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/*****
*
*           XRF safety controller program
*           5/1/2007
*           Author Peter Sabin
*
* This program takes input from the XRF hardware and
* checks the status of the hardware. It then will send this
* status information to the host computer. It will also make
* a determination if the XRAY HVPS can be turned on. If all
* the hardware is in the non-error condition and the host
* computer send a signal to turn on the XRAY HVPS the
* controller will turn on the XRAY lamp and the XRAY HVPS.
* The controller will constantly monitor the hardware for
* errors conditions and shuts off the XRAY HVPS if there is a
* hardware error condition.
*
* Microcontroller used is the PIC16F886
*
* The PIC16F886 has the following port assignments
*
*   Port A
*   Bit0 Analog Monitors HVPS current
*   Bit1 Analog Monitors XRAY warnig lamp
*   Bit2 Analog Monitors XRF head ground fault
*   Bit3 Analog Monitors External interlock Sw
*   Bit4 Digital Monitors XRAY On/Off signal
*   Bit5 Analog Monitors on board potentiometer
*   Bit6 Digital Monitors Ext.interlock connection
*   Bit7 digital Monitors XRAY lamp connection
*
*   Port B
*   Bit0 Digital Status output for Microcontroller
*   Bit1 Digital Status output for lamp connection
*   Bit2 Digital Status output for lamp status
*   Bit3 Digital Status output for HVPS current
*   Bit4 Digital Status output for XRF head gnd fault*
*   Bit5 Digital Status output for interlock sw fault*
*   Bit6 Digital Status output for interlock sw conn
*   Bit7 Digital Status output for interlock sw
*
*   Port C
*   Bit0 Digital output Control bit for HVPS
*   Bit1 Digital Output Control bit for XRAY lamp
*   Bit2 Digital Not used
*   Bit3 Digital Not used
*   Bit4 Digital Not used
*   Bit5 Digital Not used
*   Bit6 Digital RS232 TX Output
*   Bit7 Digital RS232 RX Input
*
*   Port E
*   Bit3 Used for programming
*****/

/*****
*
*   Include files
*****/

#include <16F886.h>
#include <XRF safety controller1.h>

/*****
*
*   Fuses
*
*   INTRC_IO Internal RC osc RA6/RA7 set for IO
*   NOLVP No low voltage programming on RB3
*   WDT Enable watch dog timer
*   NOIESO No int/ext oscillator switchover
*   NOPROTECT Do not protect program memory
*   NOCPD Do not protect EEprom
*   PUT Use power up timer for restarts
*****/

#fuses INTRC_IO,NOLVP,WDT,NOIESO,NOPROTECT,NOCPD,PUT

/*****
*
*   Set clock speed to 4Mhz
*****/

#use delay(clock=4Mhz)

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printf("Interlock switch =%4Lu\n",value);

if(value<=100||value>=600)
{
output_high(INTERLOCK_SWITCH_STATUS);
output_high(INTERLOCK_SWITCH_FAULT_STATUS);
}
else
{
output_low(INTERLOCK_SWITCH_FAULT_STATUS);
output_low(INTERLOCK_SWITCH_STATUS);
}
}

/*****
* CHECK_XRF_HEAD_GND *
* Routine that checks the XRF head ground connection. *
* (PortA bit2,RA2) *
* If XRF head ground signal is less than 2.5v(512) the *
* system is OK. *
* Above this value and the ground is cut. *
*****/

void CHECK_XRF_HEAD_GND()
{
long value;
printf("Checking XRF ground fault.\n");

set_adc_channel(XRF_HEAD_GROUND_FAULT_SIGNAL); //check voltage on ADC2
delay_us(10); //this is the ground voltage
value=read_adc();
printf("XRF head voltage =%4Lu \n", value);

if(value<512) output_low(XRF_HEAD_GROUND_FAULT_STATUS);
else output_high(XRF_HEAD_GROUND_FAULT_STATUS);
}

/*****
* CHECK_HVPS_CURRENT *
* Routine to test the HVPS current *
* Uses current monitor PortA bit 0 (RA0) *
* If the current is above a value determined by measurement *
* then a timer starts and to see if the current stays high *
* for 5 seconds. If the current high for over 5 seconds *
* then set fault XRAY_HVPS_CURRENT_STATUS (PortB bit4) *
*****/

void CHECK_HVPS_CURRENT()
{
long value;
printf("Checking HVPS current.\n");

set_adc_channel(XRAY_HVPS_CURRENT_SIGNAL); //check AD0 for HVPS current
delay_us(10);
value=read_adc();
printf("HVPS current =%4Lu \n", value);

if(value>MAX_CURRENT) //check if counter timer1 int
{ //is started if not start.
if(CURRENT_TIMER>0) //0 not started >0 started
{
if(CURRENT_TIMER>MAX_TIMER_VALUE)
{
output_high(XRAY_HVPS_CURRENT_STATUS); // HVPS high current exceeded time
//max count done stop timer1
disable_interrupts(GLOBAL);
disable_interrupts(INT_TIMER1);
CURRENT_TIMER=0;
}
}
else
{
enable_interrupts(INT_TIMER1); //not started so start
enable_interrupts(GLOBAL);
}
}
}
else
}
}

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        {
            disable_interrupts(GLOBAL);
            disable_interrupts(INT_TIMER1);
            CURRENT_TIMER=0;
            output_low(XRAY_HVPS_CURRENT_STATUS);
        }
    }

/*****
* XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_FAULT
* Routine to check if the lamp is drawing current and to see*
* if the lamp is connected
* Uses PortA bit1(RA1) current monitor
* Uses PortA bit7 lamp connection
* If lamp not connected then set fault flag
* XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONNECT_STATUS(PortB bit 1)
* If the current is the nominal value then clear fault
* flag XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CURRENT_STATUS(PortB bit2)
*****/

void XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_FAULT()
{
    long value;
    printf("Checking Active Lamp.\n");
    if((input(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONNECT))==1)
    {
        output_low(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONNECT_STATUS);
        set_adc_channel(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CURRENT_SIGNAL);
        delay_us(10);
        value=read_adc();
        printf("Lamp current =%4Lu\n", value);

        if(value<LAMP_CURRENT_MIN||value>LAMP_CURRENT_MAX)
        {
            output_high(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_STATUS);
        }
        else output_low(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_STATUS);
    }
    else
    {
        output_high(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONNECT_STATUS);
        output_high(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_STATUS);
    }
}

/*****
* CHECK_ON/OFF_XRAY_CONTROL_CMD
* Routine used during error condition to make sure the
* user turns off the XRF and then we can continue
* Uses PortA bit4
*****/

void CHECK_ON_OFF_XRAY_CONTROL_CMD()
{
    while((input(XRAY_CONTROL_CMD))==1)
    {
        printf("waiting\n");
    }
}

/*****
* TIMER1_ISR
* Routine for the timer1 ISR
* Add one to counter when timer1 interrupt occurs
*****/
#INT_TIMER1
void TIMER1_ISR()
{
    CURRENT_TIMER++;
}

/*****
* Main subroutine
* 1. Check to see if boot was caused by the watchdog.
* If the watchdog caused the boot then set PortB bit0
* and stop the program.
* 2. Initialize the PIC
* 3. Check the fault hardware
* 4. Check to see if the user wants to turn on the XRF.
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* 5. If true then turn on the XRF.
* 6. Continue checking until a fault occurs or the user
* off the XRF.
*****/
void main()
{
    int flag_status;
    if(restart_cause()==WDT_TIMEOUT)
    {
        while(1)
        {
            set_tris_b(0x0);
            output_high(XRAY_CONTROLLER_FAIL_STATUS);
        }

restart_wdt();
PIC_INITIALIZE();
restart_wdt();
while(1)
    {
        restart_wdt();
        CHECK_EXTERNAL_INTERLOCK_SWITCH();
        CHECK_XRF_HEAD_GND();
        CHECK_HVPS_CURRENT();
        if((input(XRAY_CONTROL_CMD))==1)
            {
                output_high(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONTROL);
                delay_ms(10);
                XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_FAULT();
                flag_status=input_b();
                if(flag_status==0)
                    {
                        output_high(XRAY_HVPS_CONTROL);
                    }
                else CHECK_ON_OFF_XRAY_CONTROL_CMD();
            }
        else
            {
                output_low(XRAY_HVPS_CONTROL);
                output_low(XRAY_ACTIVE_LAMP_CONTROL);
            }
    }
}

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