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xl320-ik-1_0.nxc
// FILE: xl320-ik-1_0.nxc - Works!
// DATE: 01/16/20 09:12
// AUTH: P.0h
// DESC: Inverse kinematics for 2-DOF planar manipulator using Dynamixel XL-320
// VERS: 0.1a: use H-files
// REFS: twoLinkDynamixelXL320-2.0a
// NOTE: If factory default XL-320 used, then ID is 0x01
//       ID of 0xFE commands any and all XL-320 motors
//       This example uses an XL-320 configured with ID# 3

// #include "DynamixelXL320.h"

#include "xl320-defines1_0a.h" // XL-320 defines from Control Table
#include "xl320-functions1_0d.h" // P.0h functions written for XL-320

#define ID_ALL_MOTORS 0xFE // 0xFE commands all XL-320 motors
#define ID_MOTOR01 0X03 // Assumes Motor 1 configured with ID = 3
#define ID_MOTOR02 0X07 // Assumes Motor 2 configured with ID = 7
#define mmPerStud 8 // 8 millimeters per LEGO stud

// Global variables
bool orangeButtonPushed; // Detect Brick Center button state
bool rightArrowButtonPushed; // Detect Brick right arrow button state

void rotateMotorAbsolutely(float angle01, float angle02) { //-----
// Rotates desired the two Dynamixel XL-320 motors to their desired angles
// Assumes motor count of 512 denotes 0 degrees. Uses right-hand rule for
// rotational direction

float desiredAngle01InDegrees; // Angle Motor 1 to move to [deg]
float desiredAngle02InDegrees; // Angle Motor 2 to move to [deg]
float degreesPerCount; // Conversion 0.29 [degrees/count]
float calculatedCount; // Count equivalent of desired angle [count]
int motor01Offset; // Motor 1's offset [count]
float theta01InDegrees; // Motor 1 angle [counts]
int theta01InCounts; // Motor 1 angle [deg]
int motor02Offset; // Motor 2's offset [count]
float theta02InDegrees; // Motor 2 angle [counts]
int theta02InCounts; // Motor 2 angle [deg]
string msg01, msg02; // dummy strings to print values to screen

motor01Offset = 512; // Set Link 1 at 0 deg (i.e. 512 counts)
motor02Offset = 512; // Set Link 2 at 0 deg (i.e. 512 counts)

// Note 1: Looking into horn from Top, count > 512 is CCW (i.e. +Z axis)
// and count < 512 is CW (i.e. -Z axis)
degreesPerCount = 0.29; // [deg/count] found from XL-320 data sheet

ClearScreen();
desiredAngle01InDegrees = angle01;
theta01InCounts = motor01Offset + desiredAngle01InDegrees/degreesPerCount;
desiredAngle02InDegrees = angle02;
theta02InCounts = motor02Offset + desiredAngle02InDegrees/degreesPerCount;

// Format string so displays nicely on Brick screen
sprintf(msg01, "Go [%3.1f, ", desiredAngle01InDegrees);
sprintf(msg02, "%3.1f]", desiredAngle02InDegrees);
TextOut(0, LCD_LINE2, strcat(msg01, msg02));

XL320_servo(ID_MOTOR01, theta01InCounts, 200); // motor position at speed 200
Wait(2000); // wait about 2 seconds before issuing another command
XL320_servo(ID_MOTOR02, theta02InCounts, 200); // motor position at speed 200
Wait(2000); // wait about 2 seconds before issuing another command

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PlayTone(TONE_B3, 50);
}; // end rotateMotorAbsolutely function -----
task main() {
    // planar manipulator variables
    float l1, l2; // length of link 1 and link 2 [mm]
    float theta1, theta2; // angle of joint 1 and joint 2 [rad]
    float theta1InDegrees, theta2InDegrees; // angle of joint 1 and 2 [deg]
    float xCalibrate[5], yCalibrate[5]; // four (x,y) calibration points wrt x0y0
frame [mm]
    ArrayInit(xCalibrate, 0, 5); // initialize the (4x1) x vector with zeros
    ArrayInit(yCalibrate, 0, 5); // initialize the (4x1) y vector with zeros
    float xP, yP; // end-effector absolute position i.e. wrt x0y0 frame [mm]

    // calculation and dummy variables
    float C, k1, k2, num, den;
    int i;

    // initializations
    l1 = 7 * mmPerStud; // [mm] link 1 is 7 studs long
    l2 = 5 * mmPerStud; // [mm] link 2 is 5 studs long
    // xCalibration[i] and yCalibrate[i] in [mm]
    // 90-degree calibration points easiest to envision end-effector location
    xCalibrate[0] = l1; yCalibrate[0] = l2; // +ve root: (theta1, theta2)=(0, 90)
    xCalibrate[1] = l1; yCalibrate[1] = -l2; // -ve root: (theta1, theta2)=(0, -90)
    xCalibrate[2] = l2; yCalibrate[2] = l1; // -ve root: (theta1, theta2)=(90, -90)
    xCalibrate[3] = l2; yCalibrate[3] = -l1; // +ve root: (theta1, theta2)=(-90, 90)
    // slightly harder to envision example
    // [mm] (theta1, theta2) will = +ve root (8.7, 43.2) or -ve (44.4, -43.2)
    xCalibrate[4] = 10 * mmPerStud; yCalibrate[4] = 5 * mmPerStud;

    UseRS485();
    RS485Enable();
    RS485Uart(HS_BAUD_57600, HS_MODE_8N1); //57600 baud, 8bit, 1stop, no parity

    ClearScreen();
    // Prompt user to begin
    TextOut(0, LCD_LINE1, "Start: hit ->");
    do {
        rightArrowButtonPushed = ButtonPressed(BTNRIGHT, FALSE);
    } while(!rightArrowButtonPushed);
    ClearScreen();

    // First go to home position
    ClearScreen();
    TextOut(0, LCD_LINE2, "Homing...");
    Wait(2000);
    theta1InDegrees = theta2InDegrees = 0.0;
    rotateMotorAbsolutely(theta1InDegrees, theta2InDegrees);
    Wait(2000);
    PlayTone(TONE_E4, 500);

    // Next, go to desired points
    for(i=0; i<=4; i++) { // cycle thru the 4 calibration points and 5th point
        xP = xCalibrate[i];
        yP = yCalibrate[i];
        // pow function for power. Using ^ is incorrect
        C = ( pow(xP, 2)+pow(yP, 2) - pow(l1, 2)-pow(l2, 2) ) / (2*l1*l2);
        if(i==0 || i==3) { // choose +ve root
            num = sqrt(1-pow(C, 2));
        } else { // use -ve root for xPCalibrate[1], yPCalibrate[1] theta2 should be

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-90

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    num = sqrt(1-pow(C, 2));
};
theta2 = atan2(num, C); // [rad]
theta2InDegrees = theta2 * 180/PI; // [deg]
k1 = l1 + l2*cos(theta2);
k2 = l2*sin(theta2);
theta1 = atan2(yP, xP) - atan2(k2, k1); // [rad]
theta1InDegrees = (theta1 * 180/PI); // [deg]

// Actuate the XL-320 motors
rotateMotorAbsolutely(theta1InDegrees, theta2InDegrees);
}; // end for-loop

// Go back to home position
ClearScreen();
TextOut(0, LCD_LINE2, "Back to Home" );
Wait(2000);
theta1InDegrees = theta2InDegrees = 0.0;
rotateMotorAbsolutely(theta1InDegrees, theta2InDegrees);
Wait(2000);
PlaySound(SOUND_DOUBLE_BEEP);
} // end main

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