

```
'-----Title-----
' File.....pbp_vb_servo1.pbp
' Started....1/25/09
' Microcontroller used:  Microchip Technology PIC16F88
'                          microchip.com
' PicBasic Pro Code:  micro-Engineering Labs, Inc.
'                          melabs.com

'-----Program Description-----
' Visual Basic.NET program controls PIC16F88 to change
' positions of a hobby servo.

'-----Related Lesson-----
' pbp_vb_servo1.pbp is used in the lesson Visual Basic 1 at:
' http://cornerstonerobotics.
org/curriculum/lessons_year2/erii_visual_basic1.pdf

'--Visual Basic 2008 Express Edition--
' To download VB 2008 Express Edition, see:
' http://www.microsoft.com/express/download/

'-----Visual Basic Code-----
' For the VB.NET code that interfaces with this PBP program,
' see: http://www.cornerstonerobotics.org/code/vb_servo1.pdf

'-----Comments-----
' WITH THE PIC16F88, MAKE SURE TO HAVE SEPARATE POWER
' SOURCES FOR THE PIC AND THE SERVO.  MAKE SURE TO
' HAVE A COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THE PIC AND SERVO.  We use one 9V
' battery and two 78L05 voltage regulators.  See
' discussion about voltage regulators at:
' http://cornerstonerobotics.
org/curriculum/lessons_year2/erii3_diodes_power_supplies_voltage_reg.pdf

' Also, initialize the state of PORTB, (PORTB = 0), as LOW
' since that will set the correct polarity of the
' PULSOUT statement.

' Discussion about basic servo pulse control may be found
' at www.seattlerobotics.org/guide/servos.html or
' www.geocities.com/hobby_robotics/was.htm

' Servos may be modified or hacked to allow
' for continuous rotation so they can be used
' as motors on small robots.  The book
' Amphibionics by Karl Williams gives an
' in depth treatment on how to modify servos.
' Also see Lesson 17, Hacking Servos at:
' http://www.cornerstonerobotics.
org/curriculum/lessons_year2/erii17_hacking_servos.pdf
```

'-----PicBasic Pro Commands-----'

' The PicBasic Pro Compiler Manual is on line at:
 ' <http://www.melabs.com/support/index.htm> then under the
 ' Compiler Documentation: click on PICBASIC PRO Compiler
 ' Manual.

'-----Connections-----'

16F88 Pin	Function	Name Given In Program	Wiring
RB4		servo	Servo Control Wire
RB2	Receiver Pin	PICSI	MAX232 Pin 9
RB5	Transmit Pin	PICSO	MAX232 Pin 10

' See the schematic for the PIC power and MCLR connections

MAX232 Pin	Datasheet Designation	Function and Wiring
Pin 7	T2OUT	Receive Data to Male RS232 DB9 Pin 2
Pin 8	R2IN	Transmit Data from Male RS232 DB9 Pin 3
Pin 9	R2OUT	Receive Data to PIC RB2
Pin 10	T2IN	Transmit Data from PIC RB5

' See schematic at:
http://www.cornerstonerobotics.org/schematics/pic_vb_servo1.pdf

'-----Variables-----'

MODE	VAR	WORD	' WORD for MODE value
P0	VAR	BYTE	' BYTE for position variable P0
c0	VAR	BYTE	' BYTE for counter variable c0
servo	VAR	PORTB.4	' Defines PORTB.4 name as servo
PICSI	VAR	PORTB.2	' Defines PORTB.2 name as PICSI
PICSO	VAR	PORTB.5	' Defines PORTB.5 name as PICSO

'-----Initialization-----'

PORTB = %00000000 ' Equivalent to: PORTB = 0
 ' Sets all PORTB pins to LOW(0 volts)
 ' Make certain to include this
 ' initialization as it sets the
 ' proper polarity of pulses in
 ' the PULSOUT command.
 ' To set just one pin such as RB0, to
 ' LOW, enter PORTB.0 = 0.

ANSEL = 0 ' Changes analog bits to digital.

```
OSCCON = $60          ' Sets the internal oscillator in the
                     ' 16F88 OSCCON register to 4 MHz
```

```
'-----Main Code-----'
```

```
MODE = 188           ' Sets RX/TX speed to 188 (4800 baud)
                     ' MODE = 84 (9600 baud)
                     ' MODE = 396 (2400 baud)
                     ' See appendix in PicBasic Pro manual
                     ' for other MODE examples.
```

Main:

```
SERIN2 PICS1, MODE, [P0]
' PIC receives Command input
' Format:  SERIN2 Pin, Mode, [Item1]
' Pin = PICS1, Declared in variables
' Mode = 188 (4800 baud rate)
' [Item1] = [P0]

FOR c0 = 0 TO 30
' Send signal 30 times. Our servo needed
' 30 repetitions for the servo to rotate
' through its full range.

PULSOUT servo,P0
' Sends a pulse, P0, out on servo pin(RB4).
' The period, P0, is multiplied by the
' increment for a 8 MHz oscillator
' (10 us) to get a pulse out time.
' For example, if P0 = 100,
' 100 * 10us = 1000 us = 1 ms

PAUSE 20 - P0/100
' Pause 20 ms less pulse width (P0/100)
' If P0 = 100, p0/100 = 100/100 = 1 ms.
' This equation keeps the period of
' the servo pulse a constant 20 ms.

NEXT c0
' Go back to the FOR statement and do
' next value of c0

GOTO Main

END
```