DATA 0x0316  
DATA 0x030D  
DATA 0x0304  
DATA 0x02FB  
DATA 0x02F2

## PIDMath

DATA 0x02E9  
DATA 0x02E1  
DATA 0x02D9  
DATA 0x02D1  
DATA 0x02C9  
DATA 0x02C1  
DATA 0x02BA  
DATA 0x02B2  
DATA 0x02AB  
DATA 0x02A4  
DATA 0x029D  
DATA 0x0296  
DATA 0x0290  
DATA 0x0289  
DATA 0x0283  
DATA 0x027D  
DATA 0x0277  
DATA 0x0271  
DATA 0x026B  
DATA 0x0265  
DATA 0x025F  
DATA 0x025A  
DATA 0x0254  
DATA 0x024F  
DATA 0x024A  
DATA 0x0244  
DATA 0x023F  
DATA 0x023A  
DATA 0x0235  
DATA 0x0231  
DATA 0x022C  
DATA 0x0227  
DATA 0x0223  
DATA 0x021E  
DATA 0x021A  
DATA 0x0215  
DATA 0x0211  
DATA 0x020D  
DATA 0x0209  
DATA 0x0205  
DATA 0x0201  
DATA 0x01FD  
DATA 0x01F9  
DATA 0x01F5  
DATA 0x01F1  
DATA 0x01ED  
DATA 0x01EA  
DATA 0x01E6  
DATA 0x01E2  
DATA 0x01DF  
DATA 0x01DB  
DATA 0x01D8  
DATA 0x01D5  
DATA 0x01D1  
DATA 0x01CE  
DATA 0x01CB  
DATA 0x01C8  
DATA 0x01C4  
DATA 0x01C1  
DATA 0x01BE  
DATA 0x01BB  
DATA 0x01B8  
DATA 0x01B5  
DATA 0x01B3  
DATA 0x01B0  
DATA 0x01AD  
DATA 0x01AA  
DATA 0x01A7



## PIDMath

DATA 0x01A5  
DATA 0x01A2  
DATA 0x019F  
DATA 0x019D  
DATA 0x019A  
DATA 0x0198  
DATA 0x0195  
DATA 0x0193  
DATA 0x0190  
DATA 0x018E  
DATA 0x018B  
DATA 0x0189  
DATA 0x0187  
DATA 0x0184  
DATA 0x0182  
DATA 0x0180  
DATA 0x017E  
DATA 0x017B  
DATA 0x0179  
DATA 0x0177  
DATA 0x0175  
DATA 0x0173  
DATA 0x0171  
DATA 0x016F  
DATA 0x016D  
DATA 0x016B  
DATA 0x0169  
DATA 0x0167  
DATA 0x0165  
DATA 0x0163  
DATA 0x0161  
DATA 0x015F  
DATA 0x015D  
DATA 0x015B  
DATA 0x0159  
DATA 0x0158  
DATA 0x0156  
DATA 0x0154  
DATA 0x0152  
DATA 0x0151  
DATA 0x014F  
DATA 0x014D  
DATA 0x014B  
DATA 0x014A  
DATA 0x0148  
DATA 0x0147  
DATA 0x0145  
DATA 0x0143  
DATA 0x0142  
DATA 0x0140  
DATA 0x013F  
DATA 0x013D  
DATA 0x013C  
DATA 0x013A  
DATA 0x0139  
DATA 0x0137  
DATA 0x0136  
DATA 0x0134  
DATA 0x0133  
DATA 0x0131  
DATA 0x0130  
DATA 0x012F  
DATA 0x012D  
DATA 0x012C  
DATA 0x012A  
DATA 0x0129  
DATA 0x0128  
DATA 0x0126

## PIDMath

```
DATA 0x0125
DATA 0x0124
DATA 0x0122
DATA 0x0121
DATA 0x0120
DATA 0x011F
DATA 0x011D
DATA 0x011C
DATA 0x011B
DATA 0x011A
DATA 0x0119
DATA 0x0117
DATA 0x0116
DATA 0x0115
DATA 0x0114
DATA 0x0113
DATA 0x0112
DATA 0x0110
DATA 0x010F
DATA 0x010E
DATA 0x010D
DATA 0x010C
DATA 0x010B
DATA 0x010A
DATA 0x0109
DATA 0x0108
DATA 0x0107
DATA 0x0106
DATA 0x0105
DATA 0x0104
DATA 0x0103
DATA 0x0102
DATA 0x0101
```

```
end
```

## **CAPITULO V**

### **PROPUESTA DE IMPLEMENTACION DEL SISTEMA**

En este capítulo se aborda la propuesta de implementación del sistema de control, tanto del hardware y del software que involucra a la planta (baño de cobre por electrólisis y al controlador PID).

#### **5.1 Implementación del Hardware-**

- . Una tarjeta interfaz de potencia (Amplificador de potencia)
- . Una tarjeta de interfaz para el sensor, (esquema en fig.2.7)
- . Una tarjeta de interfaz del actuador final (Filtro Paso Bajo)
- . Una computadora Pentium.
- . Una tarjeta con el Microcontrolador.
- . En cuanto al control de potencia se pueden citar:
  - . Conmutación electrónica , mediante puente de transistores T o H.
  - . Modulación por ancho de pulsos (PWM). A mayor ancho de pulso se consigue una mayor tensión de salida, alcanzando un máximo de +Vcc.

Como se puede apreciar, en este informe se propone el uso del método PWM, por su alta fiabilidad y por existir en la actualidad transistores MOSFET de alta velocidad de conmutación, así como el soporte de altos niveles de corriente .

En la fig. 5.1 se muestra un tren de pulsos de anchura variable y de período constante (señales PWM).

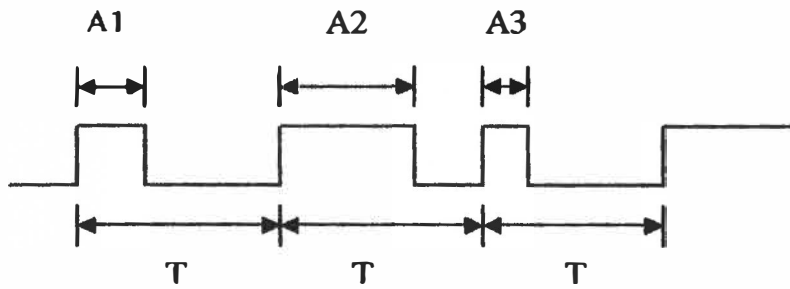


Fig.5.1 Señal PWM

### Tarjeta interfaz de potencia-

Esta tarjeta está conformada por el amplificador de potencia.

### Tarjeta sensora-

El puerto A del microcontrolador captura los datos correspondientes a la tensión generada por la corriente de electrólisis a través de una resistencia en serie.

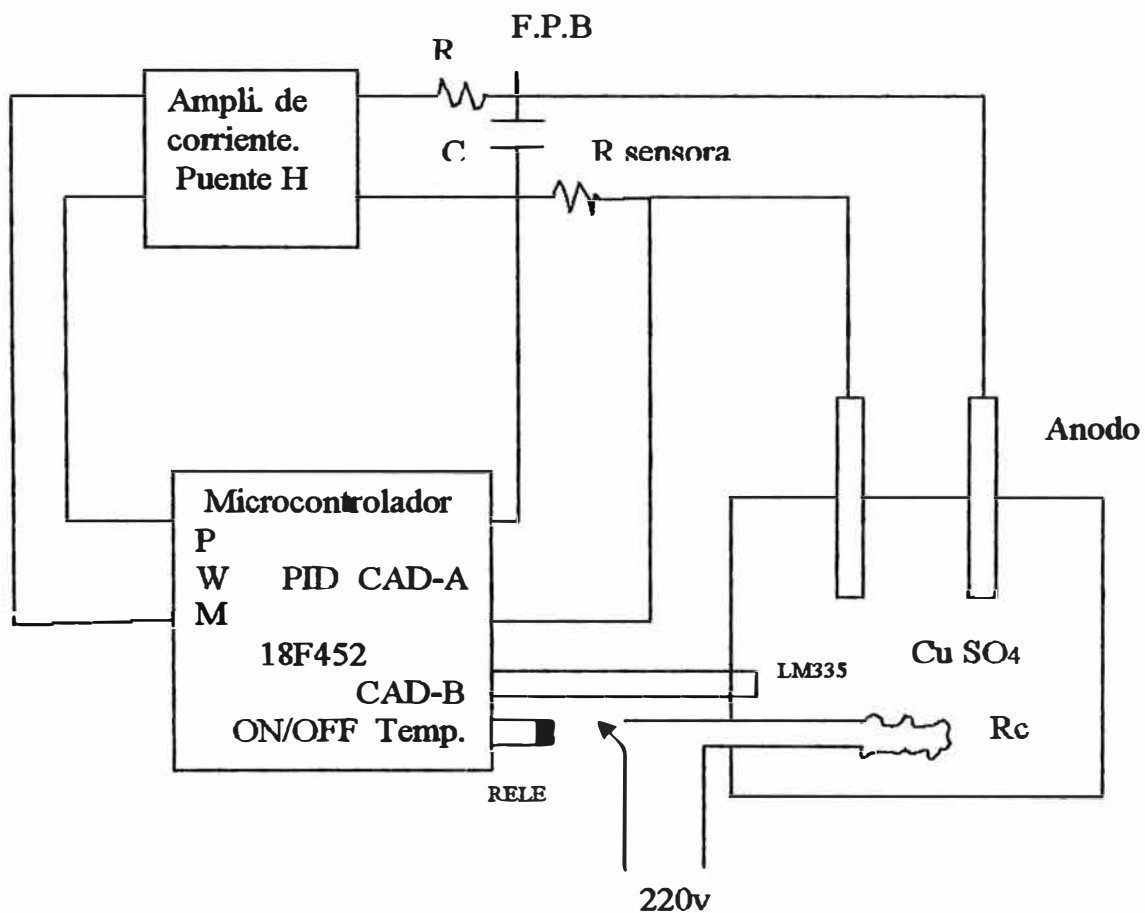


Fig.5.2 Circuito básico del Hardware

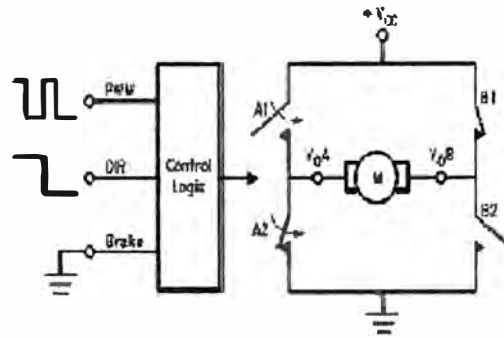


Fig.5.3 Esquema básico puente H

## 5.2 El software del sistema de control

Como ya lo habíamos mencionado en la descripción del sistema del capítulo II, estamos aprovechando el software proporcionado por microchip para la ejecución del proceso de control PID.

Para efectos de simulación, estamos utilizando el programa matemático MATLAB versión 6.5.

## 5.3 Costo aproximado

Si consideramos que la computadora puede ser incluso prestada, el costo sería producido por la confección de las tarjetas acondicionadoras que no son muy complicadas, El Microcontrolador de usarse el 16F877 es de un costo aproximado de 50 soles. El costo del sensor LM335, circuitos impresos, operacionales, la resistencia térmica, el ácido, el recipiente la fuente de alimentación y los electrodos nos dan un estimado de 1500 soles por el total del proyecto.

## **CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES**

### **CONCLUSIONES**

- 1.- Es factible la construcción de este módulo de control de corriente del baño de cobre.**
- 2.- Para encontrar los parámetros L y T verdaderos de la F.T recomendada para procesos químicos es necesario efectuar el proceso electrolítico.**
- 3.- En este caso se ha usado un microcontrolador, pero así trabajando en assembler todos estos programas duran menos de 200  $\mu$ seg. en respuesta como está explicado en la pagina 12 del AN937.**
- 4.- Con la implementación del algoritmo PID en forma discreta se consiguen resultados de respuesta rápida y precisa.**

### **RECOMENDACIONES**

- 1.- Usar un solo puerto del microcontrolador para el control de la corriente del proceso, con un comparador ventana sería suficiente para la temperatura.**
- 2.- En este caso estamos usando el  $\mu$ Controlador 18F452 compatible en software con el 16F877 que es mas acequible; pero tenemos el software para el 18F452.**
- 3.- Este trabajo se podría implementar en un tema de tesis con un desarrollo completo del proceso.**

## **ANEXO A**

## Descripción del PIC 16F877

1. PIC 16f877
2. Características
3. Diagrama de bloques
4. Descripción de pines
5. Aplicación

### PIC 16F877

Se denomina microcontrolador a un dispositivo programable capaz de realizar diferentes actividades que requieran del procesamiento de datos digitales y del control y comunicación digital de diferentes dispositivos.

Los microcontroladores poseen una memoria interna que almacena dos tipos de datos; las instrucciones, que corresponden al programa que se ejecuta, y los registros, es decir, los datos que el usuario maneja, así como registros especiales para el control de las diferentes funciones del microcontrolador.

Los microcontroladores se programan en Assembler y cada microcontrolador varía su conjunto de instrucciones de acuerdo a su fabricante y modelo. De acuerdo al número de instrucciones que el microcontrolador maneja se le denomina de arquitectura RISC (reducido) o CISC (complejo).

Los microcontroladores poseen principalmente una ALU (Unidad Lógico Aritmética), memoria del programa, memoria de registros, y pines I/O (entrada y/o salida). La ALU es la encargada de procesar los datos dependiendo de las instrucciones que se ejecuten (ADD, OR, AND), mientras que los pines son los que se encargan de comunicar al microcontrolador con el medio externo; la función de los pines puede ser de transmisión de datos, alimentación de corriente para el funcionamiento de este o pines de control específico.

En este proyecto se utilizó el PIC 16F877. Este microcontrolador es fabricado por MicroChip familia a la cual se le denomina PIC. El modelo 16F877 posee varias características que hacen a este microcontrolador un dispositivo muy versátil, eficiente y práctico para ser empleado en la aplicación que posteriormente será detallada.

Algunas de estas características se muestran a continuación:

Soporta modo de comunicación serial, posee dos pines para ello.

Amplia memoria para datos y programa.

Memoria reprogramable: La memoria en este PIC es la que se denomina FLASH; este tipo de memoria se puede borrar electrónicamente (esto corresponde a la "F" en el modelo).

Set de instrucciones reducido (tipo RISC), pero con las instrucciones necesarias para facilitar su manejo.



## CARACTERÍSTICAS

En la siguiente tabla de pueden observar las características más relevantes del dispositivo:

| CARACTERÍSTICAS                              | 16F877           |
|--|------------------|
| Frecuencia máxima                            | DX-20MHz         |
| Memoria de programa flash palabra de 14 bits | 8KB              |
| Posiciones RAM de datos                      | 368              |
| Posiciones EEPROM de datos                   | 256              |
| Puertos E/S                                  | A,B,C,D,E        |
| Número de pines                              | 40               |
| Interrupciones                               | 14               |
| Timers                                       | 3                |
| Módulos CCP                                  | 2                |
| Comunicaciones Serie                         | MSSP, USART      |
| Comunicaciones paralelo                      | PSP              |
| Líneas de entrada de CAD de 10 bits          | 8                |
| Juego de instrucciones                       | 35 Instrucciones |
| Longitud de la instrucción                   | 14 bits          |
| Arquitectura                                 | Harvard          |
| CPU  | Risc             |
| Canales Pwm                                  | 2                |
| Pila Harware                                 | -                |
| Ejecución En 1 Ciclo Máquina                 | -                |

### Descripción de los puertos:

#### Puerto A:

- Puerto de e/s de 6 pines
- RA0 è RA0 y AN0
- RA1 è RA1 y AN1
- RA2 è RA2, AN2 y Vref-

- RA3 è RA3, AN3 y Vref+
- RA4 è RA4 (Salida en colector abierto) y T0CKI(Entrada de reloj del módulo Timer0)
- RA5 è RA5, AN4 y SS (Selección esclavo para el puerto serie síncrono)

#### **Puerto B:**

- Puerto e/s 8 pines
- Resistencias pull-up programables
- RB0 è Interrupción externa
- RB4-7 è Interrupción por cambio de flanco
- RB5-RB7 y RB3 è programación y debugger en circuito

#### **Puerto C:**

- Puerto e/s de 8 pines
- RC0 è RC0, T1OSO (Timer1 salida oscilador) y T1CKI (Entrada de reloj del modulo Timer1).
- RC1-RC2 è PWM/COMP/CAPT
- RC1 è T1OSI (entrada osc timer1)
- RC3-4 è IIC
- RC3-5 è SPI
- RC6-7 è USART

#### **Puerto D:**

- Puerto e/s de 8 pines
- Bus de datos en PPS (Puerto paralelo esclavo)
- Puerto E:
- Puerto de e/s de 3 pines
- RE0 è RE0 y AN5 y Read de PPS
- RE1 è RE1 y AN6 y Write de PPS
- RE2 è RE2 y AN7 y CS de PPS

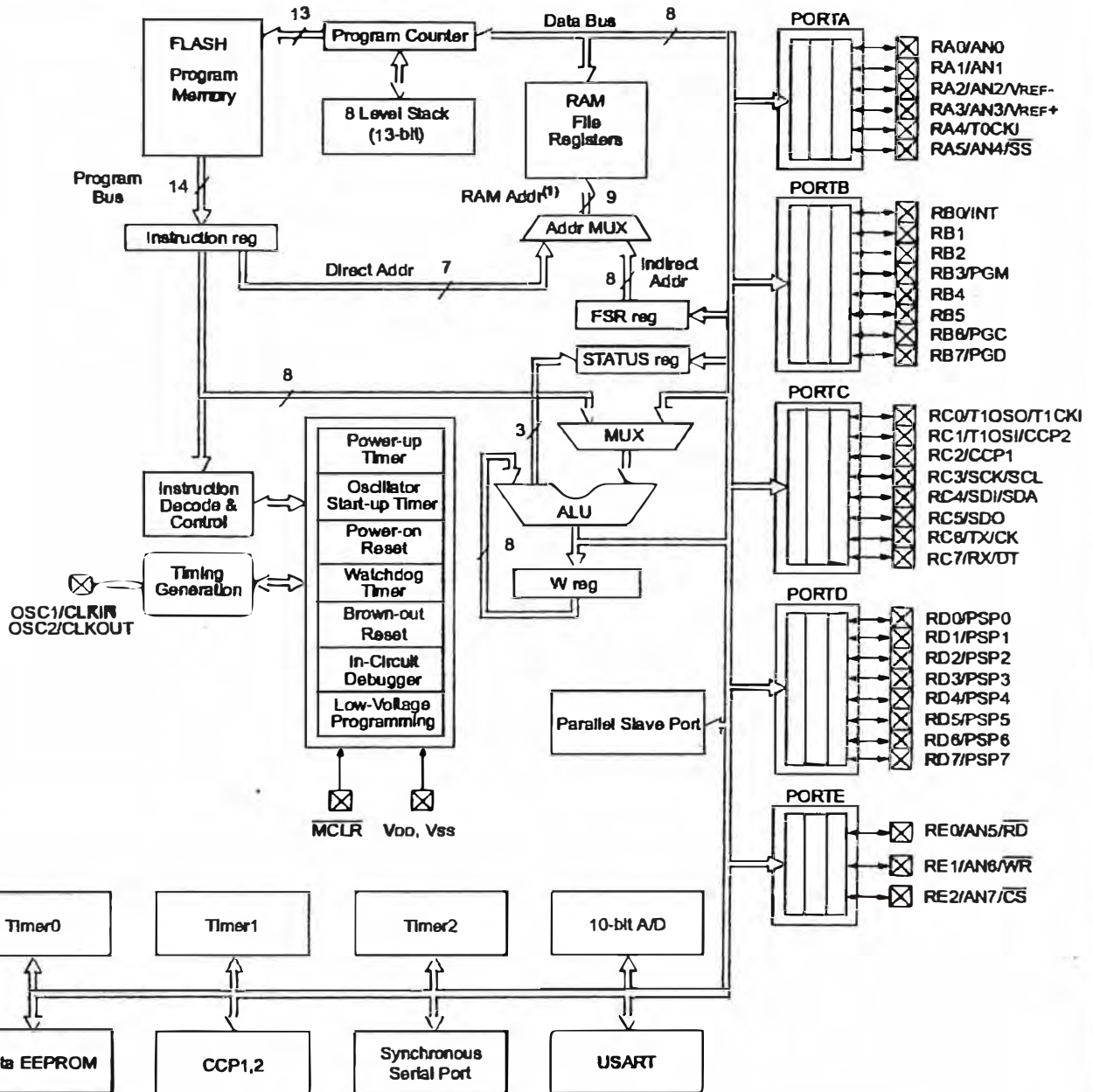
#### **Dispositivos periféricos:**

- Timer0: Temporizador-contador de 8 bits con preescaler de 8 bits
- Timer1: Temporizador-contador de 16 bits con preescaler que puede incrementarse en modo sleep de forma externa por un cristal/clock.
- Timer2: Temporizador-contador de 8 bits con preescaler y postescaler.
- Dos módulos de Captura, Comparación, PWM (Modulación de Anchura de pulsos).
- Conversor A/D de 10 bits.
- Puerto Serie Síncrono Master (MSSP) con SPI e I<sup>2</sup>C (Master/Slave).
- USART/SCI (Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter) con 9 bit.
- Puerta Paralela Esclava (PSP) sólo en encapsulados con 40 pines

# PIC16F87X

FIGURE 1-2: PIC16F874 AND PIC16F877 BLOCK DIAGRAM

| Device    | Program FLASH | Data Memory | Data EEPROM |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| PIC16F874 | 4K            | 192 Bytes   | 128 Bytes   |
| PIC16F877 | 8K            | 368 Bytes   | 256 Bytes   |



Note 1: Higher order bits are from the STATUS register.



# PIC16F87X

## 28/40-Pin 8-Bit CMOS FLASH Microcontrollers

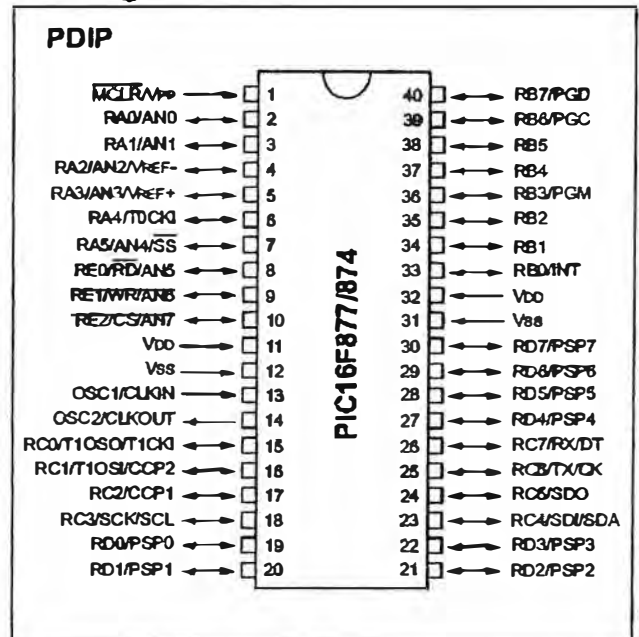
### Devices Included in this Data Sheet:

- PIC16F873
- PIC16F876
- PIC16F874
- PIC16F877

### Microcontroller Core Features:

- High performance RISC CPU
- Only 35 single word instructions to learn
- All single cycle instructions except for program branches which are two cycle
- Operating speed: DC - 20 MHz clock input  
DC - 200 ns instruction cycle
- Up to 8K x 14 words of FLASH Program Memory,  
Up to 368 x 8 bytes of Data Memory (RAM)  
Up to 256 x 8 bytes of EEPROM Data Memory
- Pinout compatible to the PIC16C73B/74B/76/77
- Interrupt capability (up to 14 sources)
- Eight level deep hardware stack
- Direct, indirect and relative addressing modes
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Power-up Timer (PWRT) and  
Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with its own on-chip RC  
oscillator for reliable operation
- Programmable code protection
- Power saving SLEEP mode
- Selectable oscillator options
- Low power, high speed CMOS FLASH/EEPROM  
technology
- Fully static design
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP) via two  
pins
- Single .5V In-Circuit Serial Programming capability
- In-Circuit Debugging via two pins
- Processor read/write access to program memory
- Wide operating voltage range: 2.0V to 5.5V
- High Sink/Source Current: 25 mA
- Commercial, Industrial and Extended temperature  
ranges
- Low-power consumption:
  - < 0.6 mA typical @ 3V, 4 MHz
  - 20 µA typical @ 3V, 32 kHz
  - < 1 µA typical standby current

### Pin Diagram



### Peripheral Features:

- Timer0: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit prescaler
- Timer1: 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler,  
can be incremented during SLEEP via external  
crystal/clock
- Timer2: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit period  
register, prescaler and postscaler
- Two Capture, Compare, PWM modules
  - Capture is 16-bit, max. resolution is 12.5 ns
  - Compare is 16-bit, max. resolution is 200 ns
  - PWM max. resolution is 10-bit
- 10-bit multi-channel Analog-to-Digital converter
- Synchronous Serial Port (SSP) with SPI™ (Master  
mode) and I<sup>2</sup>C™ (Master/Slave)
- Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver  
Transmitter (USART/SCI) with 9-bit address  
detection
- Parallel Slave Port (PSP) 8-bits wide, with  
external RD, WR and CS controls (40/44-pin only)
- Brown-out detection circuitry for  
Brown-out Reset (BOR)

## DESCRIPCIÓN DE PINES

| NOMBRE DEL PIN | PIN | TIPO | TIPO DE BUFFER | DESCRIPCIÓN   |
|----------------|-----|------|----------------|---|
| OSC1/CLKIN     | 13  | I    | ST/MOS         | Entrada del oscilador de cristal / Entrada de señal de reloj externa  |
| OSC2/CLKOUT    | 14  | O    | -              | Salida del oscilador de cristal   |
| MCLR/Vpp/THV   | 1   | I/P  | ST             | Entrada del Master clear (Reset) o entrada de voltaje de programación o modo de control high voltaje test   |
| RA0/AN0        | 2   | I/O  | TTL            | <p>PORTA es un puerto I/O bidireccional</p> <p>RA0: puede ser salida analógica 0</p> <p>RA1: puede ser salida analógica 1</p> <p>RA2: puede ser salida analógica 2 o referencia negativa de voltaje</p> <p>RA3: puede ser salida analógica 3 o referencia positiva de voltaje</p> <p>RA4: puede ser entrada de reloj el timer0.</p> <p>RA5: puede ser salida analógica 4 o el esclavo seleccionado por el puerto serial síncrono.</p> |
| RA1/AN1        | 3   | I/O  | TTL            |   |
| RA2/AN2/ Vref- | 4   | I/O  | TTL            |   |
| RA3/AN3/Vref+  | 5   | I/O  | TTL            |   |
| RA4/T0CKI      | 6   | I/O  | ST             |   |
| RA5/SS/AN4     | 7   | I/O  | TTL            |   |
| RBO/INT        | 33  | I/O  | TTL/ST         | <p>PORTB es un puerto I/O bidireccional. Puede ser programado todo como entradas</p> <p>RBO puede ser pin de interrupción externo.</p>  |
| RB1            | 34  | I/O  | TTL            | <p>RB3: puede ser la entada de programación de bajo voltaje</p> <p>Pin de interrupción</p> <p>Pin de interrupción</p>   |
| RB2            | 35  | I/O  | TTL            |   |
| RB3/PGM        | 36  | I/O  | TTL            |   |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| RB4<br>RB5<br>RB6/PGC<br>RB7/PGD   | 37<br>38<br>39<br>40                                     | I/O<br>I/O<br>I/O<br>I/O   | TTL<br>TTL<br>TTL/ST<br>TTL/ST   | Pin de interrupción. Reloj de programación serial  |
| RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI<br>RC1/T1OS1/CCP2<br><br>RC2/CCP1<br><br>RC3/SCK/SCL<br><br>RC4/SD1/SDA<br><br>RC5/SD0<br>RC6/TX/CK<br><br>RC7/RX/DT | 15<br>16<br>17<br><br>18<br><br>23<br><br>24<br>25<br>26 | I/O<br>I/O<br>I/O<br><br>I/O<br><br>I/O<br><br>I/O<br>I/O<br>I/O | ST<br>ST<br>ST<br><br>ST<br><br>ST<br><br>ST<br>ST<br>ST                     | PORTC es un puerto I/O bidireccional<br>RC0 puede ser la salida del oscilador timer1 o la entrada de reloj del timer1<br>RC1 puede ser la entrada del oscilador timer1 o salida PWM 2<br>RC2 puede ser una entrada de captura y comparación o salida PWN<br>RC3 puede ser la entrada o salida serial de reloj síncrono para modos SPI e I2C<br>RC4 puede ser la entrada de datos SPI y modo I2C<br>RC5 puede ser la salida de datos SPI<br>RC6 puede ser el transmisor asíncrono USART o el reloj síncrono.<br>RC7 puede ser el receptor asíncrono USART o datos síncronos |
| RD0/PSP0<br>RD1/PSP1<br>RD2/PSP2<br>RD3/PSP3<br>RD4/PSP4<br>RD5/PSP5<br>RD6/PSP6<br>RD7/PSP7   | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30             | I/O<br>I/O I/O<br>I/O I/O<br>I/O I/O<br>I/O                      | ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL<br>ST/TTL | PORTD es un puerto bidireccional paralelo  |

|                   |           |     |        |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|--------|--|
| <b>REO/RD/AN5</b> | 8         | I/O | ST/TTL | <p>PORTE es un puerto I/O bidireccional</p> <p>REO: puede ser control de lectura para el puerto esclavo paralelo o entrada analógica 5</p> <p>RE1: puede ser escritura de control para el puerto paralelo esclavo o entrada analógica 6</p> <p>RE2: puede ser el selector de control para el puerto paralelo esclavo o la entrada analógica 7.</p> |
| <b>RE1/WR/AN</b>  | 9         | I/O | ST/TTL |  |
| <b>RE2/CS/AN7</b> | 10        | I/O | ST/TTL |  |
| <b>Vss</b>        | 12.3<br>1 | P   | -      | Referencia de tierra para los pines lógicos y de I/O   |
| <b>Vdd</b>        | 11.3<br>2 | P   | -      | Fuente positiva para los pines lógicos y de I/O  |
| <b>NC</b>         | -         | -   | -      | No está conectado internamente   |

## **APLICACIÓN**

El proyecto presentado tendrá como objetivo principal, diseñar un controlador de temperatura usando un microcontrolador.

Se parte del hecho de que para realizar el control, hay que sensar la variable de proceso en primer lugar, posteriormente se debe enviar las señales e instrucciones respectivas al elemento de control (microcontrolador) para que este actúe en consecuencias realizando la acción de control.

Se tiene como elemento principal un microcontrolador PIC16F877, el cual recibirá a través de pulsadores, el valor de Setpoint que desee el usuario.

Se utilizará una pantalla de LCD, donde se visualizarán los valores de Setpoint. El manejo de dicha pantalla se realizará a través de los puertos de salida del microcontrolador.

## **PLANTEAMIENTO DEL PROBLEMA**

En los procesos industriales es necesario tener un registro y control eficiente sobre todas las variables que intervienen en el proceso, con el fin de conocer el comportamiento de la misma durante cada una de las fases del proceso, de manera tal que con esta información se realizarán las acciones necesarias para un control seguro y eficiente. Basándonos en esto se desea diseñar un controlador de temperatura.

## **FACTIBILIDAD**

Puede decirse que el presente proyecto es factible puesto que todos los dispositivos que intervienen él, están disponibles en el mercado al igual que la información referente a su funcionamiento y los costos de los mismos son accesibles. También podemos mencionar entre otras razones que se cuenta con los equipos y accesorios técnica para la programación del PIC (dispositivo principal) así como también para la manipulación de los de más dispositivos que intervienen en el proyecto. Se ha realizados proyectos similares anteriormente obteniéndose buenos resultados.



## **ANEXO B**

# LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A

## Precision Temperature Sensors

### General Description

The LM135 series are precision, easily-calibrated, integrated circuit temperature sensors. Operating as a 2-terminal zener, the LM135 has a breakdown voltage directly proportional to absolute temperature at +10 mV/°K. With less than 1Ω dynamic impedance the device operates over a current range of 400 μA to 5 mA with virtually no change in performance. When calibrated at 25°C the LM135 has typically less than 1°C error over a 100°C temperature range. Unlike other sensors the LM135 has a linear output.

Applications for the LM135 include almost any type of temperature sensing over a -55°C to +150°C temperature range. The low impedance and linear output make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

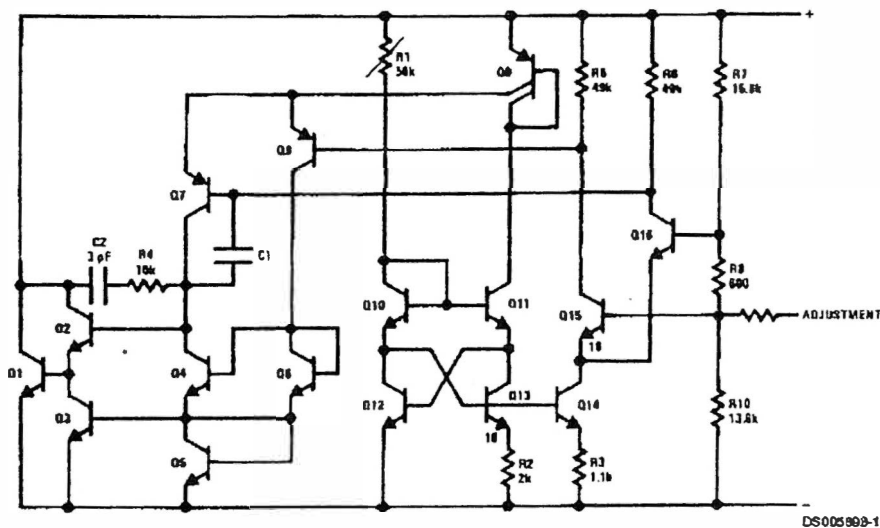
The LM135 operates over a -55°C to +150°C temperature range while the LM235 operates over a -40°C to +125°C

temperature range. The LM335 operates from -40°C to +100°C. The LM135/LM235/LM335 are available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages while the LM335 is also available in plastic TO-92 packages.

### Features

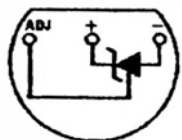
- Directly calibrated in °Kelvin
- 1°C initial accuracy available
- Operates from 400 μA to 5 mA
- Less than 1Ω dynamic impedance
- Easily calibrated
- Wide operating temperature range
- 200°C overrange
- Low cost

### Schematic Diagram



## Connection Diagrams

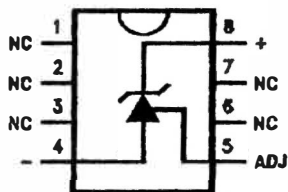
**TO-92  
Plastic Package**



D6005688-8

**Bottom View**  
**Order Number LM335Z**  
**or LM335AZ**  
**See NS Package**  
**Number Z03A**

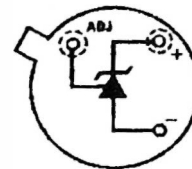
**SO-8  
Surface Mount Package**



D6005688-25

**Order Number LM336M**  
**See NS Package**  
**Number M08A**

**TO-46  
Metal Can Package\***



D6005688-26

\*Case is connected to negative pin

**Bottom View**  
**Order Number LM135H,**  
**LM135H-MIL, LM235H,**  
**LM335H, LM135AH,**  
**LM235AH or LM335AH**  
**See NS Package**  
**Number H03H**

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Reverse Current     | 15 mA           |
| Forward Current     | 10 mA           |
| Storage Temperature |                 |
| TO-46 Package       | -60°C to +180°C |
| TO-92 Package       | -60°C to +150°C |
| SO-8 Package        | -65°C to +150°C |

### Specified Operating Temp. Range

|               | Continuous      | Intermittent (Note 2) |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| LM135, LM135A | -55°C to +150°C | 150°C to 200°C        |
| LM235, LM235A | -40°C to +125°C | 125°C to 150°C        |
| LM335, LM335A | -40°C to +100°C | 100°C to 125°C        |

### Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 seconds)

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| TO-92 Package:            | 260°C |
| TO-46 Package:            | 300°C |
| SO-8 Package:             | 300°C |
| Vapor Phase (60 seconds): | 215°C |
| Infrared (15 seconds):    | 220°C |

### Temperature Accuracy (Note 1)

LM135/LM235, LM135A/LM235A

| Parameter                                 | Conditions   | LM135A/LM235A |      |      | LM135/LM235 |      |      | Units |
|---|--|---------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|
|   |  | Min           | Typ  | Max  | Min         | Typ  | Max  |       |
| Operating Output Voltage                  | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$                      | 2.97          | 2.98 | 2.99 | 2.95        | 2.98 | 3.01 | V     |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error            | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$                      |               | 0.5  | 1    |             | 1    | 3    | °C    |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error            | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_C \leq T_{\text{MAX}}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$ |               | 1.3  | 2.7  |             | 2    | 5    | °C    |
| Temperature Error with 25°C Calibration   | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_C \leq T_{\text{MAX}}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$ |               | 0.3  | 1    |             | 0.5  | 1.5  | °C    |
| Calibrated Error at Extended Temperatures | $T_C = T_{\text{MAX}}$ (Intermittent)                            |               | 2    |      |             | 2    |      | °C    |
| Non-Li nearity                            | $I_R = 1\text{ mA}$  |               | 0.3  | 0.5  |             | 0.3  | 1    | °C    |

### Temperature Accuracy (Note 1)

LM335, LM335A

| Parameter                                 | Conditions   | LM335A |      |      | LM335 |      |      | Units |
|---|--|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
|   |  | Min    | Typ  | Max  | Min   | Typ  | Max  |       |
| Operating Output Voltage                  | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$                      | 2.95   | 2.98 | 3.01 | 2.92  | 2.98 | 3.04 | V     |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error            | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$                      |        | 1    | 3    |       | 2    | 6    | °C    |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error            | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_C \leq T_{\text{MAX}}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$ |        | 2    | 5    |       | 4    | 9    | °C    |
| Temperature Error with 25°C Calibration   | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_C \leq T_{\text{MAX}}, I_R = 1\text{ mA}$ |        | 0.5  | 1    |       | 1    | 2    | °C    |
| Calibrated Error at Extended Temperatures | $T_C = T_{\text{MAX}}$ (Intermittent)                            |        | 2    |      |       | 2    |      | °C    |
| Non-Li nearity                            | $I_R = 1\text{ mA}$  |        | 0.3  | 1.5  |       | 0.3  | 1.5  | °C    |

### Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

| Parameter                                    | Conditions  | LM135/LM235<br>LM135A/LM235A |     |     | LM335<br>LM335A |     |     | Units    |
|--|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|
|  |   | Min                          | Typ | Max | Min             | Typ | Max |          |
| Operating Output Voltage Change with Current | $400\ \mu\text{A} \leq I_R \leq 5\text{ mA}$<br>At Constant Temperature |                              | 2.5 | 10  |                 | 3   | 14  | mV       |
| Dynamic Impedance                            | $I_R = 1\text{ mA}$   |                              | 0.5 |     |                 | 0.6 |     | $\Omega$ |
| Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient       |   |                              | +10 |     |                 | +10 |     | mV/°C    |
| Time Constant                                | Still Air   |                              | 80  |     |                 | 80  |     | sec      |
|  | 100 ft/Min Air  |                              | 10  |     |                 | 10  |     | sec      |
|  | Stirred Oil   |                              | 1   |     |                 | 1   |     | sec      |
| Time Stability                               | $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$   |                              | 0.2 |     |                 | 0.2 |     | °C/khr   |

## Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (Continued)

Note 1: Accuracy measurements are made in a well-stirred oil bath. For other conditions, self heating must be considered.

Note 2: Continuous operation at these temperatures for 10,000 hours for H package and 5,000 hours for Z package may decrease life expectancy of the device.

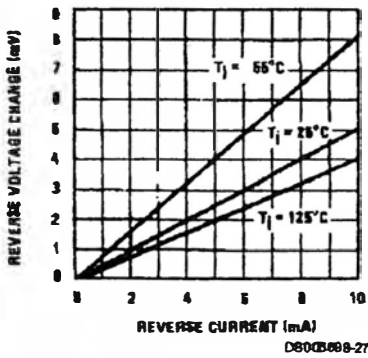
Note 3:

|                                     |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Thermal Resistance                  | TO-92   | TO-46   | SO-8    |
| $\theta_{JA}$ (junction to ambient) | 202°C/W | 400°C/W | 165°C/W |
| $\theta_{JC}$ (junction to case)    | 170°C/W | N/A     | N/A     |

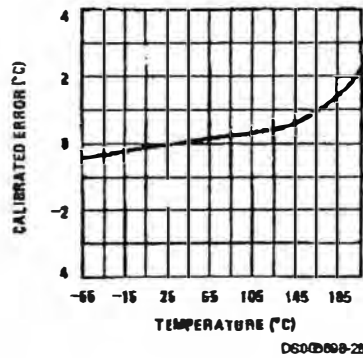
Note 4: Refer to RETS135H for military specifications.

## Typical Performance Characteristics

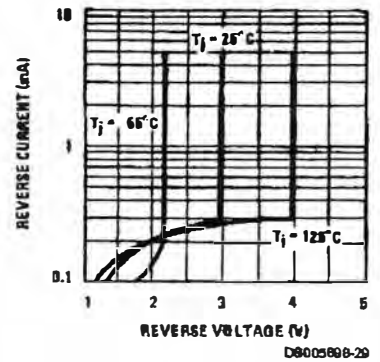
Reverse Voltage Change



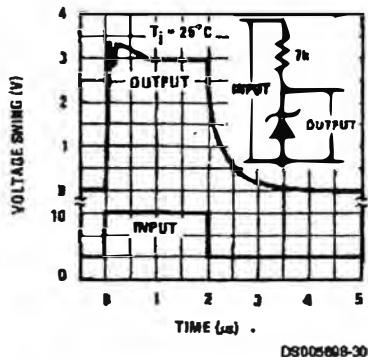
Calibrated Error



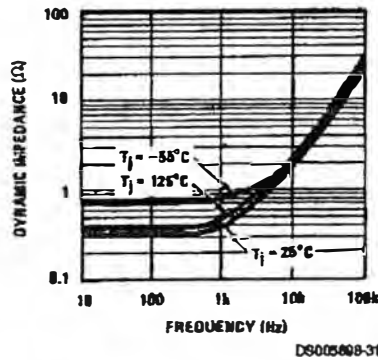
Reverse Characteristics



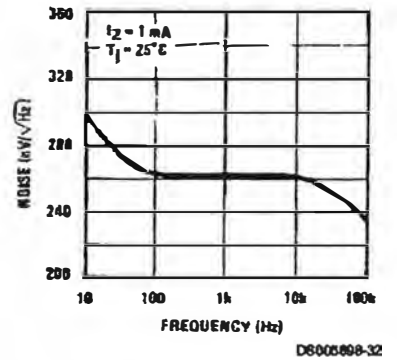
Response Time



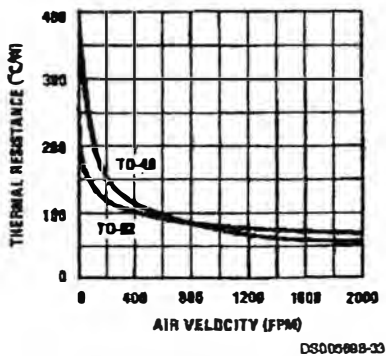
Dynamic Impedance



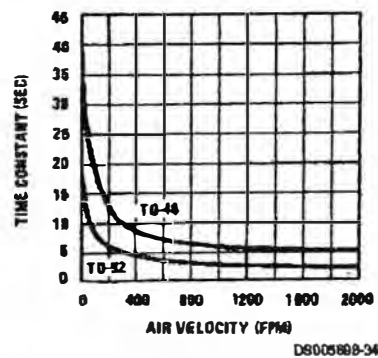
Noise Voltage



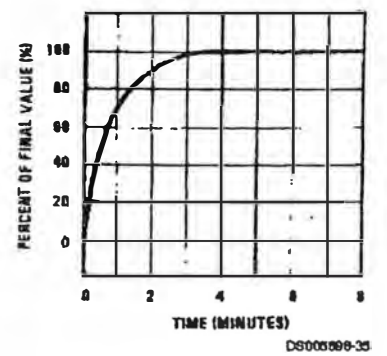
Thermal Resistance  
Junction to Air



Thermal Time Constant

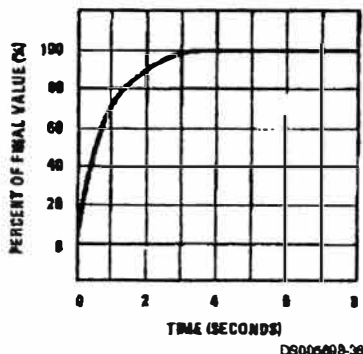


Thermal Response in Still Air

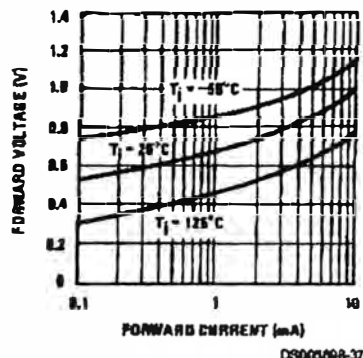


## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath**



**Forward Characteristics**



## Application Hints

### CALIBRATING THE LM135

Included on the LM135 chip is an easy method of calibrating the device for higher accuracies. A pot connected across the LM135 with the arm tied to the adjustment terminal allows a 1-point calibration of the sensor that corrects for inaccuracy over the full temperature range.

This single point calibration works because the output of the LM135 is proportional to absolute temperature with the extrapolated output of sensor going to 0V output at 0°K (-273.15°C). Errors in output voltage versus temperature are only slope (or scale factor) errors so a slope calibration at one temperature corrects at all temperatures.

The output of the device (calibrated or uncalibrated) can be expressed as:

$$V_{OUT_T} = V_{OUT_{T_0}} \times \frac{T}{T_0}$$

where T is the unknown temperature and T<sub>0</sub> is a reference temperature, both expressed in degrees Kelvin. By calibrating the output to read correctly at one temperature the output at all temperatures is correct. Nominally the output is calibrated at 10 mV/°K.

To insure good sensing accuracy several precautions must be taken. Like any temperature sensing device, self heating can reduce accuracy. The LM135 should be operated at the lowest current suitable for the application. Sufficient current, of course, must be available to drive both the sensor and the calibration pot at the maximum operating temperature as well as any external loads.

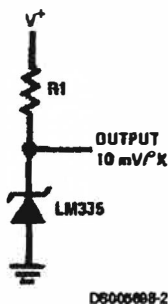
If the sensor is used in an ambient where the thermal resistance is constant, self heating errors can be calibrated out. This is possible if the device is run with a temperature stable current. Heating will then be proportional to zener voltage and therefore temperature. This makes the self heating error proportional to absolute temperature the same as scale factor errors.

### WATERPROOFING SENSORS

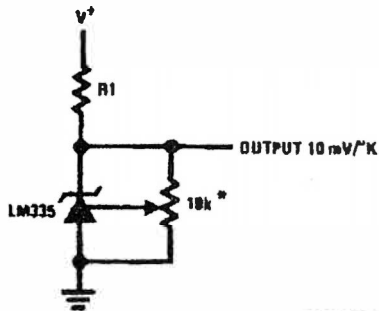
Meltable inner core heat shrinkable tubing such as manufactured by Raychem can be used to make low-cost waterproof sensors. The LM335 is inserted into the tubing about 1/2" from the end and the tubing heated above the melting point of the core. The unfilled 1/2" end melts and provides a seal over the device.

## Typical Applications

**Basic Temperature Sensor**

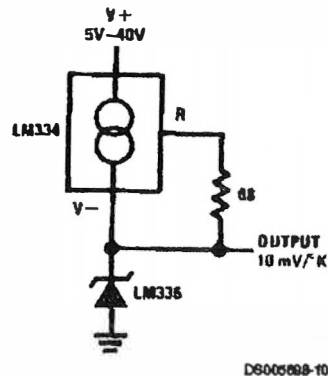


**Calibrated Sensor**



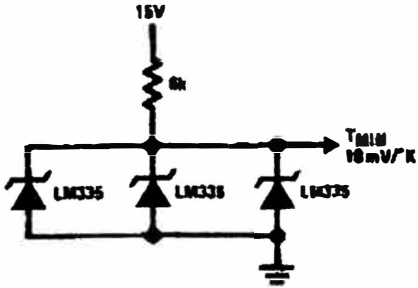
\*Calibrate for 2.982V at 25°C

**Wide Operating Supply**



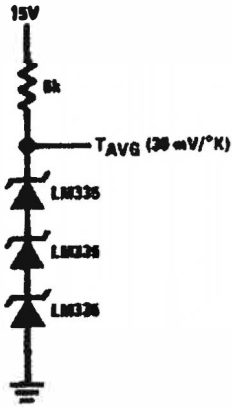
## Typical Applications (Continued)

**Minimum Temperature Sensing**



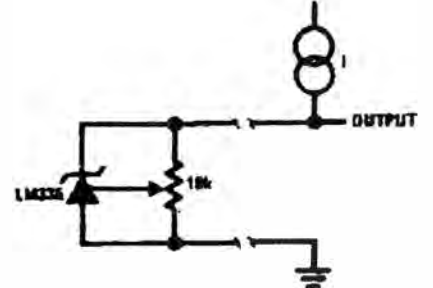
DS005808-4

**Average Temperature Sensing**



DS005808-18

**Remote Temperature Sensing**



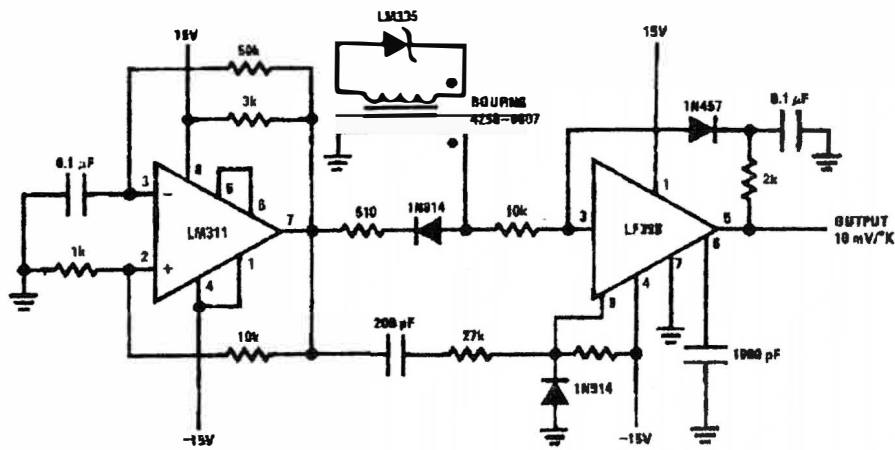
DS005808-10

Wire length for 1°C error due to wire drop

| AWG | Wire length for 1°C error due to wire drop |                 |
|-----|--|-----------------|
|     | $I_R = 1$<br>mA                            | $I_R = 0.5$ mA* |
| 14  | 4000                                       | 8000            |
| 16  | 2500                                       | 5000            |
| 18  | 1600                                       | 3200            |
| 20  | 1000                                       | 2000            |
| 22  | 625  | 1250            |
| 24  | 400  | 800             |

\*For  $I_R = 0.5$  mA, the 10m pot must be deleted.

**Isolated Temperature Sensor**



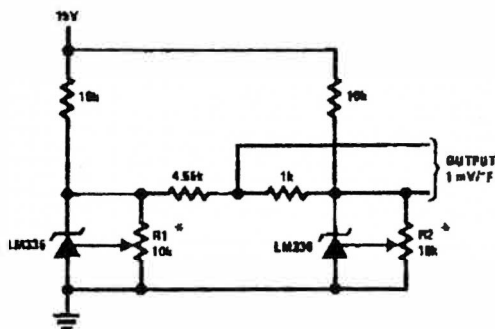
DS005808-20





## Typical Applications (Continued)

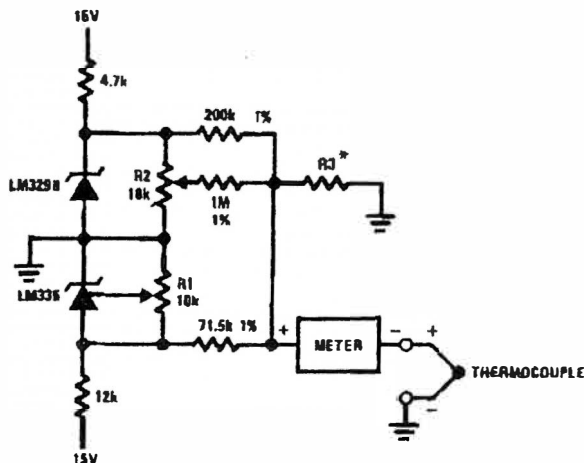
### Fahrenheit Thermometer



D600508-24

\*To calibrate adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.  
Adjust R1 for correct output.

### THERMOCOUPLE COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION Compensation for Grounded Thermocouple



D600508-8

\*Select R3 for proper thermocouple type

| THERMO-<br>COUPLE | R3<br>(±1%) | SEEBECK<br>COEFFICIENT |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| J                 | 377Ω        | 52.3 μV/°C             |
| T                 | 308Ω        | 42.8 μV/°C             |
| K                 | 293Ω        | 40.8 μV/°C             |
| S                 | 45.8Ω       | 6.4 μV/°C              |

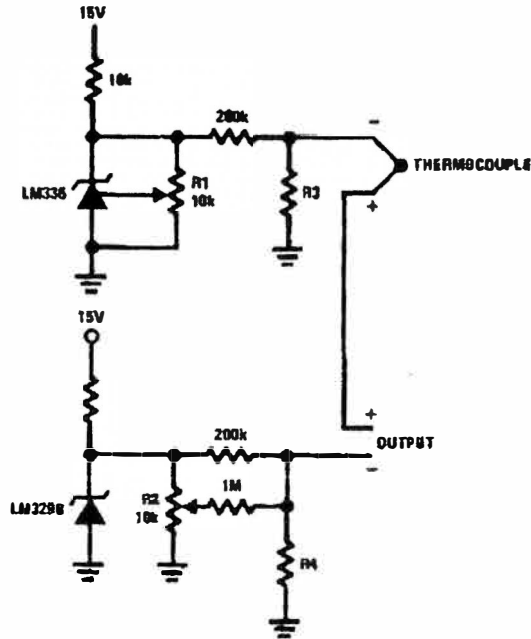
**Adjustments:** Compensates for both sensor and resistor tolerances

1. Short LM329B
2. Adjust R1 for Seebeck Coefficient times ambient temperature (in degrees K) across R3.
3. Short LM335 and adjust R2 for voltage across R3 corresponding to thermocouple type

|   |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| J | 14.32 mV | K | 11.17 mV |
| T | 11.79 mV | S | 1.768 mV |

Typical Applications (Continued)

Single Power Supply Cold Junction Compensation



DR00198-11

\*Select R3 and R4 for thermocouple type

| THERMO-<br>COUPLE | R3    | R4    | SEEBECK<br>COEFFICIENT |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| J                 | 1.05K | 385Ω  | 52.3 μV/°C             |
| T                 | 856Ω  | 315Ω  | 42.8 μV/°C             |
| K                 | 816Ω  | 300Ω  | 40.8 μV/°C             |
| S                 | 128Ω  | 46.3Ω | 6.4 μV/°C              |

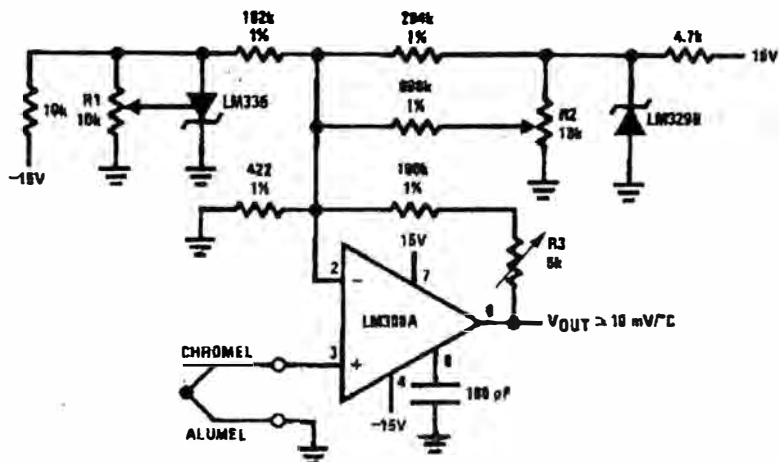
Adjustments:

1. Adjust R1 for the voltage across R3 equal to the Seebeck Coefficient times ambient temperature in degree Kelvin.
2. Adjust R2 for voltage across R4 corresponding to thermocouple

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| J | 14.32 mV |
| T | 11.79 mV |
| K | 11.17 mV |
| S | 1.768 mV |

## Typical Applications (Continued)

### Centigrade Calibrated Thermocouple Thermometer



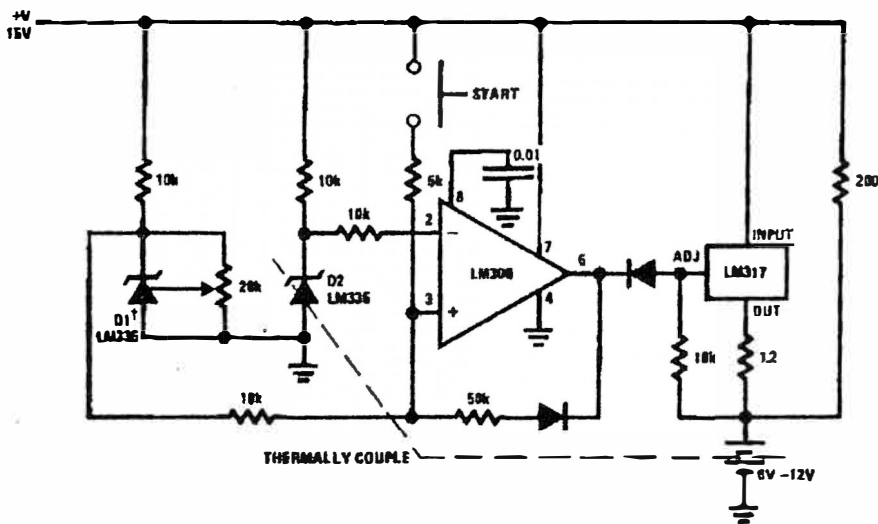
DS005669-12

Terminate thermocouple reference junction in close proximity to LM335.

#### Adjustments:

1. Apply signal in place of thermocouple and adjust R3 for a gain of 245.7.
2. Short non-inverting input of LM308A and output of LM329B to ground.
3. Adjust R1 so that  $V_{OUT} = 2.982V @ 25^{\circ}C$ .
4. Remove short across LM329B and adjust R2 so that  $V_{OUT} = 246 mV @ 25^{\circ}C$ .
5. Remove short across thermocouple.

### Fast Charger for Nickel-Cadmium Batteries

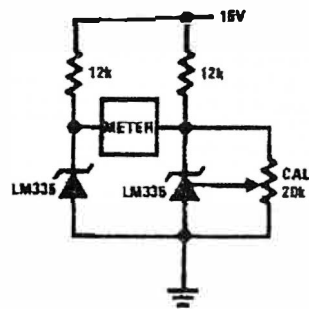


DS005669-13

1 Adjust D1 to 50 mV greater  $V_Z$  than D2.

Charge terminates on  $5^{\circ}C$  temperature rise. Couple D2 to battery.

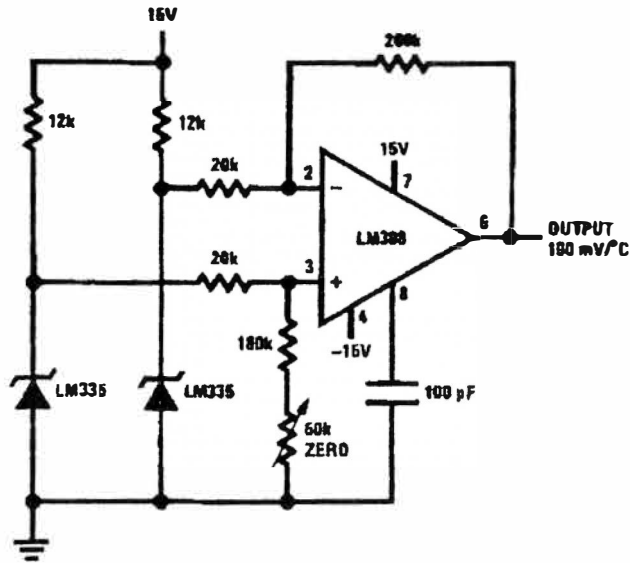
### Differential Temperature Sensor



DS005669-7

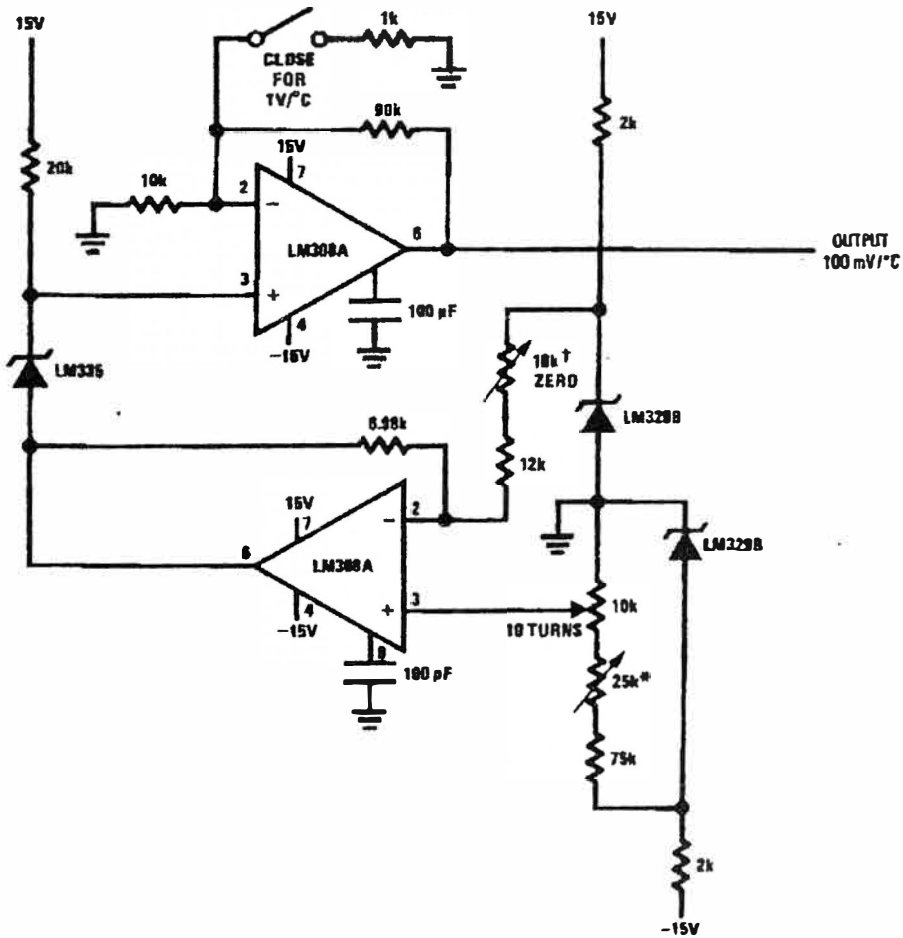
Typical Applications (Continued)

Differential Temperature Sensor



DS00686B-14

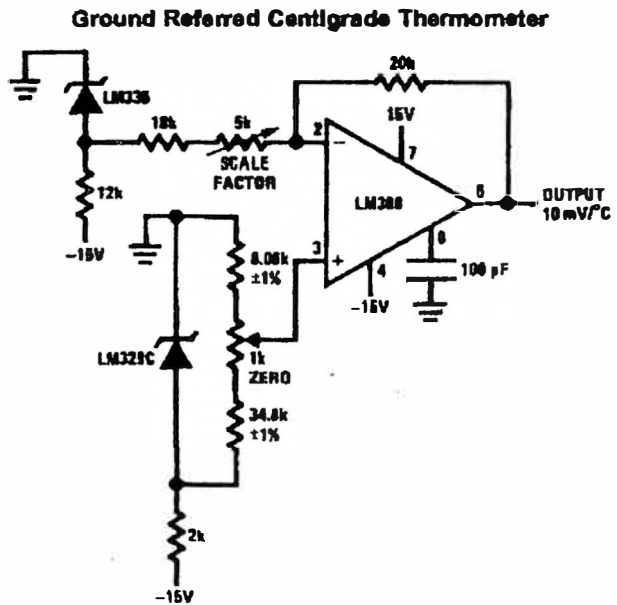
Variable Offset Thermometer



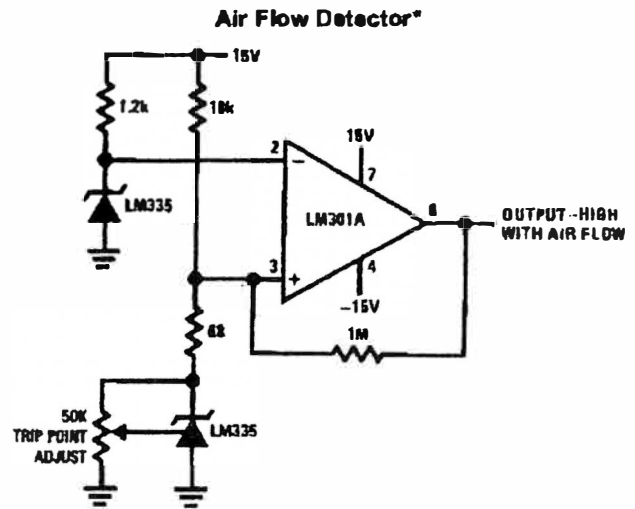
DS00686B-15

1 Adjust for zero with sensor at 0°C and 10T pot set at 0°C  
 \* Adjust for zero output with 10T pot set at 100°C and sensor at 100°C  
 Output reads difference between temperature and dial setting of 10T pot

## Typical Applications (Continued)



DS000808-16



DS000808-17

\*Self heating is used to detect air flow

### Definition of Terms

**Operating Output Voltage:** The voltage appearing across the positive and negative terminals of the device at specified conditions of operating temperature and current.

**Uncalibrated Temperature Error:** The error between the operating output voltage at 10 mV/°K and case temperature at specified conditions of current and case temperature.

**Calibrated Temperature Error:** The error between operating output voltage and case temperature at 10 mV/°K over a temperature range at a specified operating current with the 25°C error adjusted to zero.

## **ANEXO C**



# PIC18FXX2

## 28/40-pin High Performance, Enhanced FLASH Microcontrollers with 10-Bit A/D

### High Performance RISC CPU:

- C compiler optimized architecture/instruction set
  - Source code compatible with the PIC16 and PIC17 instruction sets
- Linear program memory addressing to 32 Kbytes
- Linear data memory addressing to 1.5 Kbytes

| Device    | On-Chip Program Memory |                            | On-Chip RAM (bytes) | Data EEPROM (bytes) |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|           | FLASH (bytes)          | # Single Word Instructions |                     |                     |
| PIC18F242 | 16K                    | 8192                       | 768                 | 256                 |
| PIC18F252 | 32K                    | 16384                      | 1536                | 256                 |
| PIC18F442 | 16K                    | 8192                       | 768                 | 256                 |
| PIC18F452 | 32K                    | 16384                      | 1536                | 256                 |

- Up to 10 MIPS operation:
  - DC - 40 MHz osc./clock input
  - 4 MHz - 10 MHz osc./clock input with PLL active
- 16-bit wide instructions, 8-bit wide data path
- Priority levels for interrupts
- 8 x 8 Single Cycle Hardware Multiplier

### Peripheral Features:

- High current sink/source 25 mA/25 mA
- Three external interrupt pins
- Timer0 module: 8-bit/16-bit timer/counter with 8-bit programmable prescaler
- Timer1 module: 16-bit timer/counter
- Timer2 module: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit period register (time-base for PWM)
- Timer3 module: 16-bit timer/counter
- Secondary oscillator clock option - Timer1/Timer3
- Two Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) modules.  
CCP pins that can be configured as:
  - Capture input: capture is 16-bit, max. resolution 6.25 ns ( $T_{CY}/16$ )
  - Compare is 16-bit, max. resolution 100 ns ( $T_{CY}$ )
  - PWM output: PWM resolution is 1- to 10-bit, max. PWM freq. @: 8-bit resolution = 156 kHz, 10-bit resolution = 39 kHz
- Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) module, Two modes of operation:
  - 3-wire SPI™ (supports all 4 SPI modes)
  - I<sup>2</sup>C™ Master and Slave mode

### Peripheral Features (Continued):

- Addressable USART module:
  - Supports RS-485 and RS-232
- Parallel Slave Port (PSP) module

### Analog Features:

- Compatible 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter module (A/D) with:
  - Fast sampling rate
  - Conversion available during SLEEP
  - Linearity  $\leq 1$  LSB
- Programmable Low Voltage Detection (PLVD)
  - Supports interrupt on-Low Voltage Detection
- Programmable Brown-out Reset (BOR)

### Special Microcontroller Features:

- 100,000 erase/write cycle Enhanced FLASH program memory typical
- 1,000,000 erase/write cycle Data EEPROM memory
- FLASH/Data EEPROM Retention: > 40 years
- Self-reprogrammable under software control
- Power-on Reset (POR), Power-up Timer (PWRT) and Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with its own On-Chip RC Oscillator for reliable operation
- Programmable code protection
- Power saving SLEEP mode
- Selectable oscillator options including:
  - 4X Phase Lock Loop (of primary oscillator)
  - Secondary Oscillator (32 kHz) clock input
- Single supply 5V In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via two pins
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD) via two pins

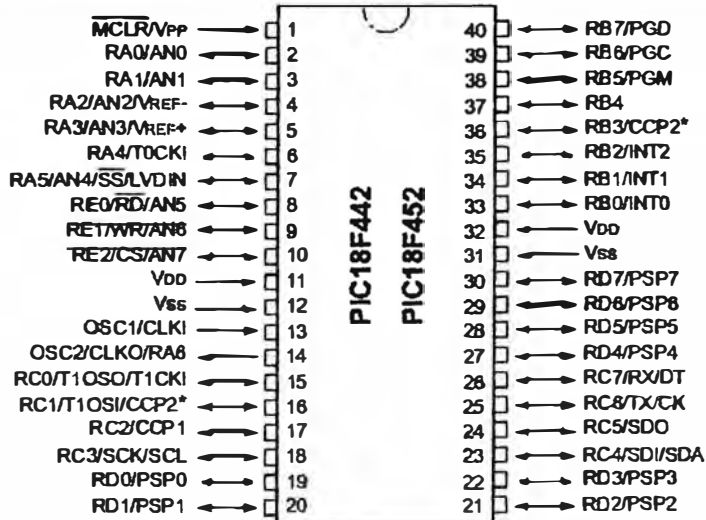
### CMOS Technology:

- Low power, high speed FLASH/EEPROM technology
- Fully static design
- Wide operating voltage range (2.0V to 5.5V)
- Industrial and Extended temperature ranges
- Low power consumption:
  - < 1.6 mA typical @ 5V, 4 MHz
  - 25  $\mu$ A typical @ 3V, 32 kHz
  - < 0.2  $\mu$ A typical standby current

# PIC18FXX2

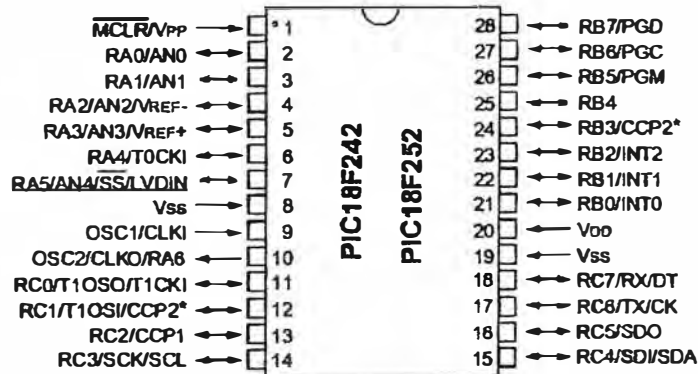
## Pin Diagrams (Cont.'d)

### DIP



Note: Pin compatible with 40-pin PIC16C7X devices.

### DIP, SOIC



\* RB3 is the alternate pin for the CCP2 pin multiplexing.



# PIC18FXX2

## 1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

This document contains device specific information for the following devices:

- PIC18F242
- PIC18F252
- PIC18F442
- PIC18F452

These devices come in 28-pin and 40/44-pin packages. The 28-pin devices do not have a Parallel Slave Port (PSP) implemented and the number of Analog-to-Digital (A/D) converter input channels is reduced to 5. An overview of features is shown in Table 1-1.

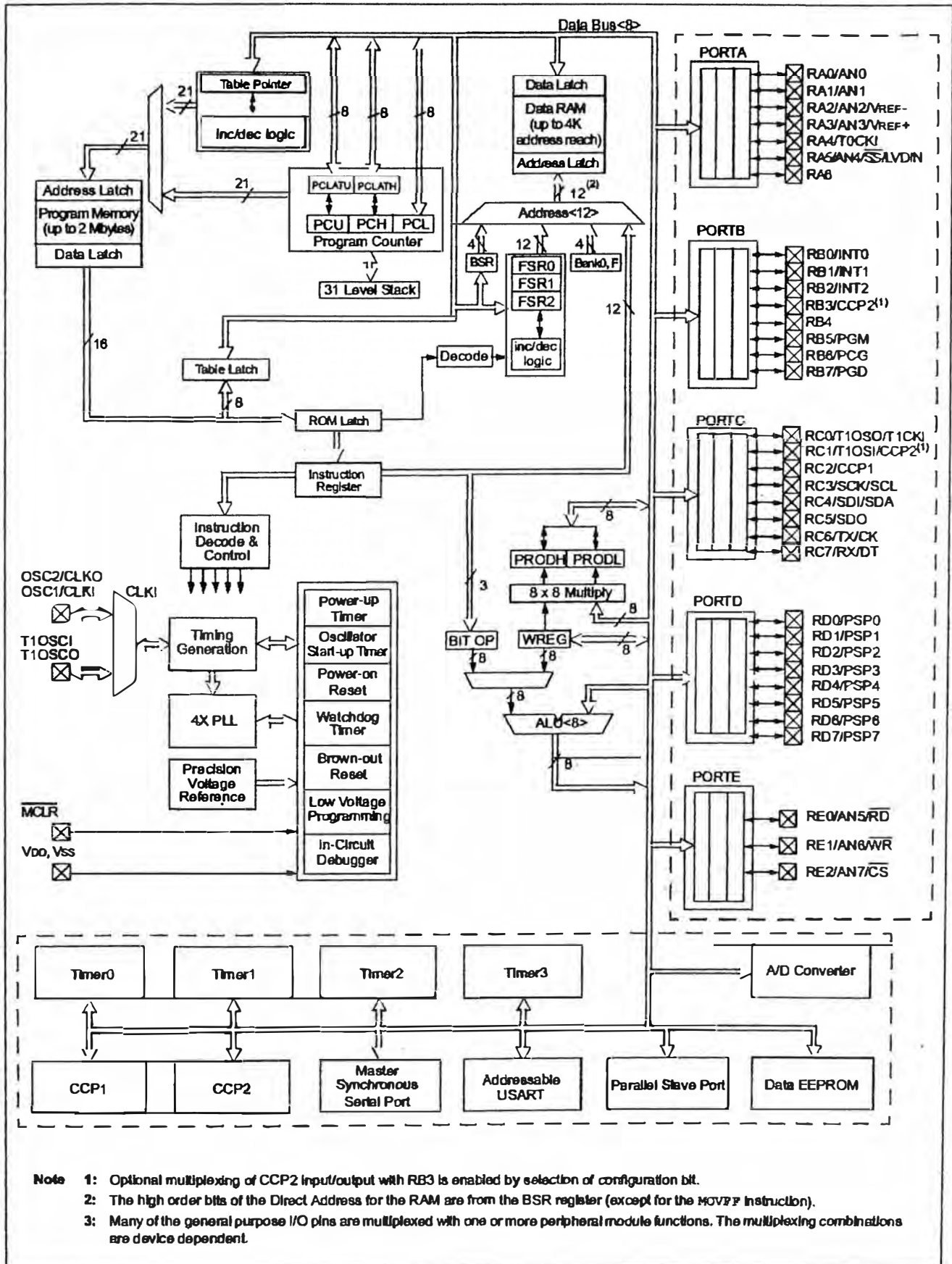
The following two figures are device block diagrams sorted by pin count: 28-pin for Figure 1-1 and 40/44-pin for Figure 1-2. The 28-pin and 40/44-pin pinouts are listed in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3, respectively.

**TABLE 1-1: DEVICE FEATURES**

| Features                        | PIC18F242  | PIC18F252  | PIC18F442  | PIC18F452  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Operating Frequency             | DC - 40 MHz  | DC - 40 MHz  | DC - 40 MHz  | DC - 40 MHz  |
| Program Memory (Bytes)          | 16K  | 32K  | 16K  | 32K  |
| Program Memory (Instructions)   | 8192   | 16384  | 8192   | 16384  |
| Data Memory (Bytes)             | 768  | 1536   | 768  | 1536   |
| Data EEPROM Memory (Bytes)      | 256  | 256  | 256  | 256  |
| Interrupt Sources               | 17   | 17   | 18   | 18   |
| I/O Ports                       | Ports A, B, C  | Ports A, B, C  | Ports A, B, C, D, E  | Ports A, B, C, D, E  |
| Timers                          | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  |
| Capture/Compare/PWM Modules     | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Serial Communications           | MSSP,<br>Addressable<br>USART  | MSSP,<br>Addressable<br>USART  | MSSP,<br>Addressable<br>USART  | MSSP,<br>Addressable<br>USART  |
| Parallel Communications         | —  | —  | PSP  | PSP  |
| 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Module | 5 input channels   | 5 input channels   | 8 input channels   | 8 input channels   |
| RESETS (and Delays)             | POR, BOR,<br>RESET Instruction,<br>Stack Full,<br>Stack Underflow<br>(PWRT, OST) | POR, BOR,<br>RESET Instruction,<br>Stack Full,<br>Stack Underflow<br>(PWRT, OST) | POR, BOR,<br>RESET Instruction,<br>Stack Full,<br>Stack Underflow<br>(PWRT, OST) | POR, BOR,<br>RESET Instruction,<br>Stack Full,<br>Stack Underflow<br>(PWRT, OST) |
| Programmable Low Voltage Detect | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Programmable Brown-out Reset    | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Instruction Set                 | 75 Instructions  | 75 Instructions  | 75 Instructions  | 75 Instructions  |
| Packages                        | 28-pin DIP<br>28-pin SOIC  | 28-pin DIP<br>28-pin SOIC  | 40-pin DIP<br>44-pin PLCC<br>44-pin TQFP   | 40-pin DIP<br>44-pin PLCC<br>44-pin TQFP   |

# PIC18FXX2

FIGURE 1-2: PIC18F4X2 BLOCK DIAGRAM



# PIC18FXX2

**TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4X2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS**

| Pin Name         | Pin Number |      |      | Pin Type | Buffer Type | Description   |
|------------------|------------|------|------|----------|-------------|---|
|                  | DIP        | PLCC | TQFP |          |             |   |
| MCLR/VPP         | 1          | 2    | 18   |          |             | Master Clear (input) or high voltage ICSP programming enable pin.<br>Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active low RESET to the device.<br>High voltage ICSP programming enable pin.  |
| MCLR             |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| VPP              |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| NC               | —          |      |      | —        | —           | These pins should be left unconnected.  |
| OSC1/CLKI        | 13         | 14   | 30   |          |             | Oscillator crystal or external clock input.<br>Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode, CMOS otherwise.<br>External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1. (See related OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins.)  |
| OSC1             |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| CLKI             |            |      |      | I        | CMOS        |   |
| OSC2/CLKO/RA6    | 14         | 15   | 31   |          |             | Oscillator crystal or clock output.<br>Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode.<br>In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.<br>General Purpose I/O pin.  |
| OSC2             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| CLKO             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| RA6              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| RA0/AN0          | 2          | 3    | 19   |          |             | PORTA is a bi-directional I/O port.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Analog input 0.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Analog input 1.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Analog input 2.<br>A/D Reference Voltage (Low) input.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Analog input 3.<br>A/D Reference Voltage (High) input.<br><br>Digital I/O. Open drain when configured as output.<br>Timer0 external clock input.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Analog input 4.<br>SPI Slave Select input.<br>Low Voltage Detect Input.<br>(See the OSC2/CLKO/RA6 pin.) |
| RA0              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| AN0              |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| RA1/AN1          | 3          | 4    | 20   |          |             |   |
| RA1              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| AN1              |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| RA2/AN2/VREF-    | 4          | 5    | 21   |          |             |   |
| RA2              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| AN2              |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| VREF-            |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| RA3/AN3/VREF+    | 5          | 6    | 22   |          |             |   |
| RA3              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| AN3              |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| VREF+            |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| RA4/T0CKI        | 6          | 7    | 23   |          |             |   |
| RA4              |            |      |      | I/O      | ST/OD       |   |
| T0CKI            |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| RA5/AN4/SS/LVDIN | 7          | 8    | 24   |          |             |   |
| RA5              |            |      |      | I/O      | TTL         |   |
| AN4              |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| SS               |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| LVDIN            |            |      |      | I        | Analog      |   |
| RA6              |            |      |      |          |             |   |

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels  
 O = Output  
 OD = Open Drain (no P diode to VDD)

CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 I = Input  
 P = Power

# PIC18FXX2

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4X2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

| Pin Name                | Pin Number |      |      | Pin Type   | Buffer Type | Description   |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------------|-------------|---|
|                         | DIP        | PLCC | TQFP |            |             |   |
| RB0/INT0<br>RB0<br>INT0 | 33         | 36   | 8    | I/O<br>I   | TTL<br>ST   | PORTB is a bi-directional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>External Interrupt 0. |
| RB1/INT1<br>RB1<br>INT1 | 34         | 37   | 9    | I/O<br>I   | TTL<br>ST   | External Interrupt 1.   |
| RB2/INT2<br>RB2<br>INT2 | 35         | 38   | 10   | I/O<br>I   | TTL<br>ST   | Digital I/O.<br>External Interrupt 2.   |
| RB3/CCP2<br>RB3<br>CCP2 | 36         | 39   | 11   | I/O<br>I/O | TTL<br>ST   | Digital I/O.<br>Capture2 input, Compare2 output, PWM2 output.   |
| RB4                     | 37         | 41   | 14   | I/O        | TTL         | Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin.   |
| RB5/PGM<br>RB5<br>PGM   | 38         | 42   | 15   | I/O<br>I/O | TTL<br>ST   | Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin.<br>Low Voltage ICSP programming enable pin.   |
| RB6/PGC<br>RB6<br>PGC   | 39         | 43   | 16   | I/O<br>I/O | TTL<br>ST   | Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin.<br>In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming clock pin.  |
| RB7/PGD<br>RB7<br>PGD   | 40         | 44   | 17   | I/O<br>I/O | TTL<br>ST   | Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin.<br>In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming data pin.   |

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels  
 O = Output  
 OD = Open Drain (no P diode to VDD)

CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 I = Input  
 P = Power

# PIC18FXX2

**TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4X2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)**

| Pin Name        | Pin Number |      |      | Pin Type | Buffer Type | Description   |
|-----------------|------------|------|------|----------|-------------|---|
|                 | DIP        | PLCC | TQFP |          |             |   |
| RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI | 15         | 16   | 32   | I/O      | ST          | PORTC is a bi-directional I/O port.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Timer1 oscillator output.<br>Timer1/Timer3 external clock input.             |
| RC0             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| T1CKI           |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| RC1/T1OSI/CCP2  | 16         | 18   | 35   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>Timer1 oscillator input.<br>Capture2 input, Compare2 output, PWM2 output.   |
| RC1             |            |      |      | I        | CMOS        |   |
| CCP2            |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| RC2/CCP1        | 17         | 19   | 36   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>Capture1 input/Compare1 output/PWM1 output.   |
| RC2             |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| CCP1            |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| RC3/SCK/SCL     | 18         | 20   | 37   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.<br>Synchronous serial clock input/output for I <sup>2</sup> C mode. |
| RC3             |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| SCK             |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| SCL             |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| RC4/SDI/SDA     | 23         | 25   | 42   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>SPI Data In.<br>I <sup>2</sup> C Data I/O.  |
| RC4             |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| SDA             |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| RC5/SDO         | 24         | 26   | 43   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>SPI Data Out.   |
| RC5             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| SDO             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| RC6/TX/CK       | 25         | 27   | 44   | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>USART Asynchronous Transmit.<br>USART Synchronous Clock (see related RX/DT).  |
| RC6             |            |      |      | O        | —           |   |
| CK              |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |
| RC7/RX/DT       | 26         | 29   | 1    | I/O      | ST          | Digital I/O.<br>USART Asynchronous Receive.<br>USART Synchronous Data (see related TX/CK).  |
| RC7             |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| RX              |            |      |      | I        | ST          |   |
| DT              |            |      |      | I/O      | ST          |   |

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels  
 O = Output  
 OD = Open Drain (no P diode to V<sub>DD</sub>)

CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 I = Input  
 P = Power

# PIC18FXX2

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4X2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

| Pin Name   | Pin Number |        |       | Pin Type | Buffer Type             | Description   |
|--|------------|--------|-------|----------|-------------------------|---|
|  | DIP        | PLCC   | TQFP  |          |                         |   |
| RD0/PSP0   | 19         | 21     | 38    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               | PORTD is a bi-directional I/O port, or a Parallel Slave Port (PSP) for interfacing to a microprocessor port. These pins have TTL input buffers when PSP module is enabled.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Parallel Slave Port Data. |
| RD1/PSP1   | 20         | 22     | 39    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD2/PSP2   | 21         | 23     | 40    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD3/PSP3   | 22         | 24     | 41    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD4/PSP4   | 27         | 30     | 2     | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD5/PSP5   | 28         | 31     | 3     | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD6/PSP6   | 29         | 32     | 4     | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RD7/PSP7   | 30         | 33     | 5     | I/O      | ST<br>TTL               |   |
| RE0/ $\overline{\text{RD}}$ /AN5<br>RE0<br>$\overline{\text{RD}}$<br><br>AN5 | 8          | 9      | 25    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL<br><br>Analog | PORTE is a bi-directional I/O port.<br><br>Digital I/O.<br>Read control for parallel slave port (see also $\overline{\text{WR}}$ and CS pins).<br>Analog input 5.   |
| RE1/ $\overline{\text{WR}}$ /AN6<br>RE1<br>$\overline{\text{WR}}$<br><br>AN6 | 9          | 10     | 26    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL<br><br>Analog |   |
| RE2/ $\overline{\text{CS}}$ /AN7<br>RE2<br>$\overline{\text{CS}}$<br><br>AN7 | 10         | 11     | 27    | I/O      | ST<br>TTL<br><br>Analog |   |
| Vss  | 12, 31     | 13, 34 | 6, 29 | P        | —                       | Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.  |
| VDD  | 11, 32     | 12, 35 | 7, 28 | P        | —                       | Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.   |

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels  
 O = Output  
 OD = Open Drain (no P diode to VDD)

CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 I = Input  
 P = Power

# PIC18FXX2

TABLE 20-2: PIC18FXXX INSTRUCTION SET

| Mnemonic,<br>Operands                         | Description                     | Cycles  | 16-Bit Instruction Word |      | Status<br>Affected  | Notes           |            |
|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
|   |                                 |   | MSb                     | LSb  |                     |                 |            |
| <b>BYTE-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS</b> |                                 |   |                         |      |                     |                 |            |
| ADDWF   | f, d, a                         | Add WREG and f  | 1                       | 0010 | 01da 0 ffff ffff    | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2       |
| ADDWFC  | f, d, a                         | Add WREG and Carry bit to f   | 1                       | 0010 | 0da ffff ffff       | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2       |
| ANDWF   | f, d, a                         | AND WREG with f   | 1                       | 0001 | 01da ffff ffff      | Z, N            | 1, 2       |
| CLRF  | f, a                            | Clear f   | 1                       | 0110 | 101a ffff ffff      | Z               | 2          |
| COMF  | f, d, a                         | Complement f  | 1                       | 0001 | 11da ffff ffff      | Z, N            | 1, 2       |
| CPFSEQ  | f, a                            | Compare f with WREG, skip =   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0110 | 001a ffff ffff      | None            | 4          |
| CPFSGT  | f, a                            | Compare f with WREG, skip >   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0110 | 010a ffff ffff      | None            | 4          |
| CPFSLT  | f, a                            | Compare f with WREG, skip <   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0110 | 000a ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| DECf  | f, d, a                         | Decrement f   | 1                       | 0000 | 01da ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| DECFSZ  | f, d, a                         | Decrement f, Skip if 0  | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0010 | 11da ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| DCFSNZ  | f, d, a                         | Decrement f, Skip if Not 0  | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0100 | 11da ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| INCF  | f, d, a                         | Increment f   | 1                       | 0010 | 10da ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| INCFSZ  | f, d, a                         | Increment f, Skip if 0  | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0011 | 11da ffff ffff      | None            | 4          |
| INFSNZ  | f, d, a                         | Increment f, Skip if Not 0  | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0100 | 10da ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| IORWF   | f, d, a                         | Inclusive OR WREG with f  | 1                       | 0001 | 00da ffff ffff      | Z, N            | 1, 2       |
| MOVF  | f, d, a                         | Move f  | 1                       | 0101 | 00da ffff ffff      | Z, N            | 1          |
| MOVFF   | f <sub>s</sub> , f <sub>d</sub> | Move f <sub>s</sub> (source) to 1st word<br>f <sub>d</sub> (destination) 2nd word | 2                       | 1100 | ffff ffff ffff ffff | None            |            |
| MOVWF   | f, a                            | Move WREG to f  | 1                       | 0110 | 111a ffff ffff      | None            |            |
| MULWF   | f, a                            | Multiply WREG with f  | 1                       | 0000 | 001a ffff ffff      | None            |            |
| NEGF  | f, a                            | Negate f  | 1                       | 0110 | 110a ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2       |
| RLCF  | f, d, a                         | Rotate Left f through Carry   | 1                       | 0011 | 01da ffff ffff      | C, Z, N         |            |
| RLNCF   | f, d, a                         | Rotate Left f (No Carry)  | 1                       | 0100 | 01da ffff ffff      | Z, N            | 1, 2       |
| RRCF  | f, d, a                         | Rotate Right f through Carry  | 1                       | 0011 | 00da ffff ffff      | C, Z, N         |            |
| RRNCF   | f, d, a                         | Rotate Right f (No Carry)   | 1                       | 0100 | 00da ffff ffff      | Z, N            |            |
| SETF  | f, a                            | Set f   | 1                       | 0110 | 100a ffff ffff      | None            |            |
| SUBFWB  | f, d, a                         | Subtract f from WREG with borrow  | 1                       | 0101 | 01da ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2       |
| SUBWF   | f, d, a                         | Subtract WREG from f  | 1                       | 0101 | 11da ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N |            |
| SUBWFB  | f, d, a                         | Subtract WREG from f with borrow  | 1                       | 0101 | 10da ffff ffff      | C, DC, Z, OV, N | 1, 2       |
| SWAPF   | f, d, a                         | Swap nibbles in f   | 1                       | 0011 | 10da ffff ffff      | None            | 4          |
| TSTFSZ  | f, a                            | Test f, skip if 0   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 0110 | 011a ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| XORWF   | f, d, a                         | Exclusive OR WREG with f  | 1                       | 0001 | 10da ffff ffff      | Z, N            |            |
| <b>BIT-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS</b>  |                                 |   |                         |      |                     |                 |            |
| BCF   | f, b, a                         | Bit Clear f   | 1                       | 1001 | bbba ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| BSF   | f, b, a                         | Bit Set f   | 1                       | 1000 | bbba ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |
| BTFSC   | f, b, a                         | Bit Test f, Skip if Clear   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 1011 | bbba ffff ffff      | None            | 3, 4       |
| BTFSS   | f, b, a                         | Bit Test f, Skip if Set   | 1 (2 or 3)              | 1010 | bbba ffff ffff      | None            | 3, 4       |
| BTG   | f, d, a                         | Bit Toggle f  | 1                       | 0111 | bbba ffff ffff      | None            | 1, 2       |

- Note 1:** When a PORT register is modified as a function of itself (e.g., MOVF PORTB, 1, 0), the value used will be that value present on the pins themselves. For example, if the data latch is '1' for a pin configured as input and is driven low by an external device, the data will be written back with a '0'.
- 2:** If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and, where applicable, d = 1), the prescaler will be cleared if assigned.
- 3:** If Program Counter (PC) is modified or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.
- 4:** Some instructions are 2-word instructions. The second word of these instructions will be executed as a NOP, unless the first word of the instruction retrieves the information embedded in these 16-bits. This ensures that all program memory locations have a valid instruction.
- 5:** If the Table Write starts the write cycle to internal memory, the write will continue until terminated.

# PIC18FXX2

**TABLE 20-2: PIC18FXXX INSTRUCTION SET (CONTINUED)**

| Mnemonic,<br>Operands     | Description | Cycles                         | 16-Bit Instruction Word |      |      |      | Status<br>Affected | Notes                  |   |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
|                           |             |                                | MSb                     |      |      | LSb  |                    |                        |   |
| <b>CONTROL OPERATIONS</b> |             |                                |                         |      |      |      |                    |                        |   |
| BC                        | n           | Branch if Carry                | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0010 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BN                        | n           | Branch if Negative             | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0110 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BNC                       | n           | Branch if Not Carry            | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0011 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BNN                       | n           | Branch if Not Negative         | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0111 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BNOV                      | n           | Branch if Not Overflow         | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0101 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BNZ                       | n           | Branch if Not Zero             | 2                       | 1110 | 0001 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BOV                       | n           | Branch if Overflow             | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0100 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BRA                       | n           | Branch Unconditionally         | 1 (2)                   | 1101 | 0nnn | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| BZ                        | n           | Branch if Zero                 | 1 (2)                   | 1110 | 0000 | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| CALL                      | n, s        | Call subroutine                | 2                       | 1110 | 110s | kkkk | kkkk               | None                   |   |
|                           |             | 1st word                       |                         |      |      |      |                    |                        |   |
|                           |             | 2nd word                       |                         | 1111 | kkkk | kkkk | kkkk               |                        |   |
| CLRWDT                    | —           | Clear Watchdog Timer           | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0100               | TO, PD                 |   |
| DAW                       | —           | Decimal Adjust WREG            | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0111               | C                      |   |
| GOTO                      | n           | Go to address                  | 2                       | 1110 | 1111 | kkkk | kkkk               | None                   |   |
|                           |             | 1st word                       |                         |      |      |      |                    |                        |   |
|                           |             | 2nd word                       |                         | 1111 | kkkk | kkkk | kkkk               |                        |   |
| NOP                       | —           | No Operation                   | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000               | None                   |   |
| NOP                       | —           | No Operation                   | 1                       | 1111 | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx               | None                   | 4 |
| POP                       | —           | Pop top of return stack (TOS)  | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0110               | None                   |   |
| PUSH                      | —           | Push top of return stack (TOS) | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0101               | None                   |   |
| RCALL                     | n           | Relative Call                  | 2                       | 1101 | 1nnn | nnnn | nnnn               | None                   |   |
| RESET                     |             | Software device RESET          | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 1111 | 1111               | All                    |   |
| RETFIE                    | s           | Return from interrupt enable   | 2                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0001 | 000s               | GIE/GIEH,<br>PEIE/GIEL |   |
| RETLW                     | k           | Return with literal in WREG    | 2                       | 0000 | 1100 | kkkk | kkkk               | None                   |   |
| RETURN                    | s           | Return from Subroutine         | 2                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0001 | 001s               | None                   |   |
| SLEEP                     | —           | Go into Standby mode           | 1                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0011               | TO, PD                 |   |

- Note 1:** When a PORT register is modified as a function of itself (e.g., MOVF PORTB, 1, 0), the value used will be that value present on the pins themselves. For example, if the data latch is '1' for a pin configured as input and is driven low by an external device, the data will be written back with a '0'.
- 2:** If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and, where applicable, d = 1), the prescaler will be cleared if assigned.
- 3:** If Program Counter (PC) is modified or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.
- 4:** Some instructions are 2-word instructions. The second word of these instructions will be executed as a NOP, unless the first word of the instruction retrieves the information embedded in these 16-bits. This ensures that all program memory locations have a valid instruction.
- 5:** If the Table Write starts the write cycle to internal memory, the write will continue until terminated.



# PIC18FXX2

TABLE 20-2: PIC18FXXX INSTRUCTION SET (CONTINUED)

| Mnemonic,<br>Operands                          | Description | Cycles   | 16-Bit Instruction Word |      |      |      | Status<br>Affected | Notes           |
|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|-----------------|
|  |             |  | MSb                     |      |      | L8b  |                    |                 |
| <b>LITERAL OPERATIONS</b>                      |             |  |                         |      |      |      |                    |                 |
| ADDLW  | k           | Add literal and WREG                               | 1                       | 0000 | 1111 | kkkk | kkkk               | C, DC, Z, OV, N |
| ANDLW  | k           | AND literal with WREG                              | 1                       | 0000 | 1011 | kkkk | kkkk               | Z, N            |
| IORLW  | k           | Inclusive OR literal with WREG                     | 1                       | 0000 | 1001 | kkkk | kkkk               | Z, N            |
| LFSR   | f, k        | Move literal (12-bit) 2nd word<br>to FSRx 1st word | 2                       | 1110 | 1110 | 00ff | kkkk               | None            |
| MOVLB  | k           | Move literal to BSR<3:0>                           | 1                       | 0000 | 0001 | 0000 | kkkk               | None            |
| MOVLW  | k           | Move literal to WREG                               | 1                       | 0000 | 1110 | kkkk | kkkk               | None            |
| MULLW  | k           | Multiply literal with WREG                         | 1                       | 0000 | 1101 | kkkk | kkkk               | None            |
| RETLW  | k           | Return with literal in WREG                        | 2                       | 0000 | 1100 | kkkk | kkkk               | None            |
| SUBLW  | k           | Subtract WREG from literal                         | 1                       | 0000 | 1000 | kkkk | kkkk               | C, DC, Z, OV, N |
| XORLW  | k           | Exclusive OR literal with WREG                     | 1                       | 0000 | 1010 | kkkk | kkkk               | Z, N            |
| <b>DATA MEMORY ↔ PROGRAM MEMORY OPERATIONS</b> |             |  |                         |      |      |      |                    |                 |
| TBLRD*   |             | Table Read   | 2                       | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1000               | None            |
| TBLRD*+  |             | Table Read with post-increment                     |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1001               | None            |
| TBLRD*-  |             | Table Read with post-decrement                     |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1010               | None            |
| TBLRD*+  |             | Table Read with pre-increment                      |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1011               | None            |
| TBLWT*   |             | Table Write  | 2 (5)                   | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1100               | None            |
| TBLWT*+  |             | Table Write with post-increment                    |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1101               | None            |
| TBLWT*-  |             | Table Write with post-decrement                    |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1110               | None            |
| TBLWT*+  |             | Table Write with pre-increment                     |                         | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 1111               | None            |

- Note 1:** When a PORT register is modified as a function of itself (e.g., `MOVF PORTB, 1, 0`), the value used will be that value present on the pins themselves. For example, if the data latch is '1' for a pin configured as input and is driven low by an external device, the data will be written back with a '0'.
- Note 2:** If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and, where applicable,  $d = 1$ ), the prescaler will be cleared if assigned.
- Note 3:** If Program Counter (PC) is modified or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.
- Note 4:** Some instructions are 2-word instructions. The second word of these instructions will be executed as a NOP, unless the first word of the instruction retrieves the information embedded in these 16-bits. This ensures that all program memory locations have a valid instruction.
- Note 5:** If the Table Write starts the write cycle to internal memory, the write will continue until terminated.

## **ANEXO D**

## Implementing a PID Controller Using a PIC18 MCU

*Author: Chris Valenti  
Microchip Technology Inc.*

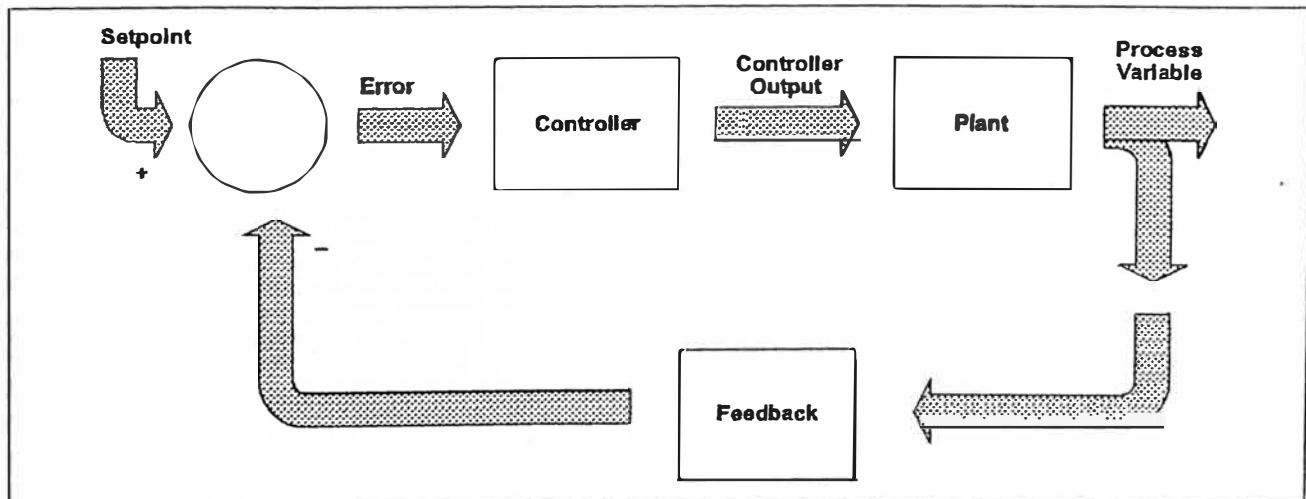
### INTRODUCTION

Continuous processes have been controlled by feedback loops since the late 1700's. In 1788, James Watt used a flyball governor on his steam engine to regulate its speed. The Taylor Instrument Company implemented the first fully functional Proportional, Integral and Derivative (PID) controller in 1940. Although feedback control has come a long way since James Watt, the basic approach and system elements have not changed. There are several elements within a feedback system; for discussion purposes, we will use a home heating temperature control system as our model in the descriptions below.

- **Plant** – The physical heating and cooling parts of the system.
- **Sensors** – The devices (thermistors measuring temperature) that measure the variables within the Plant.
- **Setpoint** – This is a value (i.e., 70 degrees), which is converted to a voltage that the process drives towards.
- **Error Signal** – This is the difference between the response of the Plant and the desired response (Setpoint). In a house, the thermostat may be set to 70 degrees, but the temperature is actually 65 degrees, therefore resulting in an error of 5 degrees (Error = Setpoint – Measured).

- **Disturbances** – These are unwanted inputs to the Plant, which can be common. A disturbance would be an open entry door allowing a gust of cold air to blow in, quickly dropping the temperature and causing the heat to come on.
- **Controller** – Intentionally left for last, this is the most significant element of a control system. The Controller is responsible for several tasks and is the link that connects together all of the physical and nonphysical elements. It measures the output signal of the Plant's Sensors, processes the signal and then derives an error based on the signal measurement and the Setpoint. Once the sensor data has been collected and processed, the result must be used to find PID values, which then must be sent out to the Plant for error correction. The rate at which all of this happens is dependent upon the Controller's processing power. This may or may not be an issue depending on the response characteristic of the Plant. A temperature control system is much more forgiving on a Controller's processing capabilities than a motor control system. Figure 1 shows a basic block diagram of a feedback control system.

**FIGURE 1: FEEDBACK CONTROL LOOP**



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## OBJECTIVES

The objectives for this application note are to:

- discuss in detail the three elements of a PID Controller: Proportional, Integral and Derivative
- discuss a firmware PID routine on a PIC18 device
- discuss the implementation of a firmware-based PID that has the flexibility of adapting to different systems, but is capable of being specifically tuned later on
- discuss the details of tuning a PID once implementation has been completed

## SOURCE CODE OVERVIEW

Before going further, let's discuss how the PID source code is configured. There is no specific way a PID should be implemented in firmware; the methods discussed in this application note only touch upon a few of the many possibilities.

The PID routine is configured in a manner that makes it modular. It is intended to be plugged into an existing piece of firmware, where the PID routine is passed the 8-bit or 16-bit error value (Desired Plant Response – Measured Plant Response). Therefore, the actual error value is calculated outside of the PID routine. If necessary, the code could be easily modified to do this calculation within the PID routine. The PID can be configured to receive the error in one of two ways, either as a percentage with a range of 0 to 100% (8-bit), or a range of 0 to 4000 (16-bit). This option is configured by a #define statement at the top of the

PID source code with the PID's variable declarations. The gains for proportional, integral and derivative all have a range of 0 to 15. For resolution purposes, the gains are scaled by a factor of 16 with an 8-bit maximum of 255. A general flow showing how the PID routine would be implemented in the main application code is presented in Figure 2.

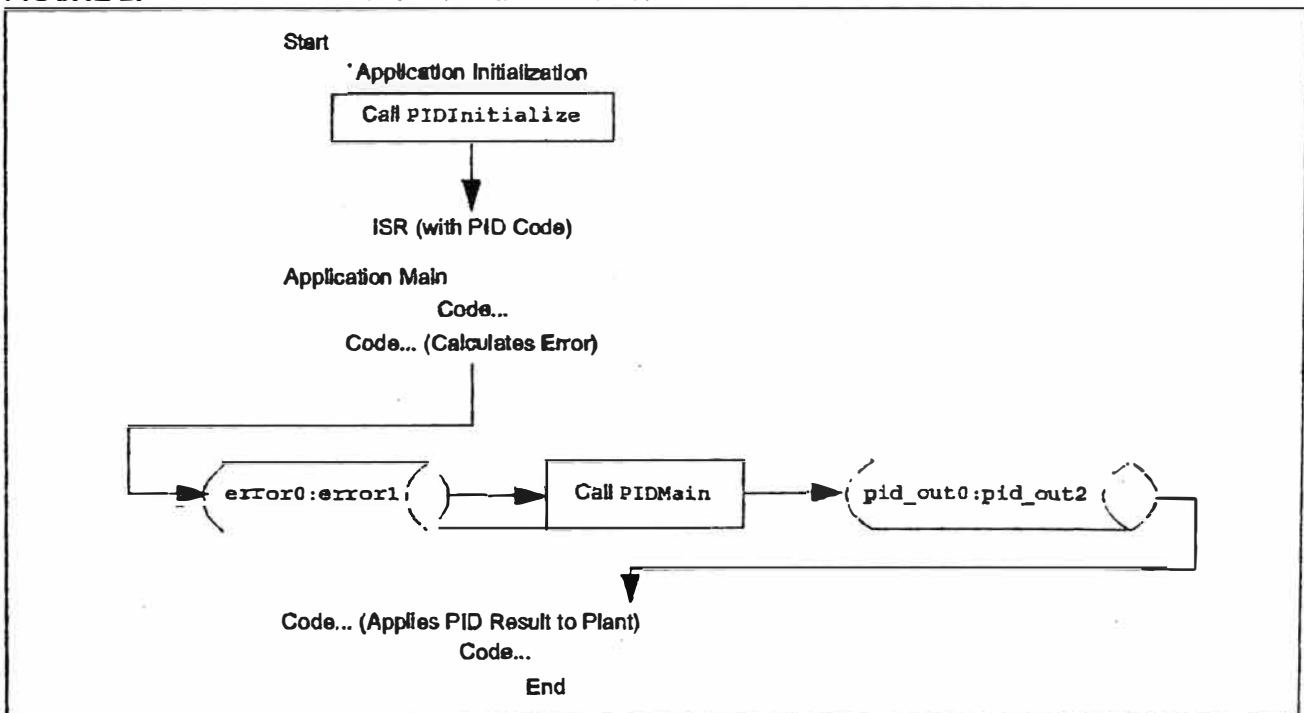
There were two methods considered for handling the signed numbers. The first method was to use signed math routines to handle all of the PID calculations. The second was to use unsigned math routines and maintain a sign bit in a status register. The latter method was implemented. There are five variables that require a sign bit to be maintained:

- error
- a\_error
- p\_error
- d\_error
- pid\_error

All of these sign bits are maintained in the pid\_stat1 register (see Register 1).

Although all of the PID status bits are shown in Register 1 and Register 2, the user needs only to be concerned with the error sign bit (err\_sign) and the PID final result sign bit (pid\_sign). The err\_sign bit is inserted into the PID routine along with the error. The user will check the pid\_sign bit to determine which direction the Plant must be driven.

FIGURE 2: PID FIRMWARE IMPLEMENTATION



## Firmware Variables and Constants

The list of firmware variables and constants and their definitions that are discussed in this application note are shown in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: FIRMWARE VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS**

| Variable/Constant | Type            | Definition  |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| error0:error1     | Error Variable  | 16-bit variable, difference between the Setpoint and measured output of the Plant |
| a_error0:a_error1 | Error Variable  | 16-bit variable, accumulative error which is the sum of all past errors           |
| d_error0:d_error1 | Error Variable  | 16-bit variable, difference between error0:error1 and p_error0:p_error1           |
| p_error0:p_error1 | Error Variable  | 16-bit variable, value of the last error  |
| a_err_1_lim       | Error Variable  | 8-bit constant defining the accumulative error limits                             |
| a_err_2_lim       | Error Variable  | 8-bit constant defining the accumulative error limits                             |
| kd                | Gains           | 8-bit variable, derivative gain, max. = 15 (16 levels)                            |
| ki                | Gains           | 8-bit variable, integral gain, max. = 15 (16 levels)                              |
| kp                | Gains           | 8-bit variable, proportional gain, max. = 15 (16 levels)                          |
| pid_stat1         | Status Register | 8-bit variable, status bit register (see Register 1)                              |
| pid_stat2         | Status Register | 8-bit variable, status bit register (see Register 2)                              |
| deriv0:deriv2     | Terms           | 24-bit variable, value of the derivative term                                     |
| integ0:integ2     | Terms           | 24-bit variable, value of the integral term                                       |
| pid_out0:pid_out2 | Terms           | 24-bit variable, final PID results  |
| prop0:prop2       | Terms           | 24-bit variable, value of the proportional term                                   |
| timer1_hi         | Time Base       | 8-bit constant loaded into the TMR1H register                                     |
| timer1_lo         | Time Base       | 8-bit constant loaded into the TMR1L register                                     |

**Note:** In 16-bit variables, the first variable is the Most Significant Byte (MSB), whereas the second variable is the Least Significant Byte (LSB). For example, in the variable error0:error1, error0 = MSB 8-bit and error1 = LSB 8-bit.

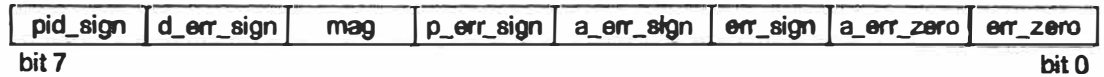
In 24-bit variables, the first variable is the MSB, whereas the last variable is the LSB. For example, in the variable pid\_out0:pid\_out2, pid\_out0 = MSB 8-bit and pid\_out2 = LSB 8-bit.

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## Data Registers

The pid\_stat1 and pid\_stat2 Data registers contain the individual PID status bits. The following two registers provide brief bit descriptions and their associated values.

### REGISTER 1: pid\_stat1 DATA REGISTER



- bit 7     **pid\_sign:** Indicates sign of final PID result  
           1 = Result was positive  
           0 = Result was negative
- bit 6     **d\_err\_sign:** Indicates sign of the derivative term  
           1 = Result was positive  
           0 = Result was negative
- bit 5     **mag:** Indicates which variable is greater in magnitude (AARGB or BARGB)  
           1 = Result was AARGB  
           0 = Result was BARGB
- bit 4     **p\_err\_sign:** Indicates sign of the previous error  
           1 = Result was positive  
           0 = Result was negative
- bit 3     **a\_err\_sign:** Indicates sign of the accumulative error  
           1 = Result was positive  
           0 = Result was negative
- bit 2     **err\_sign:** Indicates sign of the error (input into the PID)  
           1 = Result was positive  
           0 = Result was negative
- bit 1     **a\_err\_zero:** Indicates if the accumulative error is equal to zero or non-zero  
           1 = Result was zero  
           0 = Result was non-zero
- bit 0     **err\_zero:** Indicates if the error is equal to zero or non-zero  
           1 = Result was zero  
           0 = Result was non-zero

### REGISTER 2: pid\_stat2 DATA REGISTER



- bit 7-3, 1-0   **Unimplemented**
- bit 2     **d\_err\_z:** Indicates if the data error is equal to zero  
           1 = Result was zero  
           0 = Result was non-zero

## PID Routine Flowcharts

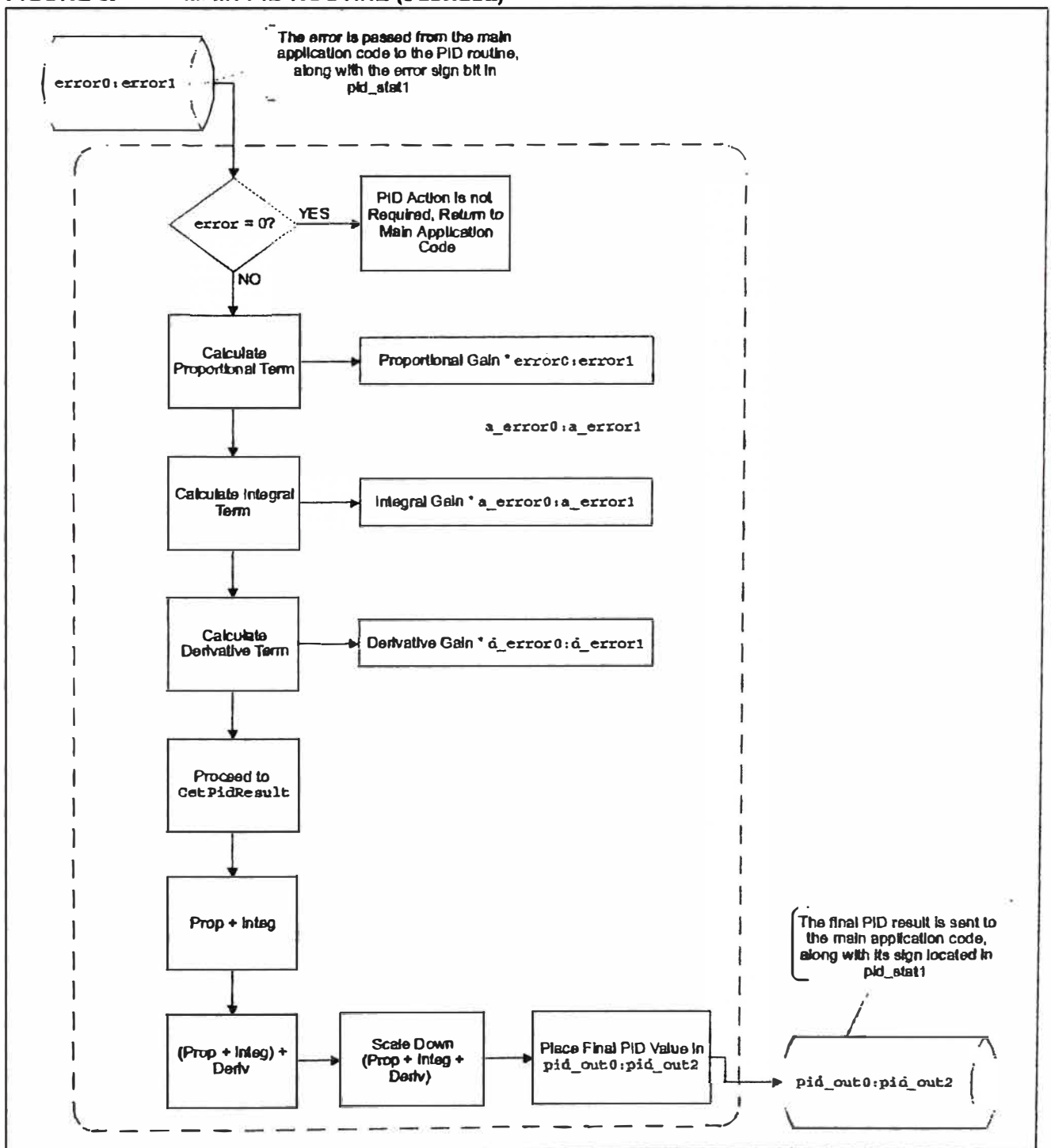
Flowcharts for the PID main routine and the PID Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) functions are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 (see following pages).

The PID main routine is intended to be called from the main application code that updates the error0:error1 variable, as well as the pid\_stat1 error sign bit. Once in the PID main routine, the PID value will be calculated and put into the pid\_out0:pid\_out2

variable, with its sign bit in pid\_stat1. The value in pid\_out0:pid\_out2 is converted by the application code to the correct value so that it can be applied to the Plant.

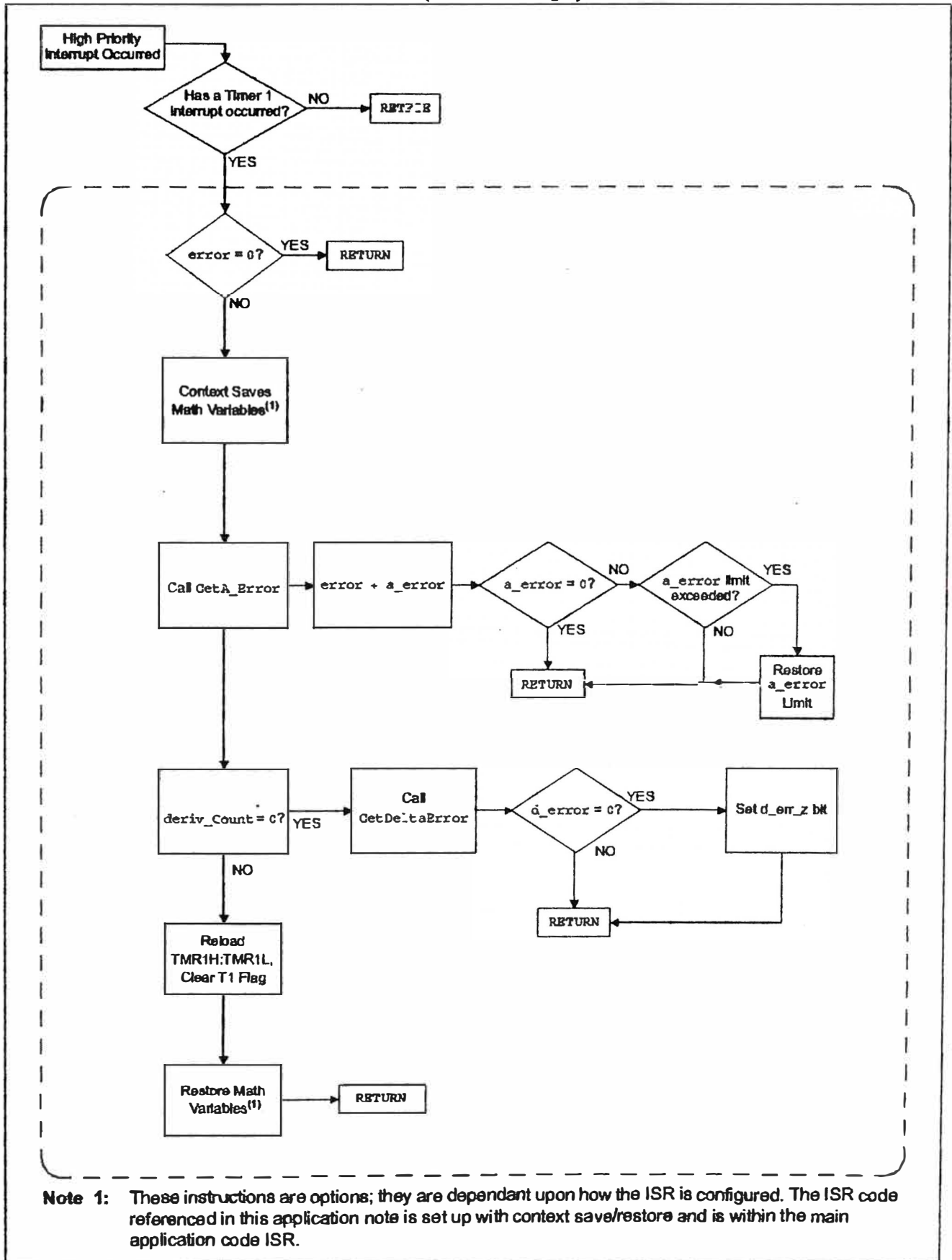
The PID ISR is configured for the PIC18 device's high priority interrupt at location 0x0008. The instructions within this ISR can be placed into an existing ISR, or kept as is and plugged into the application.

**FIGURE 3: MAIN PID ROUTINE (PIDMain)**



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**FIGURE 4: PID INTERRUPT ROUTINE (PidInterrupt)**





## Proportional

The proportional term is the simplest of the three and is also the most commonly found control technique in a feedback system. The proportional gain ( $k_p$ ) is multiplied by the error. In this application note, the error is a 16-bit value, `error0:error1`. The amount of correction applied to the system is directly proportional to the error. As the gain increases, the applied correction to the Plant becomes more aggressive. This type of Controller is common for driving the error to a small, but non-zero value, leaving a steady state error. This is the reason for proportional control not being enough in some systems, thereby requiring integral and derivative control to come into play, separately or together (i.e., PI, PD or PID Controller).

### IMPLEMENTATION

As mentioned earlier, the proportional is the simplest term. The error is multiplied by the proportional gain, `error0:error1 * kp`. This is accomplished by the 16 \* 16 multiplication routine. The result is stored in the 24-bit variable, `prop0:prop2`. This value will be used later in the code to calculate the overall value needed to go to the Plant.

### EQUATION 1: PROPORTIONAL TERM

$$\text{prop0:prop2} = k_p * \text{error0:error1}$$

## Integral

Unlike proportional control, which looks at the present error, integral control looks at past errors. Given this, the accumulative error (sum of all past errors) is used to calculate the integral term, but at fixed time intervals. Basically, every time the fixed interval expires, the current error at that moment is added to the `a_error` variable. A temperature system would require a longer sample period than a motor system because of the

sluggish response in a temperature controlled environment. If the integral sample period was too fast in the temperature system, the accumulative error would add too quickly to give the system a chance to respond, thereby not allowing it to ever stabilize. Another element in integral control to consider is 'wind-up'. Wind-up occurs when the accumulative error keeps increasing because the Plant output is saturated. This event can be avoided by setting limits to the accumulative error. It can also be eliminated by not executing the integral term when the Plant output is saturated. Another characteristic is excessive gain, that can create an unstable condition within the system, causing it to oscillate. The integral gain must be thoroughly tested for all possible situations to find the best overall value. In conclusion, as the accumulative error increases, the integral term has a greater effect on the Plant. In a sluggish system, this could dominate the value that is sent to the Plant.

### IMPLEMENTATION

To obtain the integral term, the accumulated error must be retrieved. The accumulated error (`a_error0:a_error2`) is the sum of past errors. For this reason, the integral is known for looking at a system's history for correction. Refer to Table 2 for details on how `a_error` is accumulated.

Each time the PID routine receives an error, it may or may not be added to the accumulated error variable. This is dependant upon the Timer1 overflow rate. If Timer1 overflowed, then the error at that moment will be added to the accumulated error variable. The Timer1 overflow rate is interrupt driven and is configured as a high priority interrupt. The TMR1H:TMR1L registers are loaded with values defined by the constants, `timer1_hi` and `timer1_lo`. The values for these constants should be based on the Plant's response. The accumulated error will be multiplied by the integral gain, `a_error0:a_error2 * ki` and the result is stored in `integ0:integ2`.

TABLE 2: `a_error` ACCUMULATION EXAMPLE

| Time            | Error | Timer1 Overflow | Accumulated Error    |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| $t = n$         | 10%   | No              | x%                   |
| $t = n + 1$     | 8%    | No              | x%                   |
| $t = n + 2$     | 12%   | Yes             | $x + 12\%$           |
| $t = n + 3$     | 9%    | No              | $(x\% + 12\%)$       |
| $t = n + 4$     | 6%    | No              | $(x\% + 12\%)$       |
| $t = n + 5$     | 4%    | Yes             | $(x\% + 12\%) + 4\%$ |
| $t = n + \dots$ |       |                 |                      |

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To avoid integral wind-up, accumulative error limits were installed (`a_err_1_Lim:a_err_2_Lim`). When the accumulative error is calculated, the result is compared against the limit variables. If the calculated value exceeds the limits, the accumulative error is made equal to the value that is determined by the user in the variable definition at the beginning of the code.

## EQUATION 2: INTEGRAL TERM

$$\text{integ0:integ2} - k_i * \text{a\_error0:a\_error1} (\text{a\_error0:a\_error1} - \text{error0:error1} + \text{error0:error1} + \dots \text{error0:error1})$$

## Derivative

As previously mentioned, the proportional term works on the present error, the integral term works on past errors and the derivative term works on the present and past error to forecast a future response of the system. The derivative term makes an adjustment based on the rate at which the Plant output is changing from its Setpoint. A notable characteristic in this type of control is when the error is constant, or at the maximum limit, the effect is minimal. There are some systems where proportional and/or integral do not provide enough control. In these systems, adding in the derivative term completes the control requirements.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The derivative term is calculated in similar fashion to the integral term. Considering that the derivative term is based on the rate at which the system is changing, the derivative routine calculates `d_error`. This is the difference between the current error and the previous error. The rate at which this calculation takes place is dependant upon the `Timer1` overflow. The derivative term can be extremely aggressive when it is acting on the error of the system. An alternative to this is to calculate the derivative term from the output of the system and not the error. In this application note, the error will be used. To keep the derivative term from being too aggressive, a derivative counter variable has been installed. This variable allows `d_error` to be calculated once for an `x` number of `Timer1` overflows (unlike the accumulated error, which is calculated every `Timer1` overflow).

To get the derivative term, the previous error is subtracted from the current error (`d_error0:d_error1 - error0:error - p_error0:p_error1`). The difference is then multiplied by the derivative gain (`kd`) and this result is placed in `deriv0:deriv2`, which is added with the proportional and integral terms.

## EQUATION 3: DERIVATIVE TERM

$$\text{deriv0:deriv2} - k_d * \text{d\_error0:d\_error1} (\text{d\_error0:d\_error1} - \text{error0:error} - \text{p\_error:p\_error1})$$

## Tuning

There are several different ways to tune a PID Controller for system optimization. The code in this application note is loosely defined, giving it the flexibility to be tuned for a specific application (i.e., motor control, temperature, actuator, etc.).

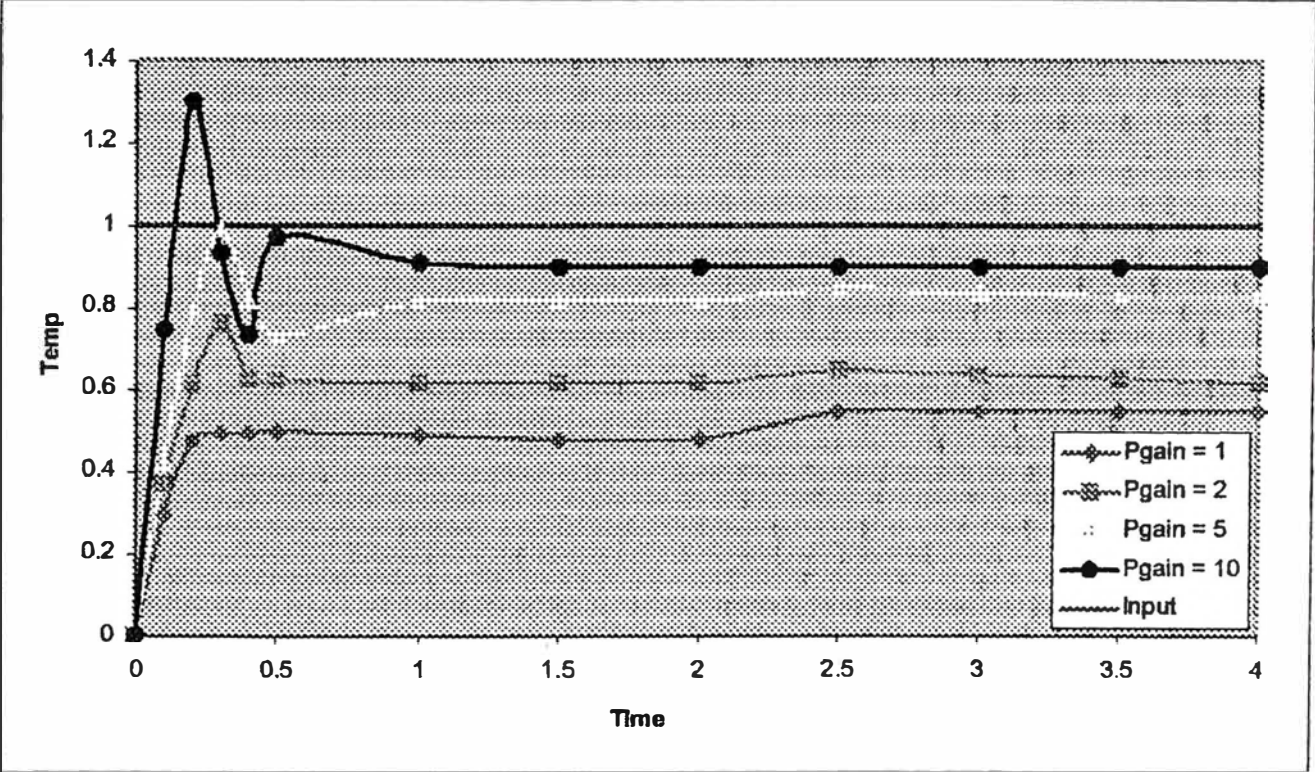
Tuning a PID Controller can be somewhat difficult and time consuming and should be completed in a systematic fashion.

1. Run the system in an open loop and measure its response over time. Based on the measured response, you will get an idea for which PID term is needed most.
2. Determine the application requirements: Plant response time, which PID term will have the most affect and accumulative error limits.
3. Determine how often the `a_error` and `d_error` terms should be calculated; this will dictate the values loaded into the `Timer1` and derivative counter registers.

In the current configuration, `d_error` is calculated once for every `a_error` calculation. Should this be less or more, or vice versa? Finally, once these variables are decided, the PID gains can be experimented with. Start with the smallest gains (i.e.,  $k_p = 1 * 16$ ,  $k_i = 1 * 16$ ,  $k_d = 1 * 16$ ), slowly increasing these values until the desired output is reached. With a few code modifications, it is possible to make the Controller a proportional only Controller and tune this to an optimal value. Then it is possible to add the other terms one at a time, optimizing each time.

The system response of a temperature controlled environment is shown in Figures 5 through 7. Figure 5 shows the graphic response for a proportional only feedback loop. As shown, none of the gain values can reach the input signal and maintain that level. All four gain values have settled at a non-zero value, as previously discussed.

FIGURE 5: PROPORTIONAL ONLY GRAPHIC RESPONSE



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Figure 6 shows the graphic response of a Proportional/Integral (PI) Controller. The high integral gain dominates the response (see line with diamond shapes).

With a tuned proportional and integral gain, the system does settle to its Setpoint, which is why PI control is adequate in many systems. The disadvantage is the time required for it to settle ( $t = 3$ ), which brings us to PID control.

**FIGURE 6: PROPORTIONAL/INTEGRAL (PI) CONTROLLER GRAPHIC RESPONSE**

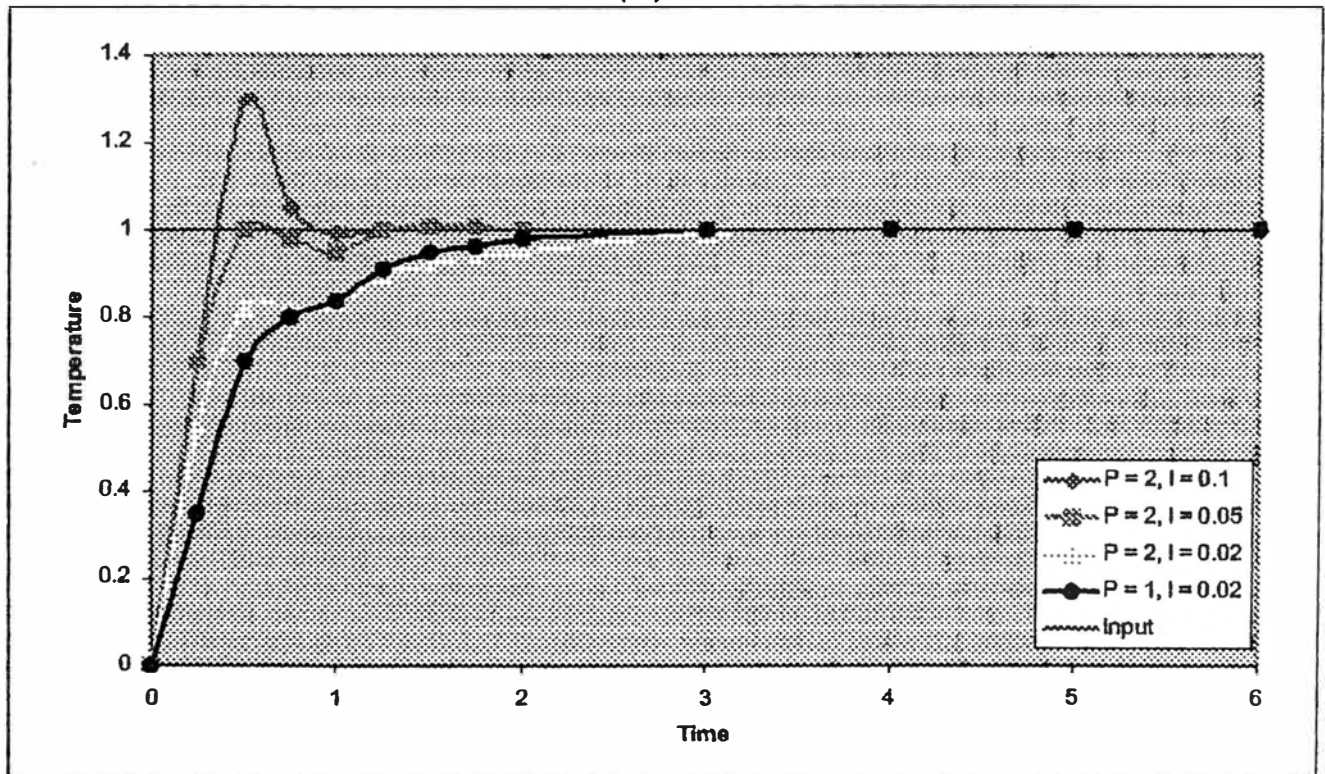
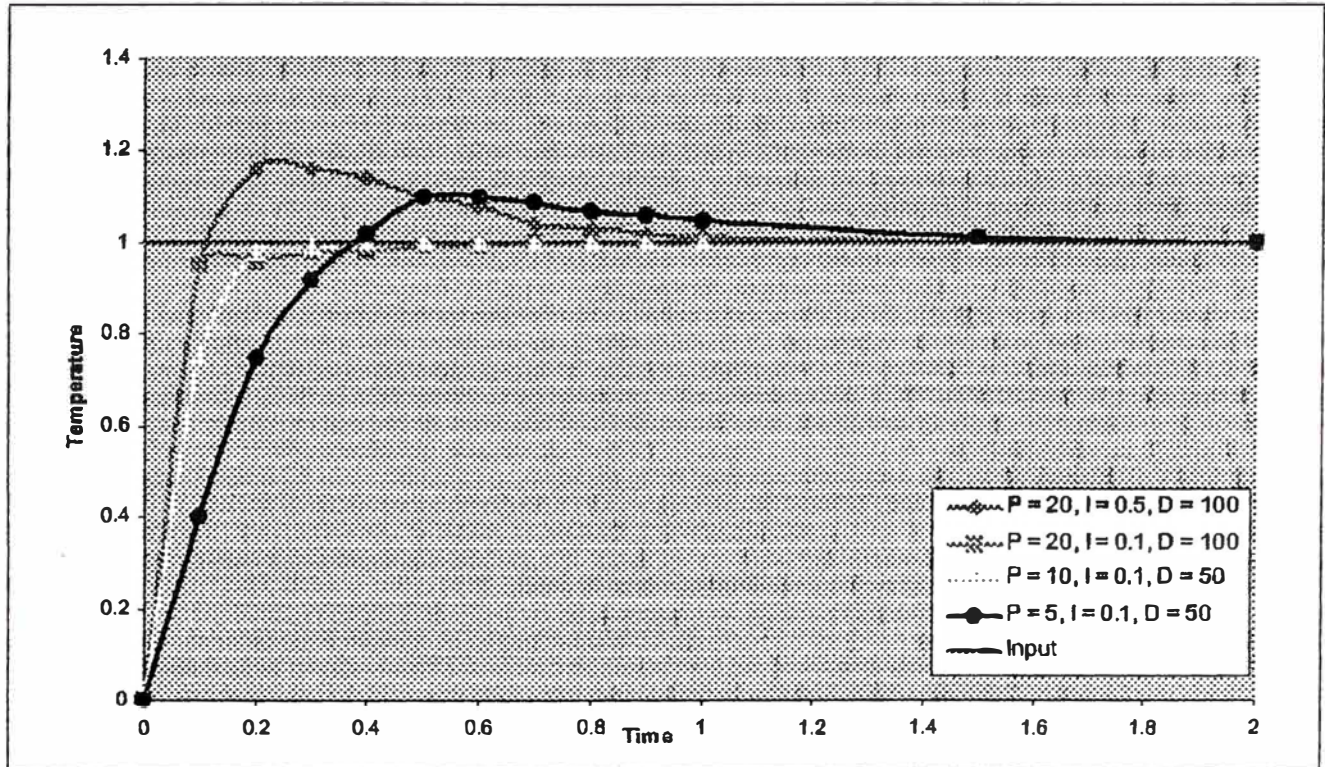


Figure 7 shows the graphic response of a PID Controller. This graph is very similar to the PI graph (Figure 6), except that the PID control takes half as long as the PI control to settle ( $t = 1.5$ ) as the Setpoint.

FIGURE 7: PID CONTROLLER GRAPHIC RESPONSE



### PID Output

The PID output is calculated after the proportional, integral and derivative terms have been determined. In addition to this calculation is the `pid_sign` bit, which the user must check to decide which direction the Plant will be driven. This bit is located in `pid_stat1`. The sum of all these terms is stored in `pid_out0:pid_out2`.

### EQUATION 4: PID ROUTINE

PID Output – `prop0:prop2 + integ0:integ2 + deriv0:deriv2`

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## CONCLUSION

As mentioned in the introduction, the Controller's processing capabilities will dictate the system's ability to respond to the error. Table 3 shows a list of PID functions, each with the amount of instruction cycles and time required. In cases where the Plant response is sluggish, it may be possible to decrease the processor speed and save on power, but still be able to execute the PID routine in acceptable time.

**TABLE 3: PID FUNCTIONS**

| Function      | Instruction Cycles | Elapsed Time ( $\mu$ S) (Tcy at 40 MHz) |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
| PID Main      | 437                | 43.7                                    |
| Proportional  | 50                 | 5.0                                     |
| Integral      | 52                 | 5.2                                     |
| Derivative    | 52                 | 5.2                                     |
| GetPidResult  | 270                | 27                                      |
| GetA_Error    | 70                 | 7.0                                     |
| PID Interrupt | 184                | 18.4                                    |

The measurements shown in Table 3 can vary, depending on the size of the error and how much of the math routines will be used. The measurements also reflect an error of 6% sent to the PID routine.

After the code development for this application note was completed, the PID routine was implemented on the PIC18F4431 Motor Control board (PICDEM™ MC). For the initial start of the motor, the PID gains were:  $k_p = 96$ ,  $k_i = 80$  and  $k_d = 16$ . These were scaled values. After starting the motor and running it close to its set speed, the integral gain was changed to 144. The accumulated error was calculated every millisecond, initiated by a Timer1 overflow. The delta error ( $d\_error$ ) was calculated every 4 ms (derivative counter = 4).

## APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE

The complete source code, including the PID Application Maestro™ module, any demo applications and necessary support files, are available for download as a single archive file from the Microchip corporate web site at:

[www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com)

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