DYNAMIXEL LIBRARY

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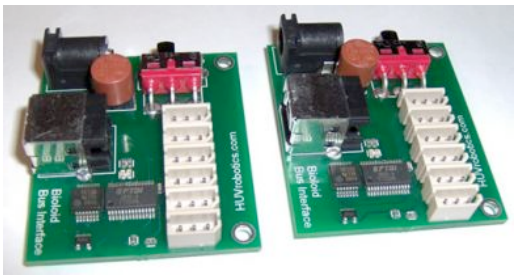
The Hardware

Bioloid Bus Interface

I order the usb to dynamixel bus interface from http://www.huvrobotics.com. With this board you can directly connect from your PC to dynamixel components. This board uses an FTDI transceiver chip.



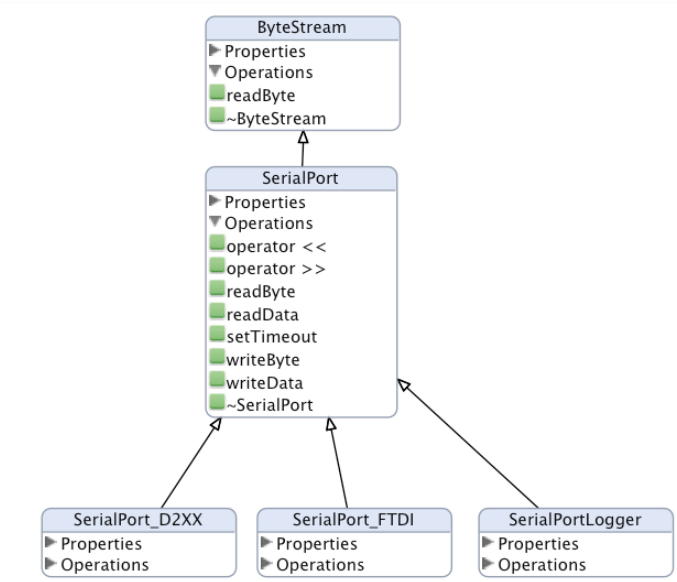
Drivers

I tested 2 different drivers. The first one was the **D2XX** from http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers/D2XX.htm. See the Installation Guides on the homepage for instructions. Unfortunately there are only binary versions of the driver available and therefor it cannot be used for embedded systems like a linux on gumstix for example. There is a second driver - the **libftdi** from http://www.intra2net.com/de/produkte/opensource/ftdi/. The header and sources are already included in my software package. You only need to install **libusb** from http://libusb.wiki.sourceforge.net.

Software Framework

Serial Port

In order to use any arbitrary serial interface there is an abstract class called *SerialPort*. You must simply implement this interface as you need it. Actually there are 3 implementations. *SerialPort_D2XX, SerialPort_FTDI* for the D2XX and FTDI driver already discussed and *SerialPortLogger*, a class which could be used to protocol all traffic.



Connection & Packets

There is a class *Packet*, representing the instruction and status packets like described in the AX-12/AX-S1 manuals. These Packets could be transmitted and received trough an instance of class *Connection*:

```
int main (int argc, char * const argv[])
{
  // create serial port
  SerialPort *port = new SerialPort_FTDI();

  // init connection
  Connection conn(port);

  // create a new packet:
  // dynamixel id 9
  // ping command
  // no parameters
  Packet *pkt = new Packet(9, INST_PING, NULL, 0);

  // print instruction packet to stdout: [0xff 0xff 0x9 0x2 0x1 0xf3]
  pkt->fprint(stdout);

  // transmit packet
  conn.write(pkt);
```

```
  // read packet
  conn.read(pkt);

  // print statuspacket to stdout: [0xff 0xff 0x9 0x2 0x0 0xf4]
  pkt->fprint(stdout);

  delete port;
  delete pkt;

  return 0;
}
```

AX12 & AXS1

All functionality of the AX-12 servos and the AX-S1 sensor modules are encapsulated in there classes. The name of the methods correspond to the entries in the Control Table of the AX-12/AX-S1 manuals. All read/write operations to this table are wrapped in get and set methods. For each call an instruction packet is sent and a status packet is expected. Therefore you should not change the *Status Return Level* (Address 0x10). Here a simple example that displays the current position and then moves to another:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "serialport_d2xx.h"
#include "serialport_ftdi.h"
#include "connection.h"
#include "packet.h"
#include "ax12.h"

int main (int argc, char * const argv[])
{
  int status;

  // create serial port
  SerialPort *port = new SerialPort_FTDI();

  // init connection
  Connection conn(port);

  // Get a new instance of AX12 with id 9
  // all packets should be transferd over the connection
  // initialized before.
  AX12 *m9 = new AX12(9, &conn);

  // get present position of ax12
  word position;
  status = m9->getPresentPosition(&position);

  // check for errors
  if( status < 0 ){
    fprintf(stderr, "[ERROR]: %d", status);
    return -1;
  }

  // print present position
  printf("Position of AX12 with id %d is %d", m9->getId(), position);
```

```
  // move to position 0x200 with speed 0x50
  status = m9->setGoalPositionSpeed(0x200, 0x50);

  // check for errors
  if( status < 0 ){
    fprintf(stderr, "[ERROR]: %d", status);
    return -1;
  }

  delete port;
  delete m9;

  return 0;
}
```

Logging

There is a class *SerialPortLogger* that simply log all communication to a filestream. It could be "wrapped around" a *SerialPort* instance.

```
...
#include "serialportlogger.h"

int main (int argc, char * const argv[])
{
  int status;

  // create serial port
  SerialPort *port = new SerialPort_FTDI();

  // logs all to stderr
  // SerialPort *logger = new SerialPortLogger(port, stderr);

  // logs all to the file `log.txt` and don't append on fopen()
  SerialPort *logger = new SerialPortLogger(port, "log.txt", false);

  // init connection
  Connection conn(logger);
  ...
```

Sync Write

It is also possible to use Bioloids Sync Write feature. This is used for controlling many Dynamixels at the same time. Many instructions can be transmitted by a single packet. Only instructions with the same length and addresses of the control table could be used. To create such a packet there is a class *SyncWritePacket*. You can send this through the same way like a normal packet described before, but there will be no status packet.

Most of the time goal position and speed needs to send, therefore i created a more high level class, *AX12SyncPosition-Speed*, to do this:

```
// init connection
AX12SyncPositionSpeed swp(&conn);

// new packet:
swp.add(9, 300, 0x100); // set AX12 with id 9 to pos 300 with speed 0x100
swp.add(2, 10, 0x10);   // set AX12 with id 2 to pos  10 with speed 0x10
swp.execute();          // send packet now.

// new packet:
swp.add(9, 100, 0x100); // set AX12 with id 9 to pos 100 with speed 0x100
swp.add(2, 180, 0x30);  // set AX12 with id 2 to pos 180 with speed 0x30
swp.execute();          // send packet now.
```

AX12 / AXS1 Classes