

Using the Lego NXT with Labview



<http://www.legoengineering.com/component/content/article/105>

The Lego NXT



32-bit ARM microcontroller - an Atmel AT91SAM7S256. Flash memory/file system (256 kB), RAM (64 kB) and the USB Device interface.

4 analog inputs for a variety of sensors, plus ability to interface to any analog-out device

3 PWM motor driver outputs with built-in encoders (1° resolution)

Bluetooth communications (NXT to NXT, NXT to computer)

<http://thenxtstep.blogspot.com/>

LCD display and 4 front-panel buttons.

The Lego NXT



Advantages:

1. Plug and play... **it works**. No soldering required.
2. Relatively cheap (\$250 for LEGO MINDSTORMS Education NXT Base Set).
3. **Mechanically open-ended**.
4. Extensible (e.g. mindsensors.com)

<http://thenxtstep.blogspot.com/>

Disadvantages:

1. Perception – It's a toy!
2. Programming – support for the NXT as a target for embedded Matlab is limited. Labview support is now good.
3. Not truly real-time.

The Lego NXT – an option

What's in a kit?

Three DC motors with built-in encoders.

Two “bump sensors” (switches).

A light intensity sensor.

An ultrasound sensor.

A microphone.

Loads of gears.

Charger, USB connection, battery pack.

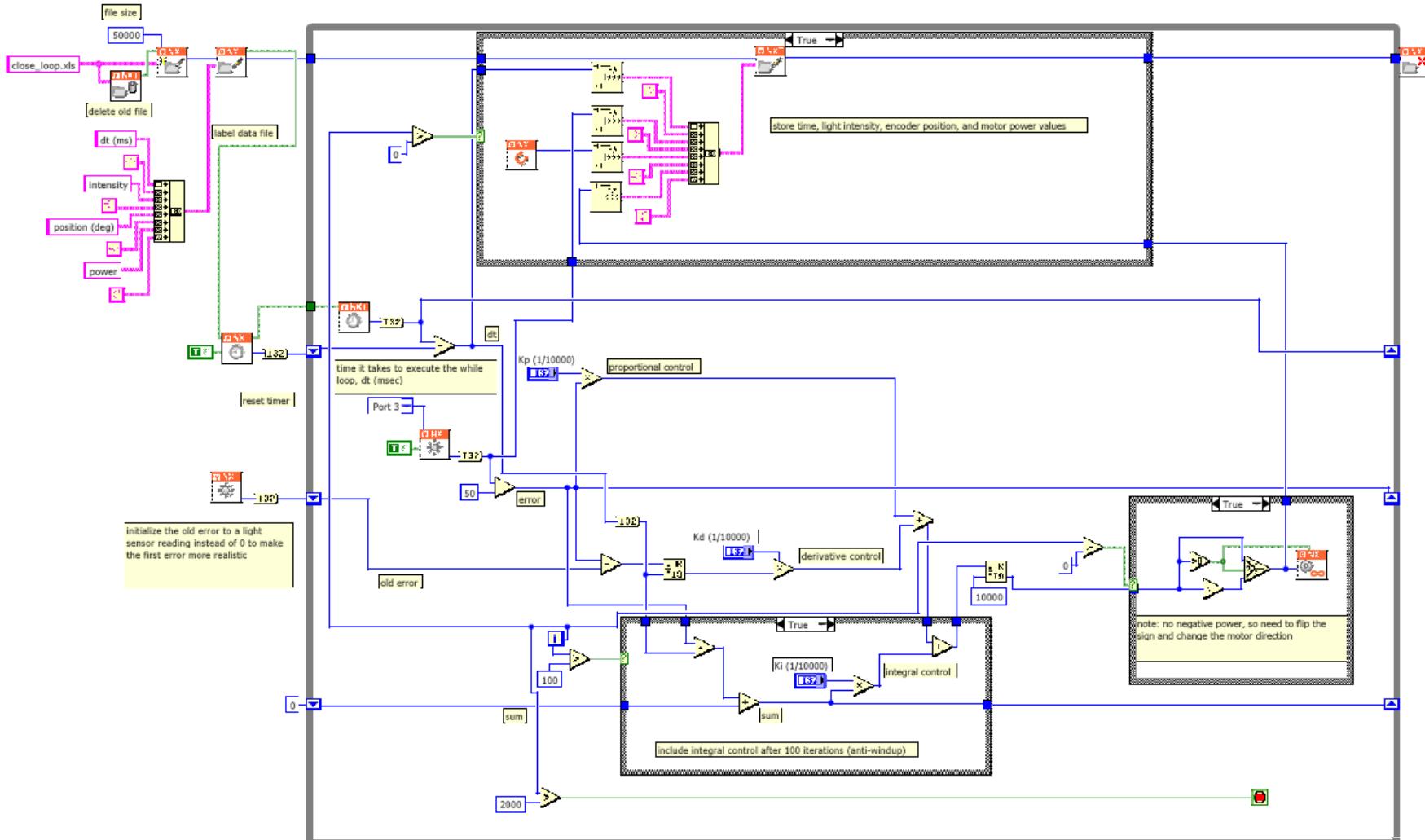
Various lego parts.

Lego Mindstorms ®



Many other sensors and parts
are available and interface
cleanly.

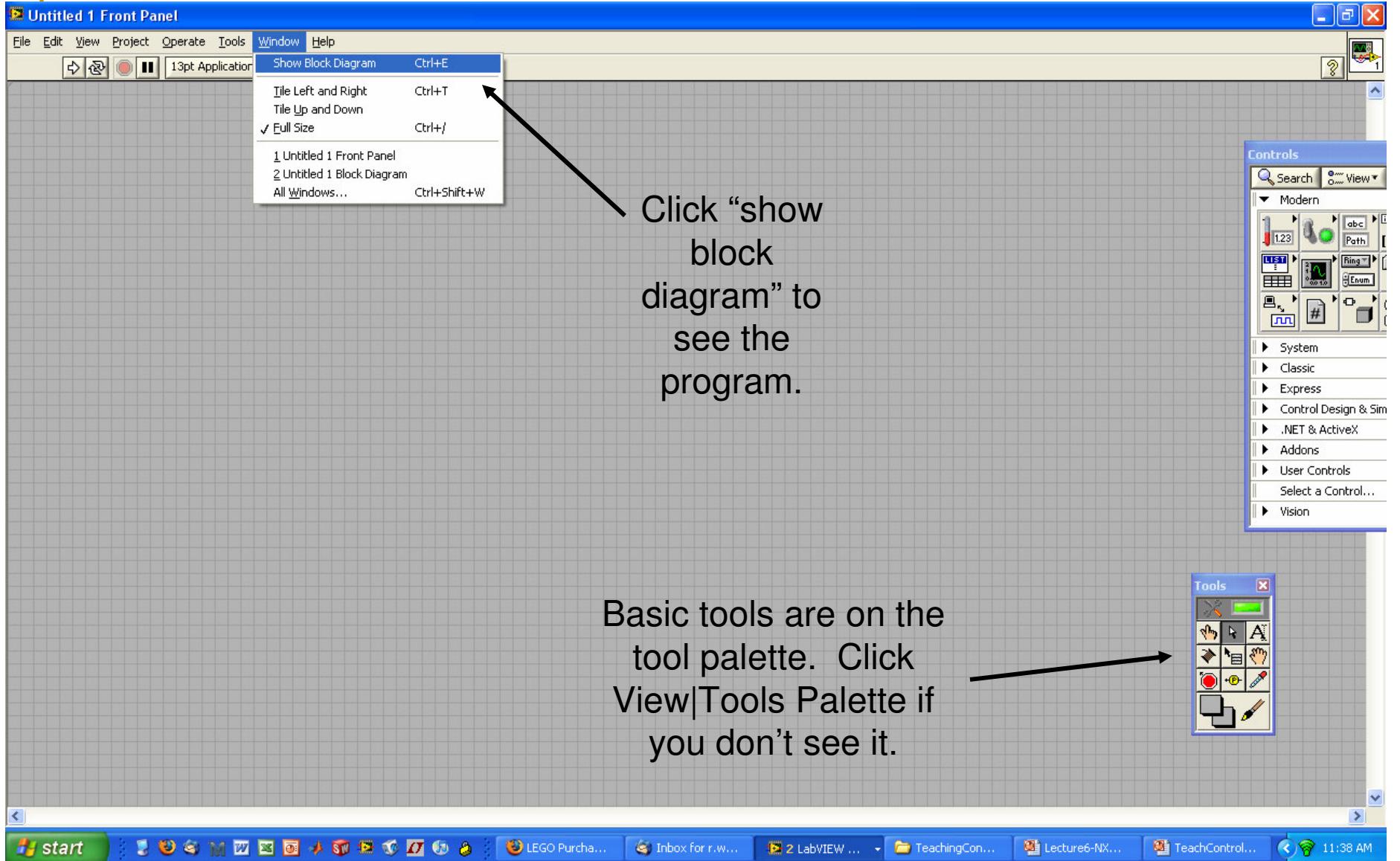
Example – LabView (PID with Antiwindup)

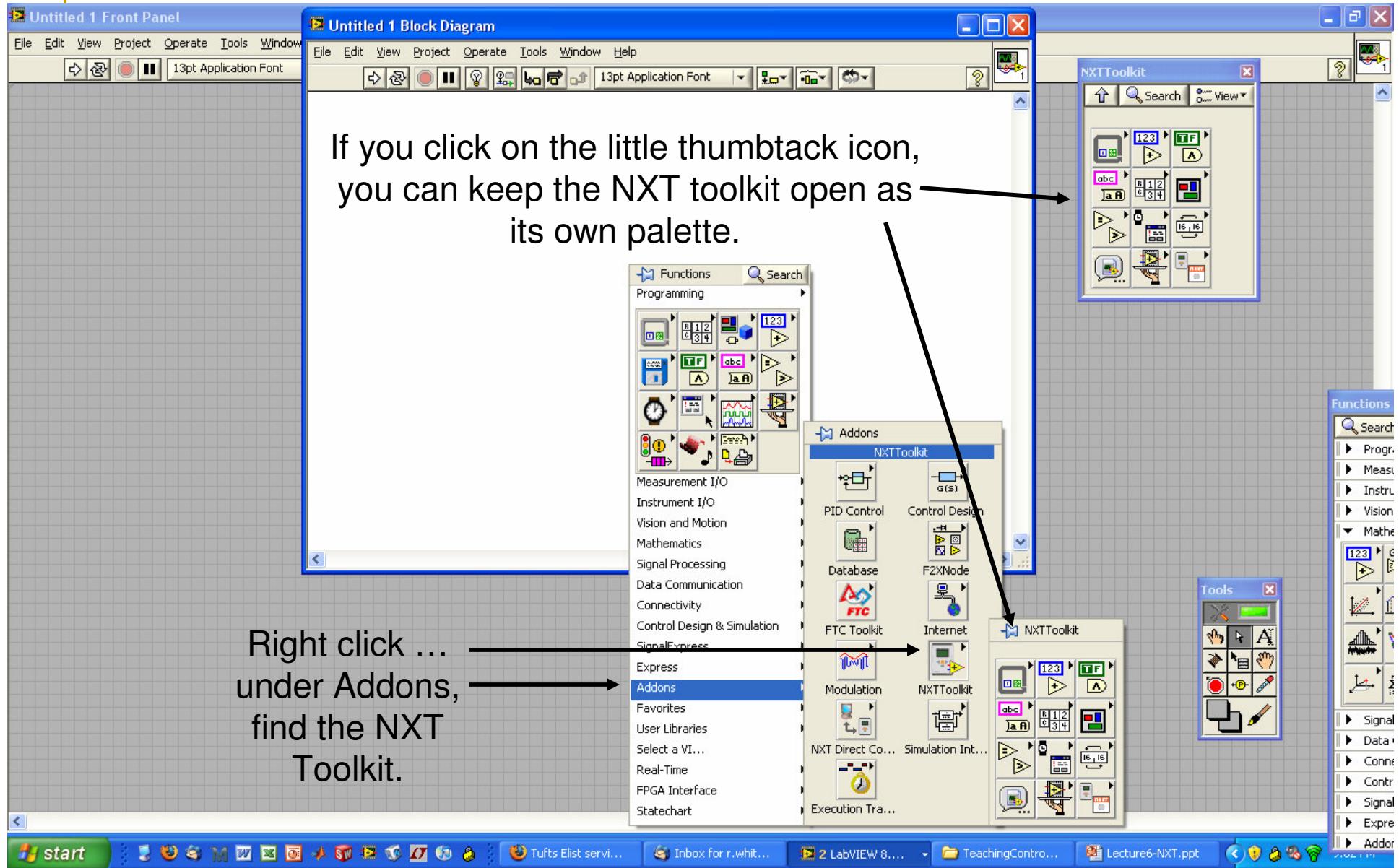


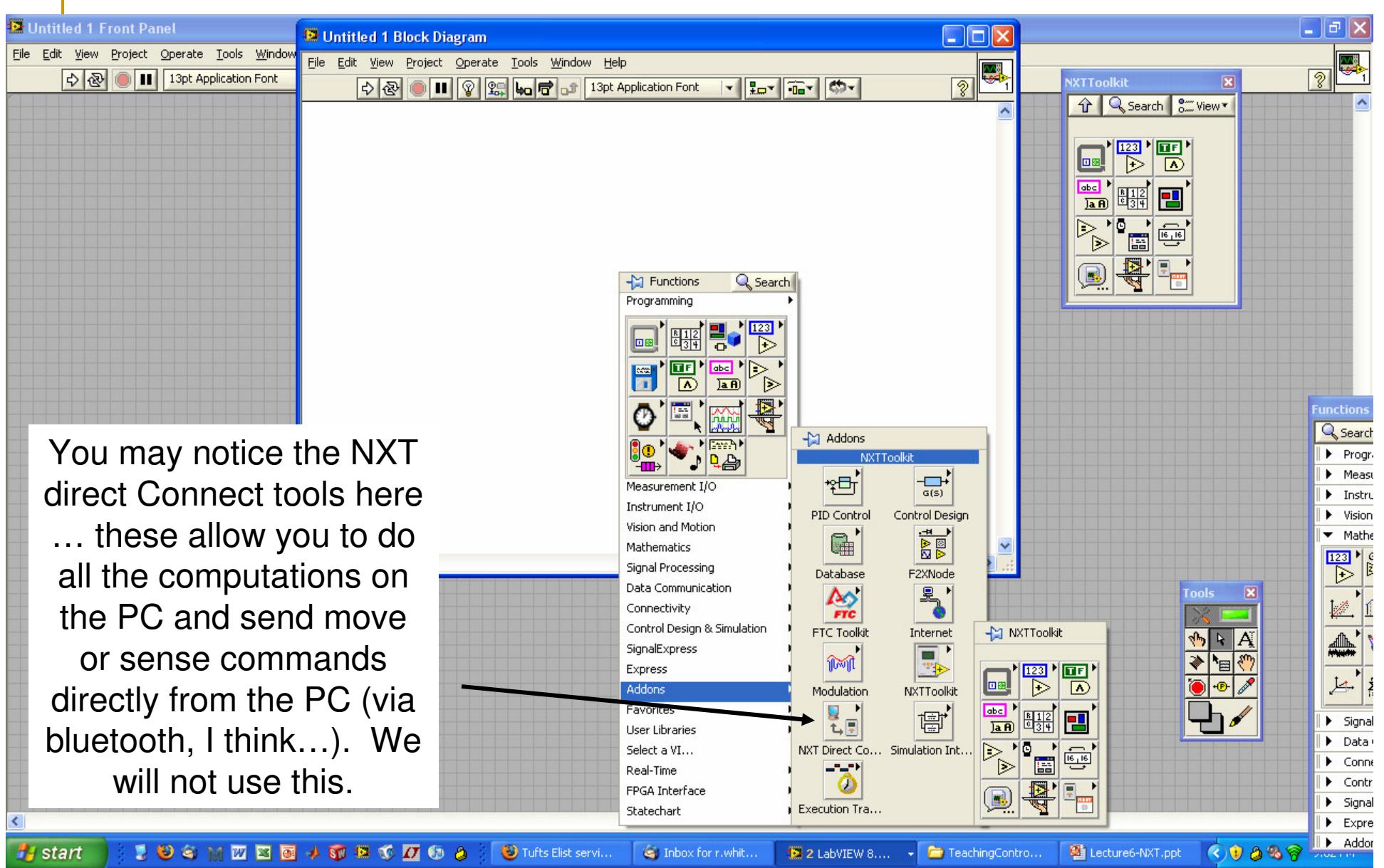
Example – RobotC (PID with Antiwindup)

```
17 const float kSetPoint = 30; //setpoint (Light)
18 const int kDt= 1; //Time step per loop (ms)
19 const int kTotalTime=2; //Total time to run for (seconds)
20 compileConst kNeedBytes = 10000; //8 byte header plus 3 bytes
21 const int kLogEvery=1; //log data every kLogEvery times thro
22 const int kAntiWindup=1.2; //Antiwindup... don't start integr
23
24
25 int index;
26 int nPower;
27 int fError;
28 int fLight = 0;
29 int fOldLight = 0;
30 int nCurrentTime = 0;
31 float fIntegrator = 0;
32 float fDeriv;
33
34 task main()
35 {
36
37     SetSensorType(S1, sensorLightActive); //Set up sensor 1 as a
38     CreateDatalog(kNeedBytes); //Set up datalogging
39     motor[motorA] = 0;
40
41     wait1Msec(100);
42
43     ClearTimer(T1); //Set T1 to zero
44
45     for (index = 0; nCurrentTime <= kTotalTime*1000; index++)
46     {
47
48         fOldLight=fLight; //Remember sensor value from last time
49         fLight=(float) SensorValue[S1];
50
51         fError=kSetPoint-fLight; //Compute current error
52
53         //Add to current integrator value
54         if (nCurrentTime>kAntiWindup)
55             fIntegrator+=fError*kDt*0.001;
56
```

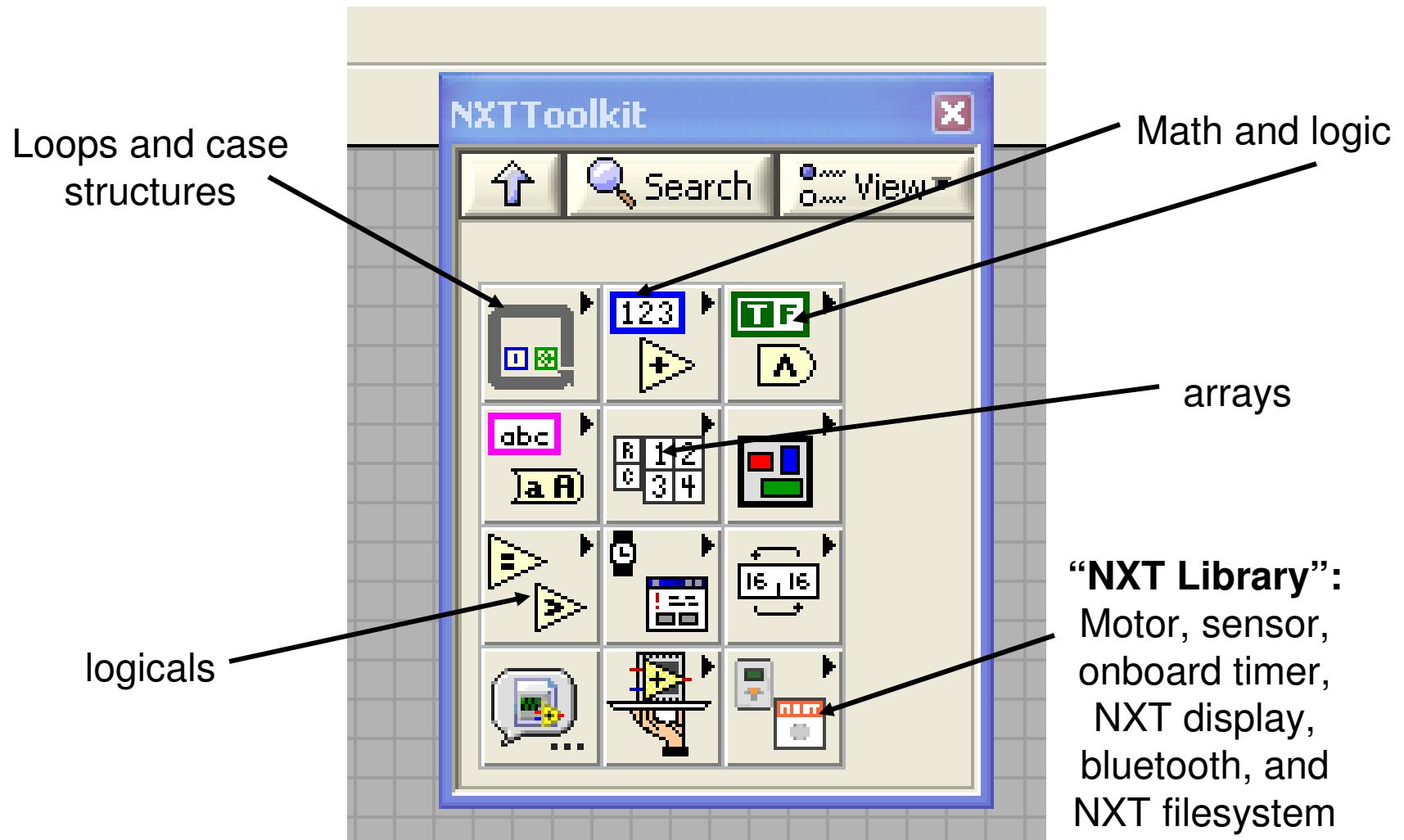
```
57         if (index>0)
58             fDeriv=(fLight-fOldLight)/(kDt*0.001);
59         else
60             fDeriv=0;
61
62         //Compute power to send out (PID):
63         nPower=(int) fP*fError+fI*fIntegrator+fD*fDeriv;
64
65         //Saturation on Motor (probably not needed):
66
67         if (nPower>100)
68             nPower=100;
69         else if (nPower<-100)
70             nPower=-100;
71
72         //Drive out motor power:
73         motor[motorA] = nPower;
74
75         nCurrentTime=time1[T1];
76
77         //Log data:
78         if (index*kLogEvery==0) (
79             AddToDatalog(nCurrentTime);
80             AddToDatalog(fLight);
81             AddToDatalog(nPower);
82         )
83
84         //Delay to get to kDt:
85         if ((kDt*(index+1)-nCurrentTime)>0)
86             wait1Msec(kDt*(index+1)-nCurrentTime);
87
88         nCurrentTime=time1[T1];
89
90     } //End control loop
91
92     //Turn off motor and save data to file
93     motor[motorA] = 0;
94     SaveNxtDatalog();
95
96 } //End program
```







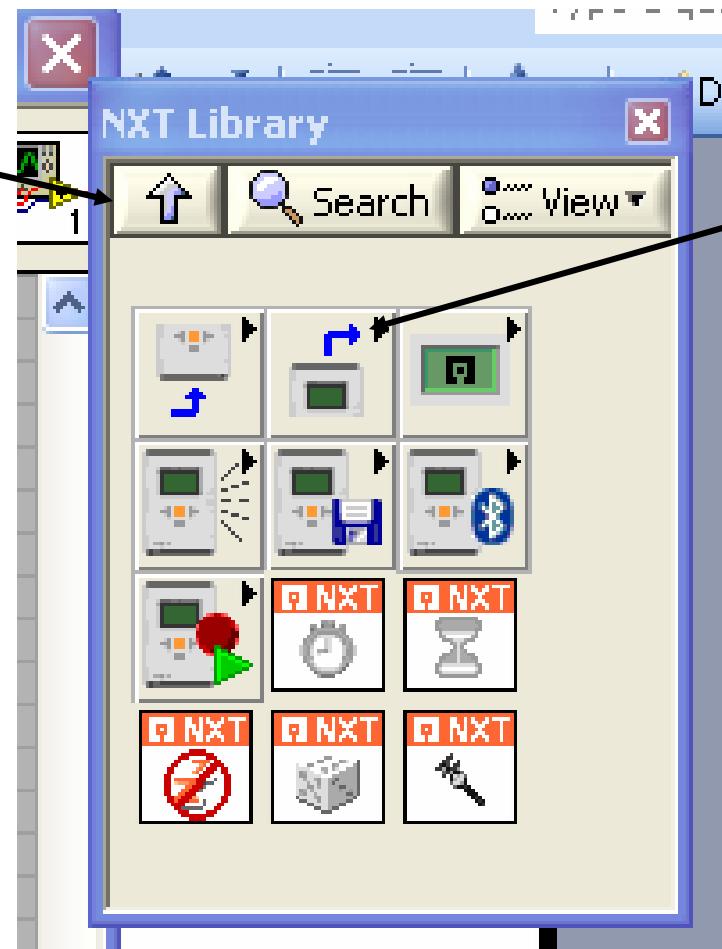
Here is the NXT toolkit itself. These are the only commands you can use if you want the program to compile and download onto the NXT.



Here is the “NXT Library” part of the NXT Toolkit

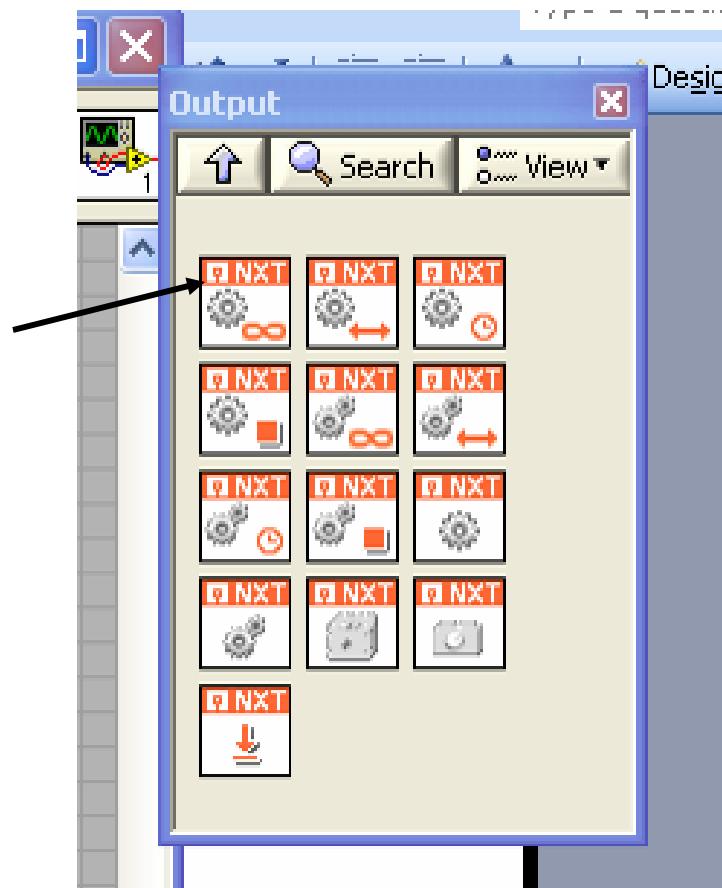
Click this
arrow to go
back up to
the higher
level palette

Let's take a
quick look at the
motor
commands

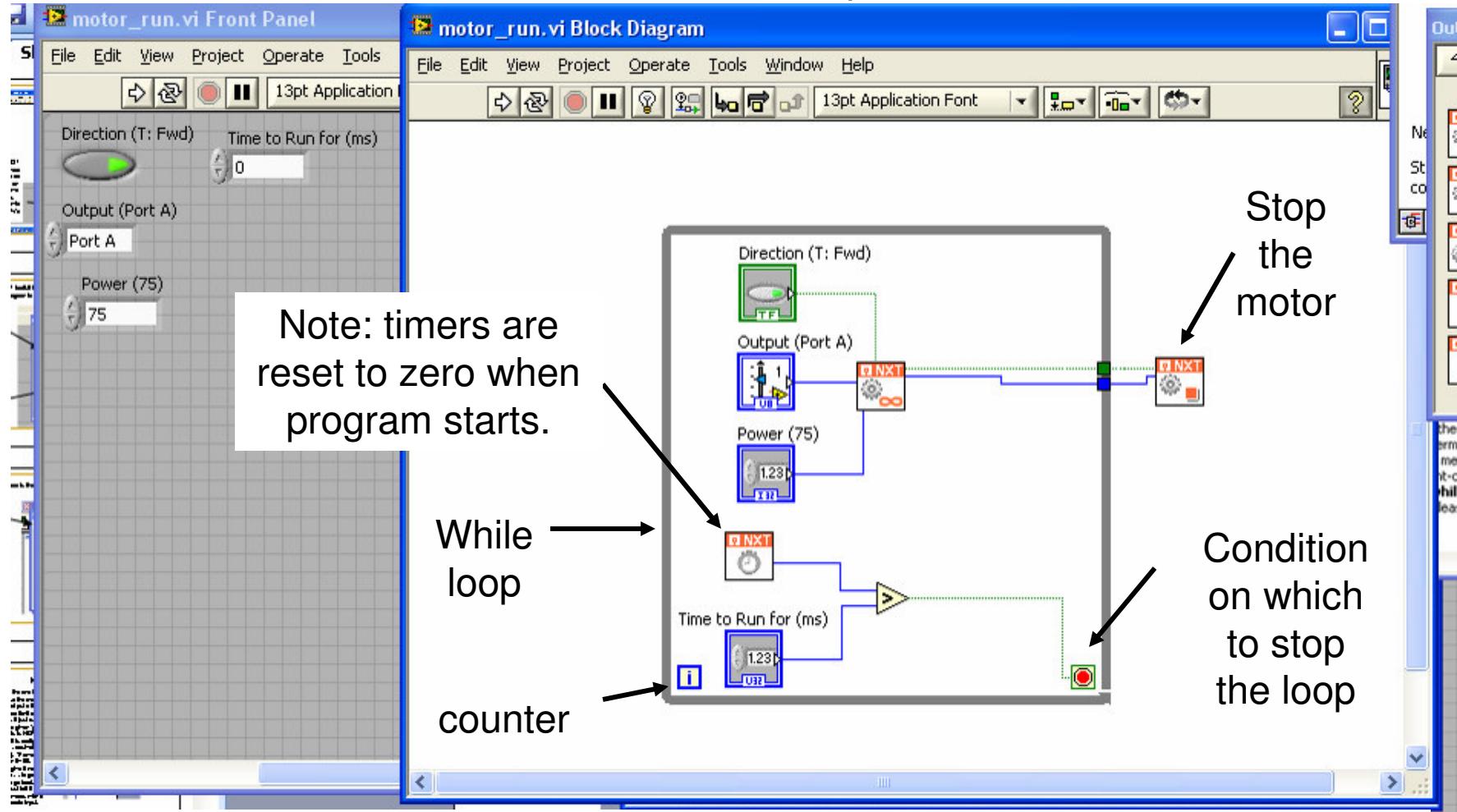


Motor commands

This is the one I want you to use the most ... it does not put a time or distance limit on the motor ... it just runs the motor at a given “power” level (this is NOT really power – it is really PWM % on ... equivalent to voltage). “Power” can be from 0-100. You cannot give it negative power ... to get the motor to go backwards you must tell it to go backwards with a separate input.

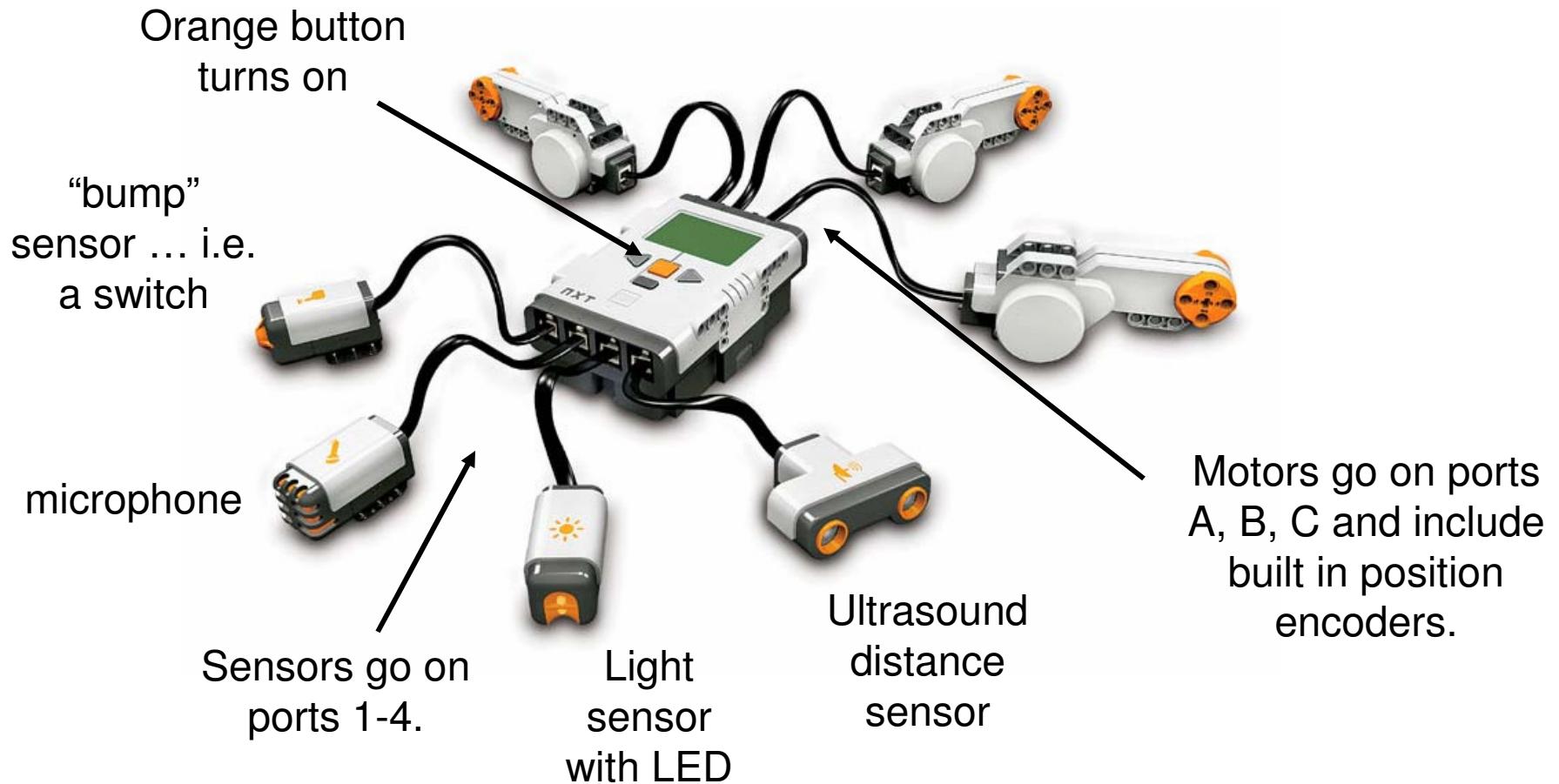


Here is a program that sets a motor output power level, waits for a certain time, and then stops the motor.

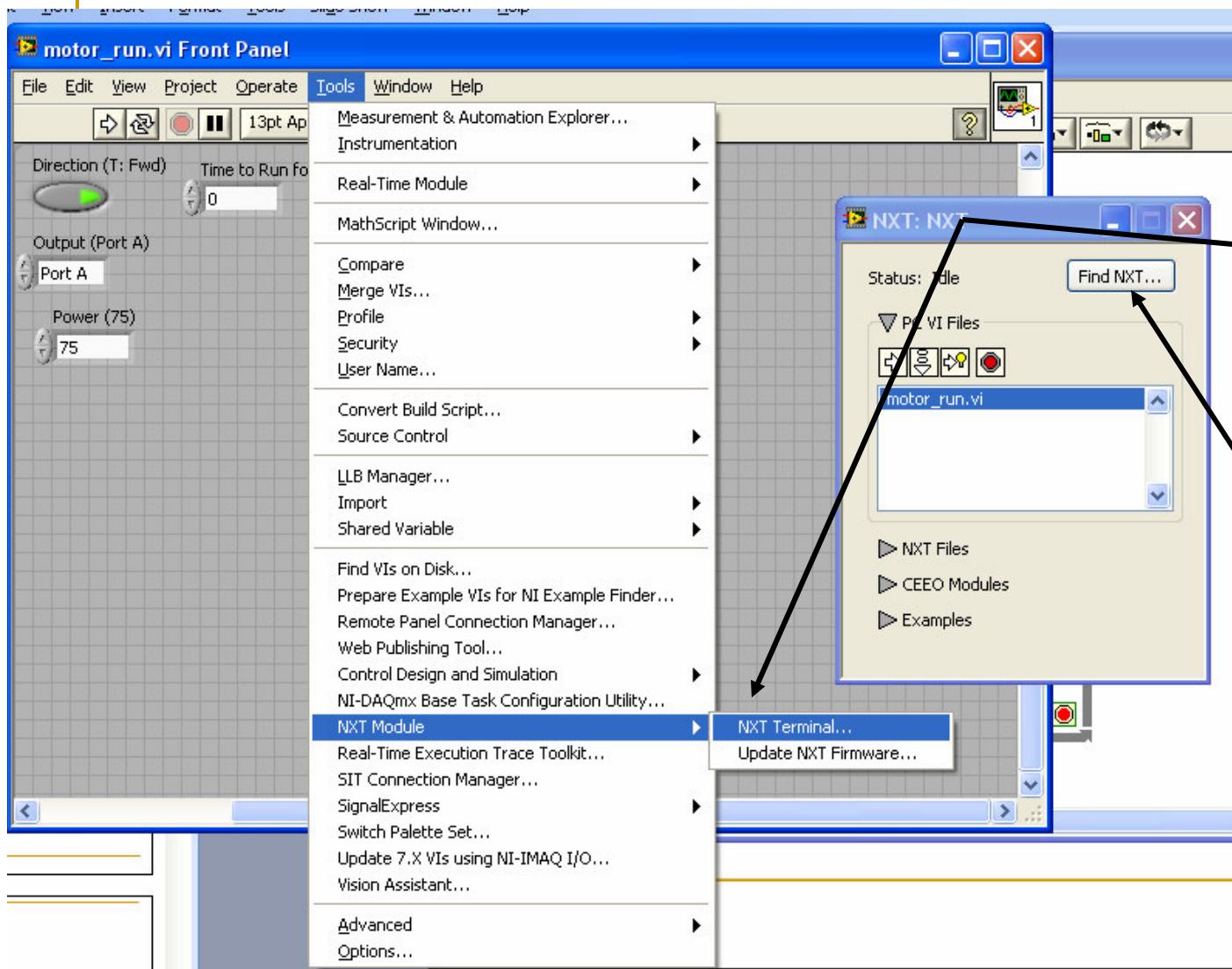


The value of front panel controls are taken at compile time. The order of operation of blocks is not well defined unless the output of one block is an input to another block ... in that case, the block with the input must wait for the block with the output to finish before it will execute.

How to hook things up.

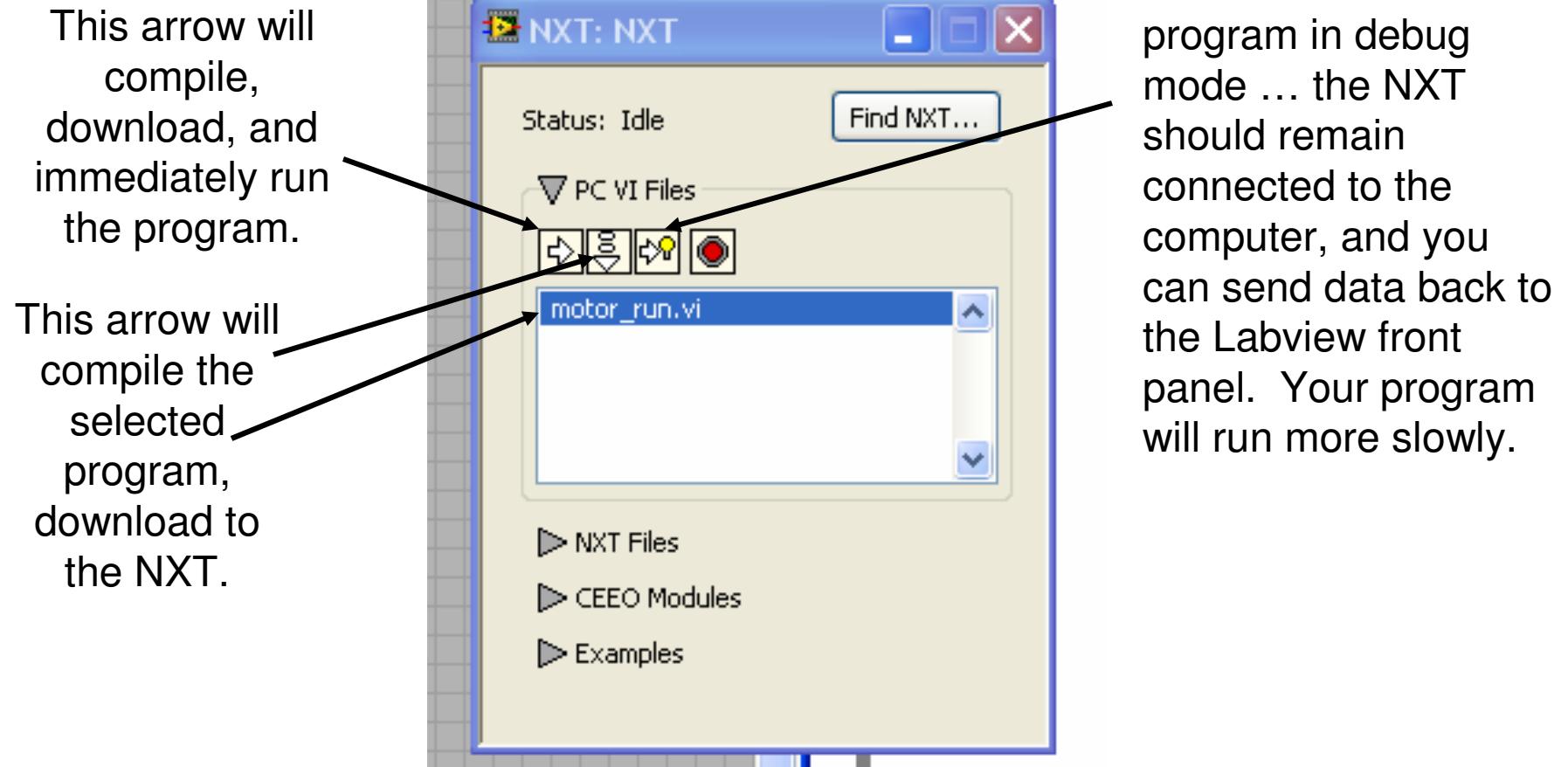


Compiling and downloading to the NXT.

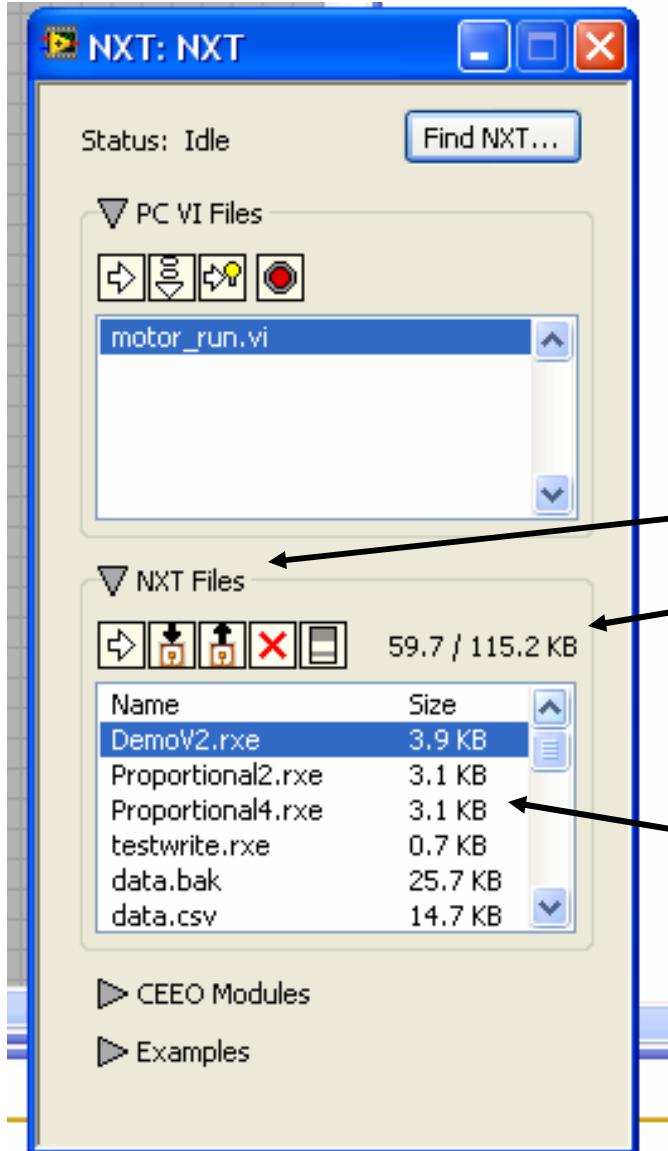


1. Plug in the USB cable and turn on the NXT.
2. Run “NXT Terminal” under Tools|NXT Module
3. Click “Find NXT...” ... you should see your NXT including battery level

Compiling and downloading to the NXT.

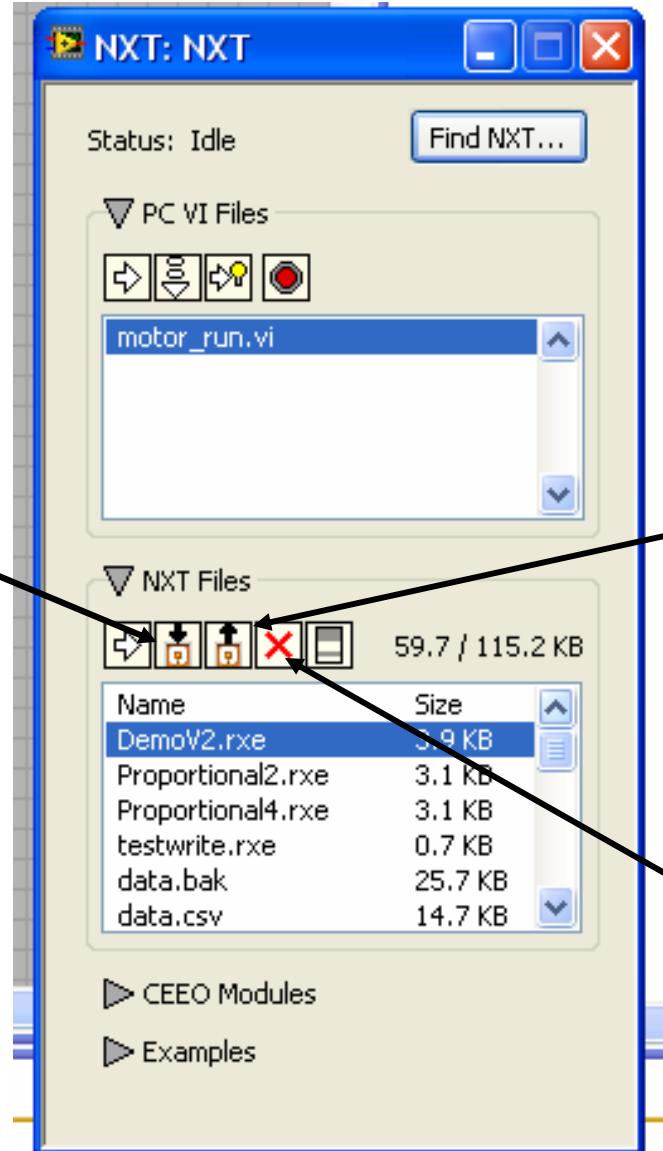


Once a program is downloaded to the NXT, it will appear in the list of programs accessible on the NXT front panel, and you can run it from the NXT itself without the computer connected.



If you open up the “NXT files” section, you will see all the files stored on the NXT.
Don’t run out of space.

.rxe files are programs you have written and downloaded. .rtm files are examples, they can be deleted. .rso files are sound files, they can be deleted. .ric files are icon graphics (leave these alone). Do not delete NVConfig.sys



You can download files from the PC to the NXT

You can upload files from the NXT to the PC

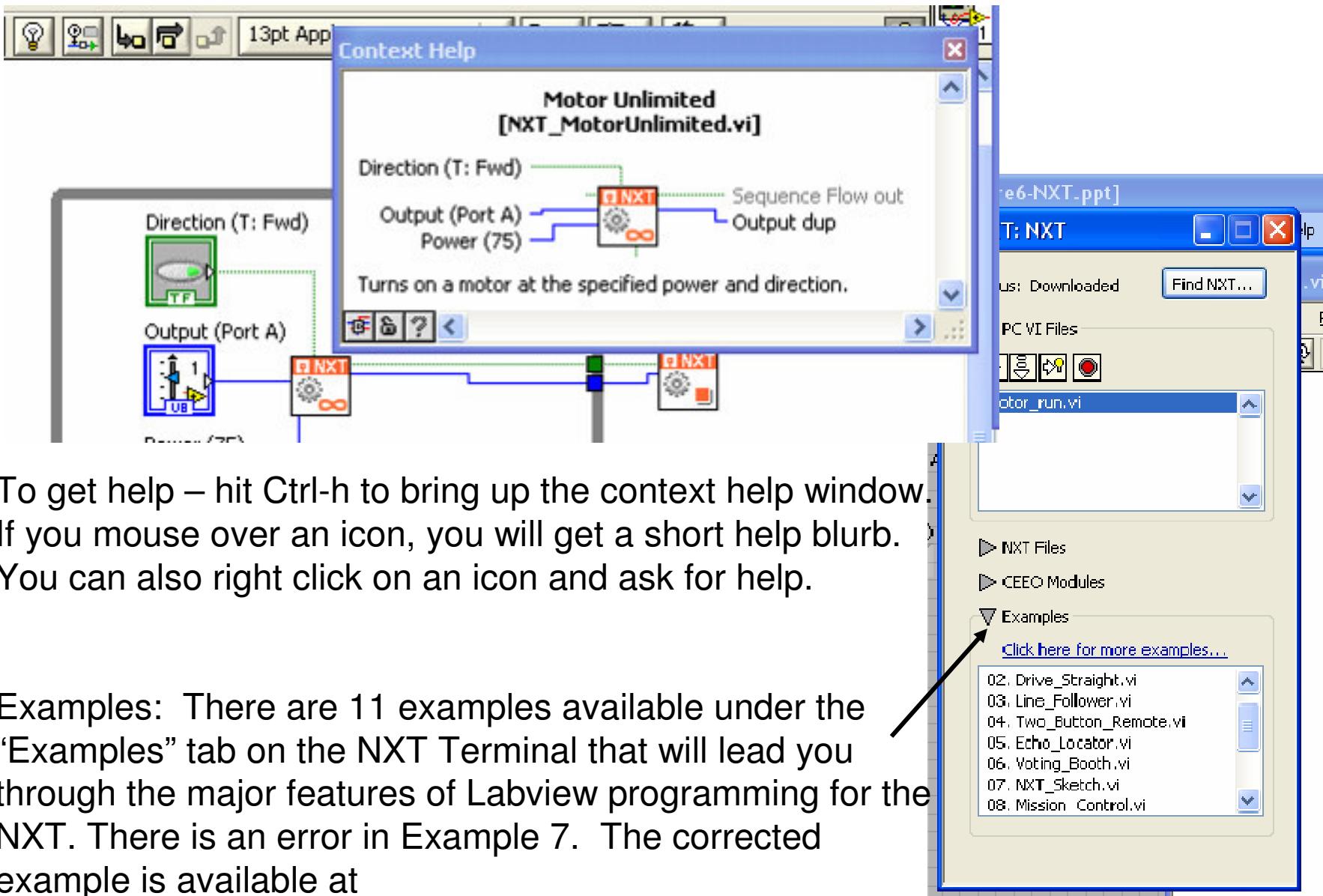
Delete files on the NXT

There are file read/write icons inside the “NXT Library” which you can use for writing and reading data to datafiles on the NXT. Files on the NXT will stay when it is turned off.

In addition to the files stored on the NXT, you can (and should!) store the source code for your program as a Labview “VI” (a .vi file) on your PC.

To turn off the NXT, keep pushing this gray button until it says “Turn Off?”. Select the check mark icon and press the Orange button.





To get help – hit Ctrl-h to bring up the context help window.
If you mouse over an icon, you will get a short help blurb.
You can also right click on an icon and ask for help.

Examples: There are 11 examples available under the “Examples” tab on the NXT Terminal that will lead you through the major features of Labview programming for the NXT. There is an error in Example 7. The corrected example is available at

<http://www.legoengineering.com/component/content/article/105>

The first time you try to connect to or download a program, the software may tell you the NXT does not have the most recent firmware. There will be an option to download the most recent firmware. Do so. You should be running LEGO MINDSTORMS NXT FIRMWARE v1.21

OK – go! Make your NXT do something... Move a motor, read a sensor, write sensor values to a file, send info back to the NXT display or to the Labview front panel in debug mode, switch motor directions based on a sensor value ... whatever ... get that NXT working!!!