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# Stepper Motor Controller

## Features

- High-Speed Stepper Motor Controller
- Interrupt Driven
- Compact Code (Only 10 Bytes Interrupt Routine)
- Very High Speed
- Low Computing Requirement

## Introduction

This application note describes how to implement a compact-size and high-speed interrupt driven stepper motor controller. Stepper motors are typically used in applications like camera zoom/film feeder, fax machines, printers, copying machines, paper feeders/sorters and disk drives.

The high performance of the AVR<sup>®</sup> microcontroller embedded in FPSLIC devices enables the designer to implement high-speed stepper motor applications with low computing requirements of the controller. The Assembly code with the Stepper Motor Controller can be found in the FPSLIC Software section of the Atmel web site (<http://www.atmel.com>), under the **3045.asm** archive.

## Theory of Operation

A DC stepper motor translates current pulses into motor rotation. A typical motor contains four winding coils. The coils are often labeled red, yellow/white, red/white and yellow, but may have other colors. Applying voltage to these coils forces the motor to step one step.

In normal operation, two winding coils are activated at the same time. The stepper motor moves clockwise one step per change in winding activated. If the sequence is applied in reverse order, the motor will run counterclockwise.

The speed of rotation is controlled by the frequency of the pulses. Every time a pulse is applied to the stepper motor the motor will rotate a fixed distance. A typical step rotation is 1.8 degrees. With 1.8 degree rotation in each step will a complete rotation of the motor (360 degrees) require 200 steps.

By changing the interval of the timer interrupts, the speed of the motor can be regulated, and by counting the number of steps, the rotation angle can be controlled.



**Programmable  
SLI  
AT94K  
AT94S**

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## Application Note

Rev. 3045B-FPSLI-04/02



**Figure 1. Stepper Motor Step Sequence**

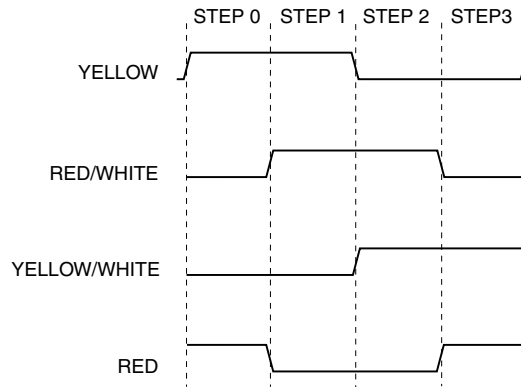


Table 1 shows the hexadecimal values to be output to the stepper motor to perform each step.

**Table 1. Stepper Motor Values**

Step	Yellow	Red/White	Yellow/White	Red	Hex Value
0	1	0	0	1	9
1	1	1	0	0	C
2	0	1	1	0	6
3	0	0	1	1	3

## Software Description

The software uses a 16-bit timer with capture function to generate interrupt every 100 ms. When the interrupt is executed, a new step value is output to PORTD.

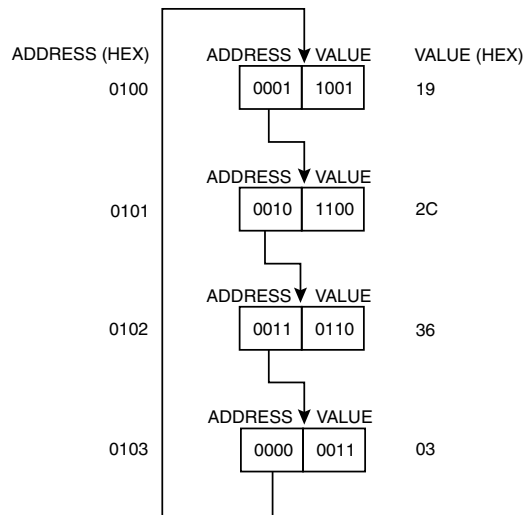
Values for the stepper motor are stored in SRAM program memory. At startup, the values are copied to SRAM data memory to achieve faster access and maximum speed performance.

In this implementation, the interrupt routine takes 7 cycles + 4 cycles to enter and 4 cycles to exit the interrupt. This totals 15 cycles. With a clock speed of 8 MHz, the stepper motor control takes less than 2  $\mu$ s. If interrupt is required every 100 ms, the stepper motor handling takes only 0.002% of the processing power in the CPU.

In this example the values for the stepper motor are stored at RAM address 0100 (hex). The upper byte of the RAM address is constant and only the low nibble of the low byte is used to access the address information, see Figure 2.

The lower nibble (4 bits) of the variables is the actual value to control the stepper motor, the upper nibble holds the address of the next value.

**Figure 2. Stepper Motor Addresses and Values**



By using this method, maximum speed can be achieved, combined with a minimum of processor resources.

## Resources

**Table 2. CPU and Memory Usage**

Function	Code Size	Cycles	Register Usage	Interrupt	Description
main	38 Words	-	R16, XL, XH, ZL, ZH	-	Initialization and example program
OC1A	10 Words	13 + Return	R16, XL, XH	Timer 1 Output Compare A	Output stepper motor value and calculate next value
TOTAL	48 Words	-	R16, XL, XH, ZL, ZH		

**Table 3. Peripheral Usage**

Peripheral	Description	Interrupts Enabled
4 I/O pins	Stepper motor output pins	
Timer 1	Generate timer interrupt for stepper motor frequency generation	Timer 1 Output Compare A



## Code Listing

```
*****
;*
;* Title:           Stepper Motor Controller
;* Version:         1.0
;* Last updated:    03.19.2002
;* Target:          AT94K FPSLIC Family
;*
;* Support E-mail:  fpslic@atmel.com
;*
;* DESCRIPTION
;*   This application note describes how to implement a compact-size
;*   and high-speed interrupt driven stepper motor controller.
;*
*****

.include "at94kdef.inc"

***** Define Global Registers *****
.def    rTemp    = r16

***** Define Constants *****
.equ    cValue   = 500

*****
;*
;*   PROGRAM START - EXECUTION STARTS HERE
;*
*****

.cseg

.org $0000
        rjmp    Main
.org TIM1_COMPAaddr
        rjmp    OC1A

*****
;* OC1A           - Timer1 Output compare A interrupt routine
;*
;* DESCRIPTION
;*
;*This interrupt routine loads new stepper motor value from the stepper
;*motor table in SRAM. The values in the table have two functions,
;*the lower nibble contains the value to output to the stepper motor.
;*The upper nibble holds the address of the next value. First the
```

```

;*step value is output to the port, next the address is moved to
;*the XL register.
;*
;* Number of words      :6 + return
;* Number of cycles     :7 + return
;* Low registers used   :None
;* High registers used  :3 (temp,XL,XH)
;*****

```

OC1A:

```

    in      rTemp, SREG
    push   rTemp
    ld     rTemp, X           ; Load rTemp with X Pointer Value
    mov    XL, rTemp         ; Move Value to X Pointer
    andi   rTemp, $0F        ; Mask Away Upper Nibble
    out    PORTD, rTemp      ; Output Lower Nibble to Stepper Motor
    swap   XL                ; Swap Upper and Lower Nibble
    andi   XL, $0F           ; Mask Away Upper Nibble, Address is
Ready
    pop    rTemp
    out    SREG, rTemp
    reti

```

```

;*****
;*
;* Main Program
;*
;*This program initializes Timer 1 output compare interrupt to
;*occur with a interval defined with the c_value constant.
;*The stepper motor look-up table is loaded from the flash and stored
;*in SRAM address 0x0100 to achieve maximum speed.
;*
;*****

```

MAIN:

```

    ldi    rTemp, high($0FFF) ; Initialize Stack Pointer
    out    SPH, rTemp
    ldi    rTemp, low($0FFF)
    out    SPL, rTemp
    ldi    rTemp, $0F         ; Set PORTD(3..0) as Output
    out    DDRD, rTemp
    ldi    rTemp, $00
    out    PORTD, rTemp      ; Write Initial Value to PORTD
    ldi    rTemp, high(cValue) ; Load Compare High Value
    out    OCR1AH, rTemp
    ldi    rTemp, low(cValue) ; Load Compare Low Value
    out    OCR1AL, rTemp
    ldi    rTemp, $00

```

```

out    TCNT1H, rTemp        ; Clear TC1 High Byte
out    TCNT1L, rTemp        ; Clear TC1 Low Byte
out    TCCR1A, rTemp        ; Clear TC1 Control Register A
ldi    rTemp, $40
out    TIFR, rTemp          ; Clear Pending Timer Interrupt
out    TIMSK, rTemp         ; Enable TC1 Compare Interrupt

Memory
ldi    ZH, high(step * 2)   ; Init Z Pointer to Step Table in Prog
ldi    ZL, low(step * 2)
ldi    XH, high($0100)      ; Init X Pointer to Data SRAM Location
ldi    XL, low($0100)

LOAD:  ldi    rTemp, $04     ; Load Counter Value
        lpm    ; Load Step Value from Prog Memory
        st     X+, r0        ; Store Step Value in Data SRAM
        adiw   ZL, $01       ; Increment Prog Memory Pointer
        dec    rTemp         ; Decrement Counter
        brne  LOAD          ; Continue until Table is Loaded

ldi    XH, high($0100)      ; Init X Pointer to Data SRAM Location
ldi    XL, low($0100)

ldi    rTemp, $09
out    TCCR1B, rTemp        ; Clear Timer on Compare Match, CK/1
sei    ; Enable Global Interrupts

LOOP:  rjmp   LOOP          ; Do Something Else

STEP:  .db    $019, $02C, $036, $03 ; Stepper Motor Look-Up Table

```



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