

# PCLIB User's Guide

ARM<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup> M7



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# Chapter 1

## Library

### 1.1 Introduction

#### 1.1.1 Overview

This user's guide describes the Power Control Library (PCLIB) for the family of ARM Cortex M7 core-based microcontrollers. This library contains optimized functions.

#### 1.1.2 Data types

PCLIB supports several data types: (un)signed integer, fractional, and accumulator. The integer data types are useful for general-purpose computation; they are familiar to the MPU and MCU programmers. The fractional data types enable powerful numeric and digital-signal-processing algorithms to be implemented. The accumulator data type is a combination of both; that means it has the integer and fractional portions.

The following list shows the integer types defined in the libraries:

- **Unsigned 16-bit integer**—<0 ; 65535> with the minimum resolution of 1
- **Signed 16-bit integer**—<-32768 ; 32767> with the minimum resolution of 1
- **Unsigned 32-bit integer**—<0 ; 4294967295> with the minimum resolution of 1
- **Signed 32-bit integer**—<-2147483648 ; 2147483647> with the minimum resolution of 1

The following list shows the fractional types defined in the libraries:

- **Fixed-point 16-bit fractional**—<-1 ; 1 - 2<sup>-15</sup>> with the minimum resolution of 2<sup>-15</sup>
- **Fixed-point 32-bit fractional**—<-1 ; 1 - 2<sup>-31</sup>> with the minimum resolution of 2<sup>-31</sup>

The following list shows the accumulator types defined in the libraries:

- **Fixed-point 16-bit accumulator**—<-256.0 ; 256.0 - 2<sup>-7</sup>> with the minimum resolution of 2<sup>-7</sup>
- **Fixed-point 32-bit accumulator**—<-65536.0 ; 65536.0 - 2<sup>-15</sup>> with the minimum resolution of 2<sup>-15</sup>

#### 1.1.3 API definition

PCLIB uses the types mentioned in the previous section. To enable simple usage of the algorithms, their names use set prefixes and postfixes to distinguish the functions' versions. See the following example:

```
f32Result = MLIB_Mac_F32lss(f32Accum, f16Mult1, f16Mult2);
```

where the function is compiled from four parts:

- **MLIB**—this is the library prefix
- **Mac**—the function name—Multiply-Accumulate
- **F32**—the function output type
- **lss**—the types of the function inputs; if all the inputs have the same type as the output, the inputs are not marked

The input and output types are described in the following table:

Table 1. Input/output types

Type	Output	Input
<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	F16	s
<a href="#">frac32_t</a>	F32	l
<a href="#">acc32_t</a>	A32	a

### 1.1.4 Supported compilers

PCLIB for the ARM Cortex M7 core is written in C language or assembly language with C-callable interface depending on the specific function. The library is built and tested using the following compilers:

- MCUXpresso IDE
- IAR Embedded Workbench
- Keil  $\mu$ Vision

For the MCUXpresso IDE, the library is delivered in the *pclib.a* file.

For the Kinetis Design Studio, the library is delivered in the *pclib.a* file.

For the IAR Embedded Workbench, the library is delivered in the *pclib.a* file.

For the Keil  $\mu$ Vision, the library is delivered in the *pclib.lib* file.

The interfaces to the algorithms included in this library are combined into a single public interface include file, *pclib.h*. This is done to lower the number of files required to be included in your application.

### 1.1.5 Library configuration

PCLIB for the ARM Cortex M7 core is written in C language or assembly language with C-callable interface depending on the specific function. Some functions from this library are inline type, which are compiled together with project using this library. The optimization level for inline function is usually defined by the specific compiler setting. It can cause an issue especially when high optimization level is set. Therefore the optimization level for all inline assembly written functions is defined by compiler pragmas using macros. The configuration header file *RTCESL\_cfg.h* is located in: *specific library folder\MLIB\Include*. The optimization level can be changed by modifying the macro value for specific compiler. In case of any change the library functionality is not guaranteed.

### 1.1.6 Special issues

1. The equations describing the algorithms are symbolic. If there is positive 1, the number is the closest number to 1 that the resolution of the used fractional type allows. If there are maximum or minimum values mentioned, check the range allowed by the type of the particular function version.
2. The library functions that round the result (the API contains Rnd) round to nearest (half up).
3. This RTCESL requires the DSP extension for some saturation functions. If the core does not support the DSP extension feature the assembler code of the RTCESL will not be buildable. For example the core1 of the LPC55s69 has no DSP extension.

## 1.2 Library integration into project (MCUXpresso IDE)

This section provides a step-by-step guide on how to quickly and easily include PCLIB into any MCUXpresso SDK example or new SDK project using MCUXpresso IDE. The SDK based project uses RTCESL from SDK package.

### High-speed functions execution support

Some RT (or other) platforms contain high-speed functions execution support by relocating all functions from the default Flash memory location to the RAM location for much faster code access. The feature is important especially for devices with a slow Flash interface. This section shows how to turn the RAM optimization feature support on and off.

1. In the MCUXpresso SDK project name node or on the left-hand side, click Properties or select Project > Properties from the menu. A project properties dialog appears.
2. Expand the C/C++ Build node and select Settings. See [Figure 1](#).
3. On the right-hand side, under the MCU C Compiler node, click the Preprocessor node. See [Figure 1](#).

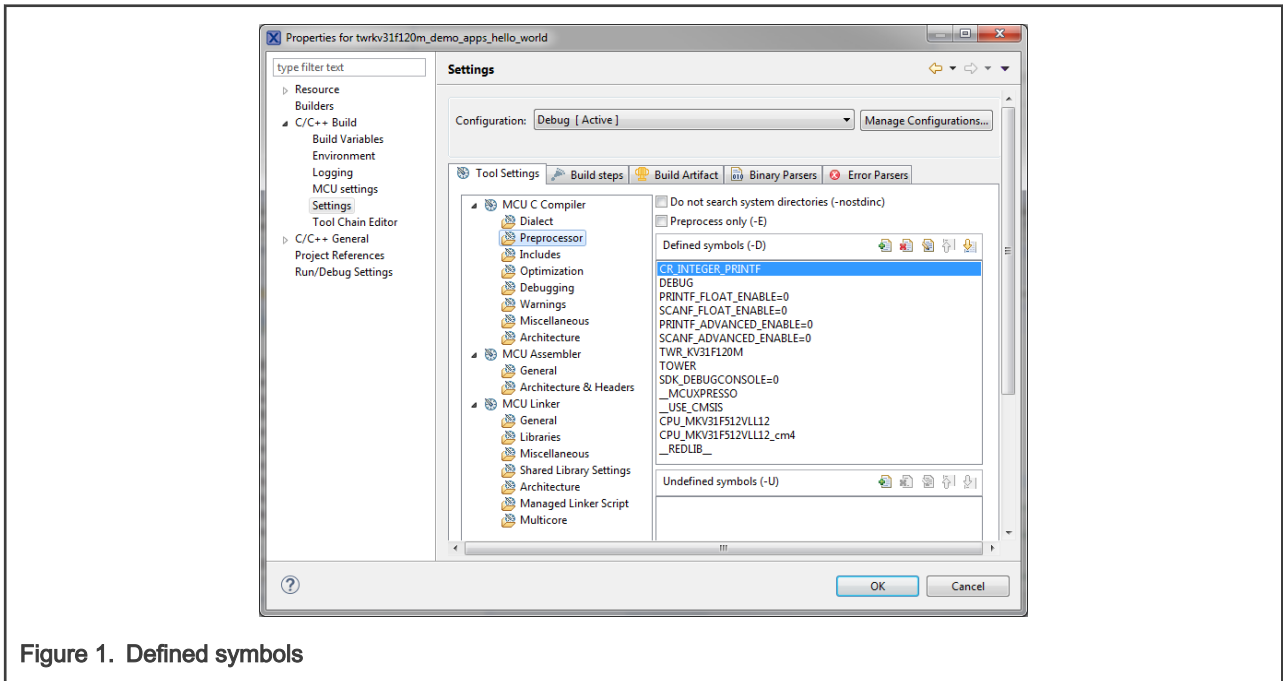


Figure 1. Defined symbols

4. On the right-hand side of the dialog, click the Add... icon located next to the Defined symbols (-D) title.
5. In the dialog that appears (see [Figure 2](#)), type the following:

- **RAM\_RELOCATION** — to turn the RAM optimization feature support on

If the define is defined, all RTCEL functions are put to the RAM.

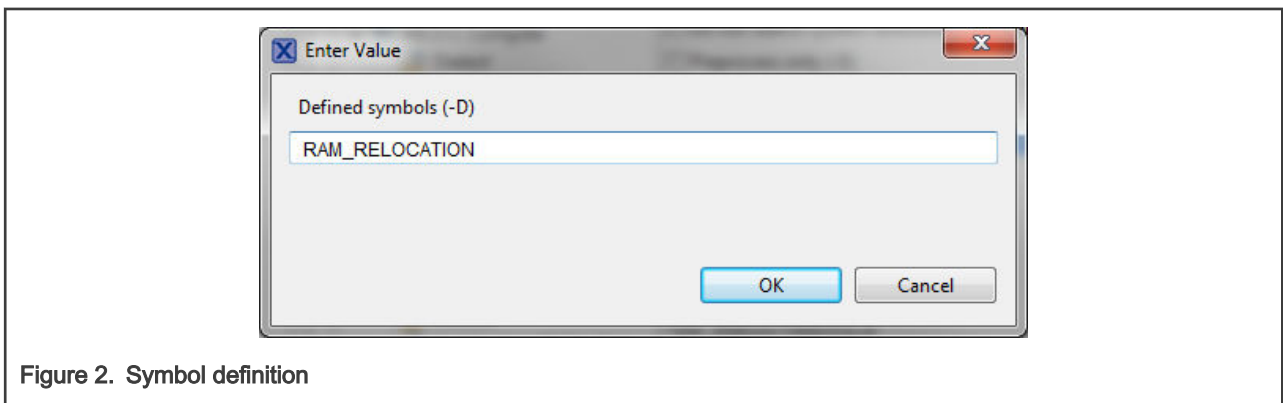


Figure 2. Symbol definition

6. Click OK in the dialog.
7. Click OK in the main dialog.

The RAM\_RELOCATION macro places the `__RAMFUNC (RAM)` attribute in front of each function declaration.

### Adding RTCESL component to project

The MCUXpresso SDK package is necessary to add any example or new project and RTCESL component. In case the package has not been downloaded go to [mcuxpresso.nxp.com](http://mcuxpresso.nxp.com), build the final MCUXpresso SDK package for required board and download it.

After package is downloaded, open the MCUXpresso IDE and drag&drop the SDK package in zip format to the Installed SDK window of the MCUXpresso IDE. After SDK package is dropped the message accepting window appears as can be show in following figure.

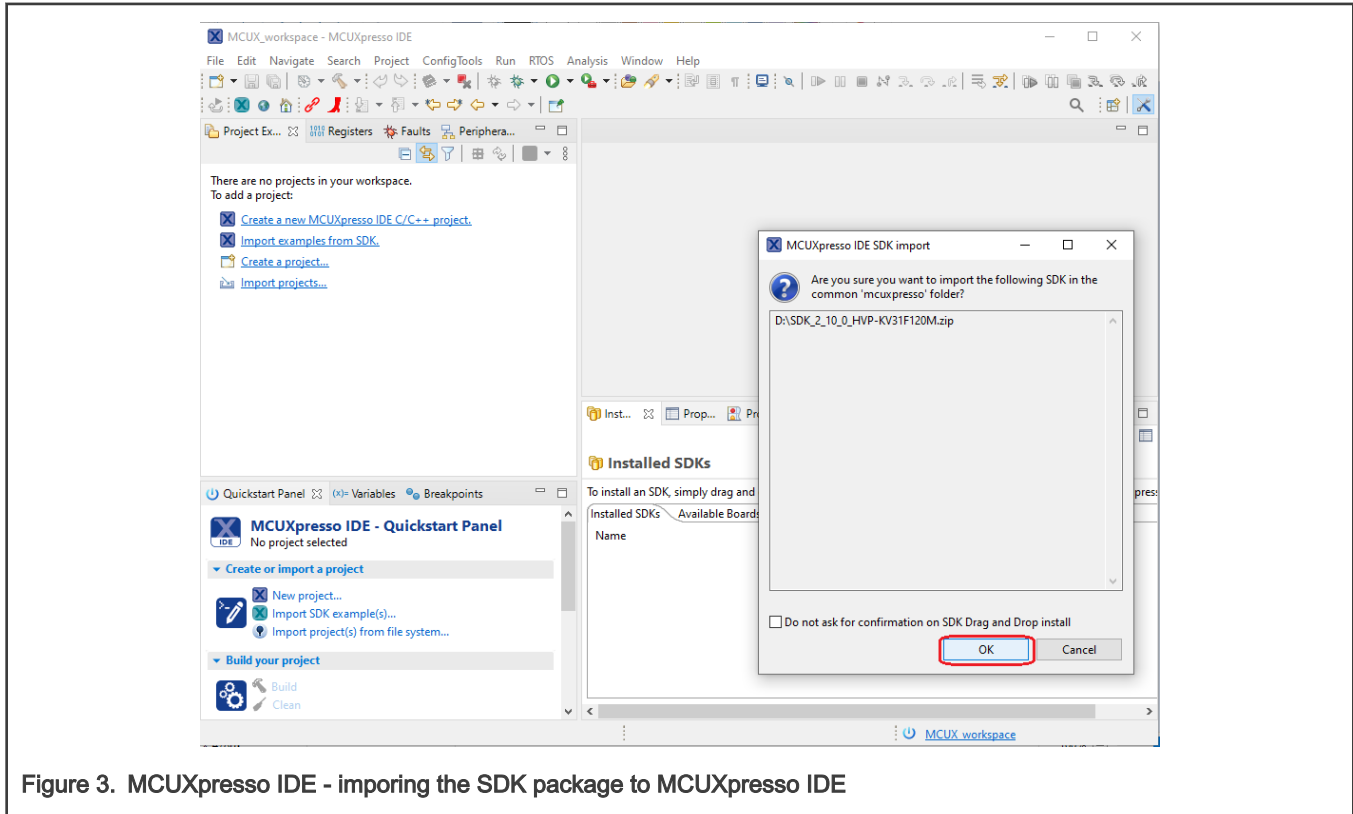


Figure 3. MCUXpresso IDE - importing the SDK package to MCUXpresso IDE

Click OK to confirm the SDK package import. Find the Quickstart panel in left bottom part of the MCUXpresso IDE and click New project... item or Import SDK example(s)... to add rtcesl component to the project.

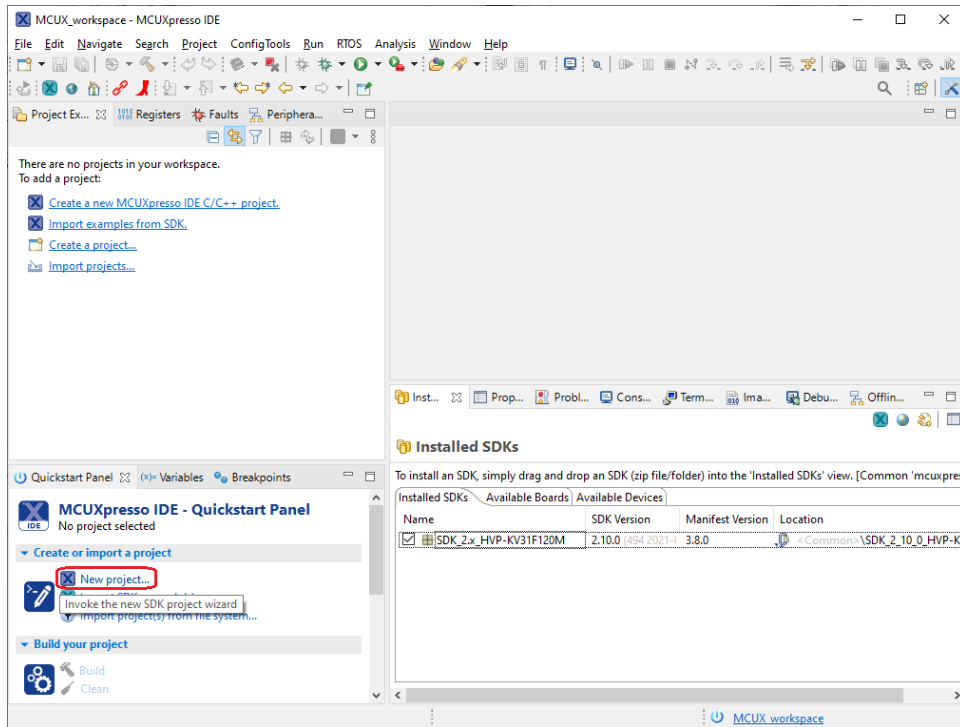


Figure 4. MCUXpresso IDE - create new project or Import SDK example(s)

Then select your board, and click Next button.

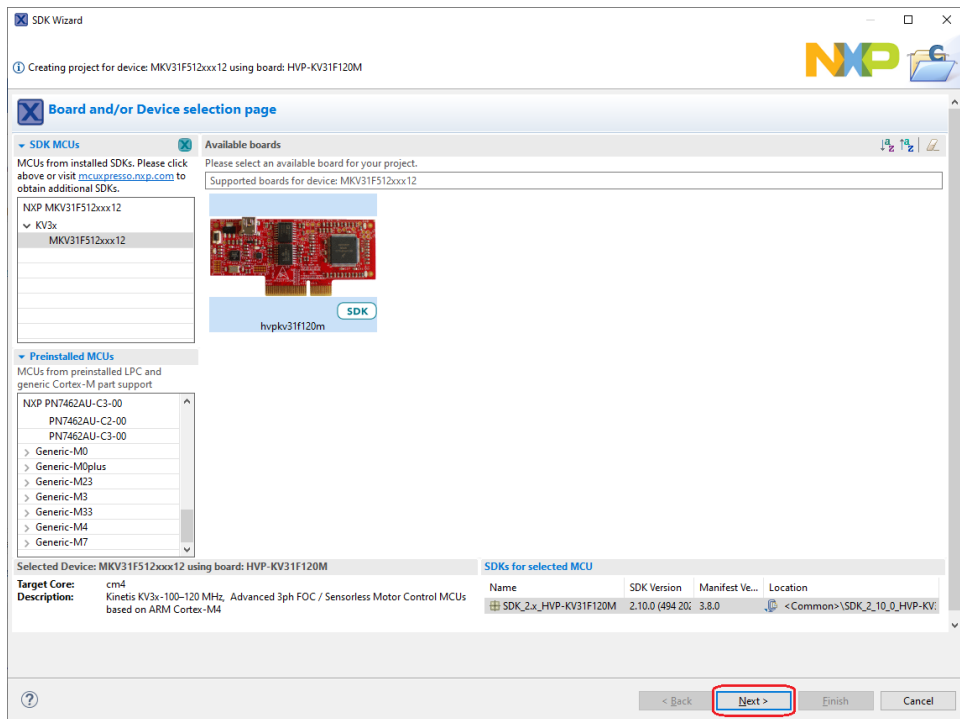


Figure 5. MCUXpresso IDE - selecting the board

Find the Middleware tab in the Components part of the window and click on the checkbox to be the rtcesl component ticked. Last step is to click the Finish button and wait for project creating with all RTCESL libraries and include paths.



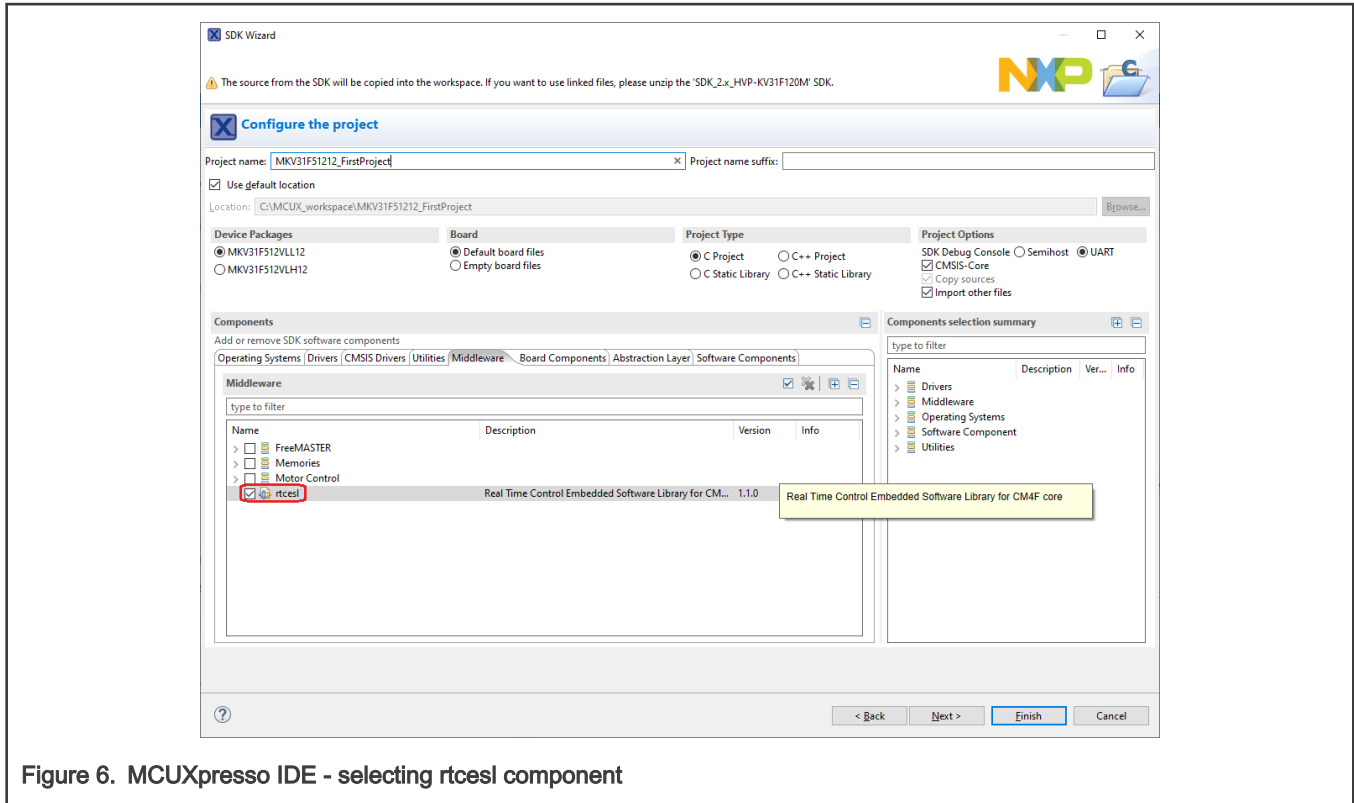


Figure 6. MCUXpresso IDE - selecting rtcesl component

Type the `#include` syntax into the code where you want to call the library functions. In the left-hand dialog, open the required `.c` file. After the file opens, include the following lines into the `#include` section:

```
#include "mlib.h"
#include "pplib.h"
```

When you click the Build icon (hammer), the project is compiled without errors.

### 1.3 Library integration into project (Keil $\mu$ Vision)

This section provides a step-by-step guide on how to quickly and easily include PCLIB into an empty project or any MCUXpresso SDK example or demo application projects using Keil  $\mu$ Vision. This example uses the default installation path (C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL). If you have a different installation path, use that path instead. If any MCUXpresso SDK project is intended to use (for example `hello_world` project) go to [Linking the files into the project](#) chapter otherwise read next chapter.

#### NXP pack installation for new project (without MCUXpresso SDK)

This example uses the NXP MKV58F1M0xxx22 part, and the default installation path (C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL) is supposed. If the compiler has never been used to create any NXP MCU-based projects before, check whether the NXP MCU pack for the particular device is installed. Follow these steps:

1. Launch Keil  $\mu$ Vision.
2. In the main menu, go to Project > Manage > Pack Installer....
3. In the left-hand dialog (under the Devices tab), expand the All Devices > Freescale (NXP) node.
4. Look for a line called "KVxx Series" and click it.
5. In the right-hand dialog (under the Packs tab), expand the Device Specific node.

6. Look for a node called "Keil::Kinetis\_KVxx\_DFP." If there are the Install or Update options, click the button to install/update the package. See [Figure 7](#).
7. When installed, the button has the "Up to date" title. Now close the Pack Installer.

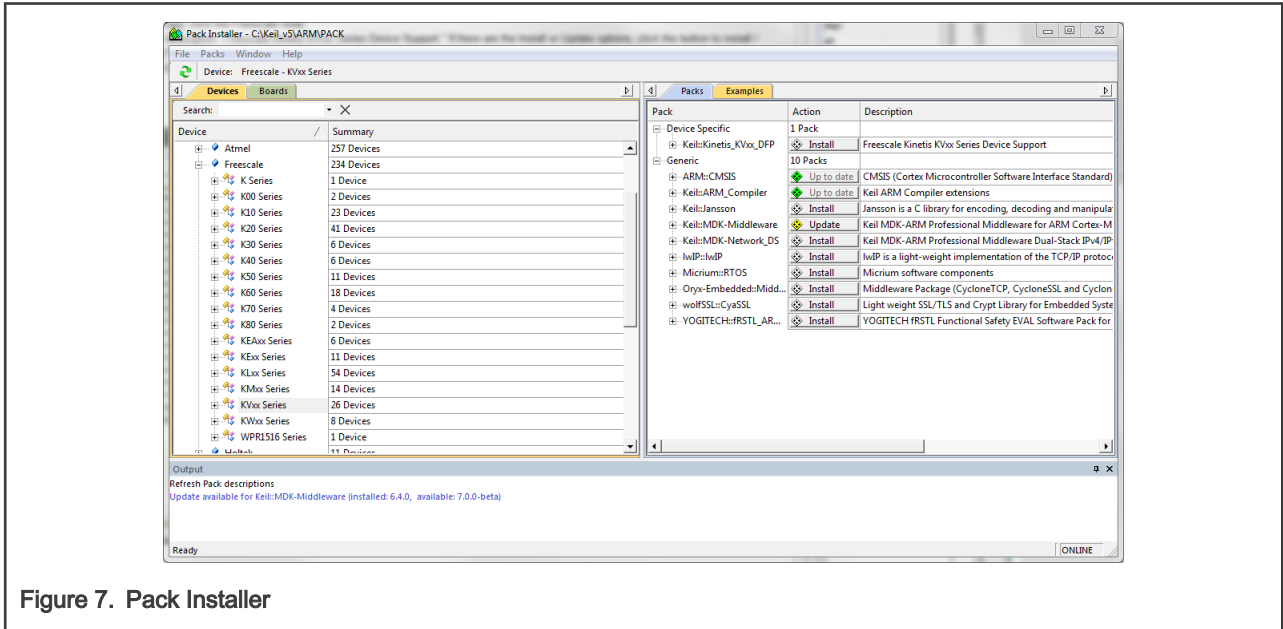


Figure 7. Pack Installer

### New project (without MCUXpresso SDK)

To start working on an application, create a new project. If the project already exists and is opened, skip to the next section. Follow these steps to create a new project:

1. Launch Keil  $\mu$ Vision.
2. In the main menu, select Project > New  $\mu$ Vision Project..., and the Create New Project dialog appears.
3. Navigate to the folder where you want to create the project, for example C:\KeilProjects\MyProject01. Type the name of the project, for example MyProject01. Click Save. See [Figure 8](#).

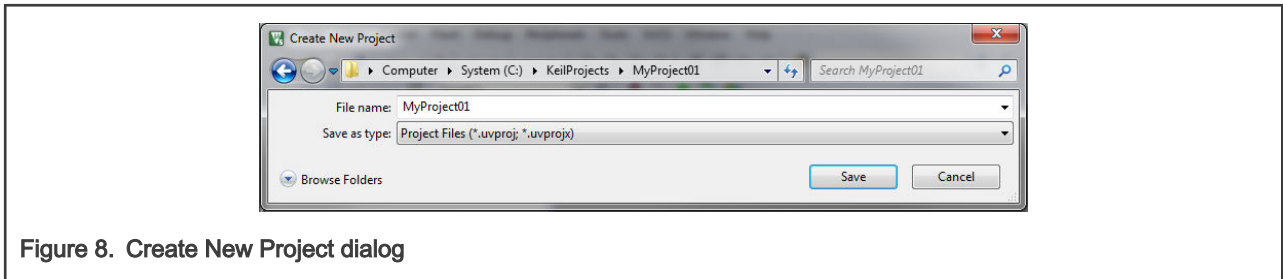


Figure 8. Create New Project dialog

4. In the next dialog, select the Software Packs in the very first box.
5. Type " into the Search box, so that the device list is reduced to the devices.
6. Expand the node.
7. Click the MKV58F1M0xxx22 node, and then click OK. See [Figure 9](#).

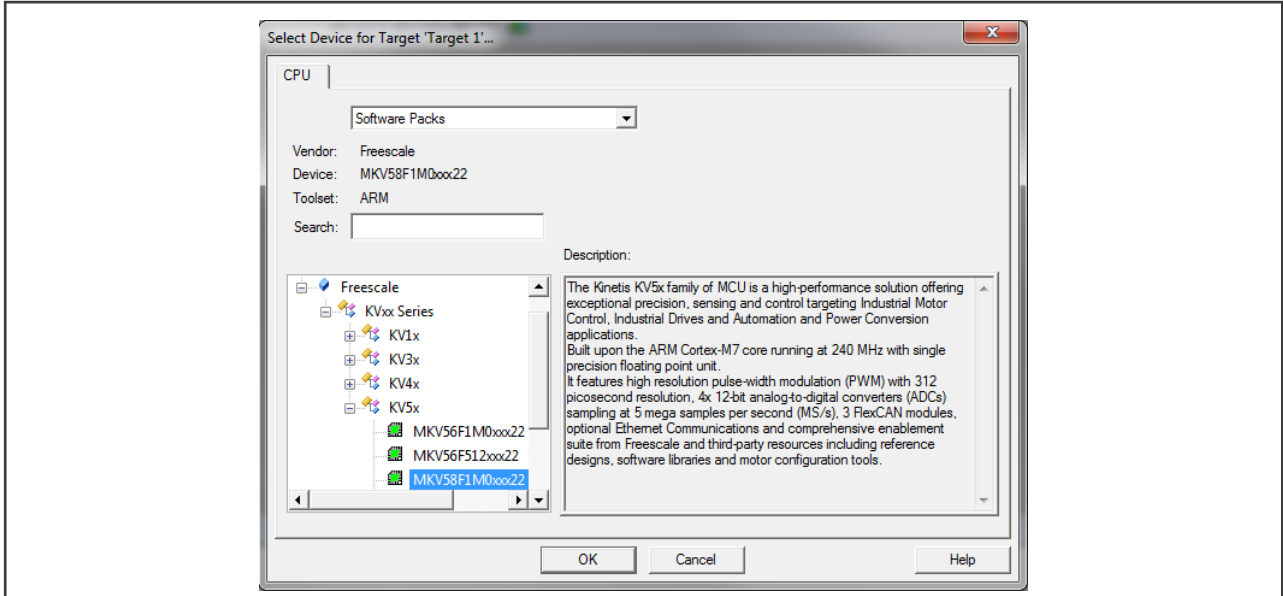


Figure 9. Select Device dialog

8. In the next dialog, expand the Device node, and tick the box next to the Startup node. See Figure 10.
9. Expand the CMSIS node, and tick the box next to the CORE node.

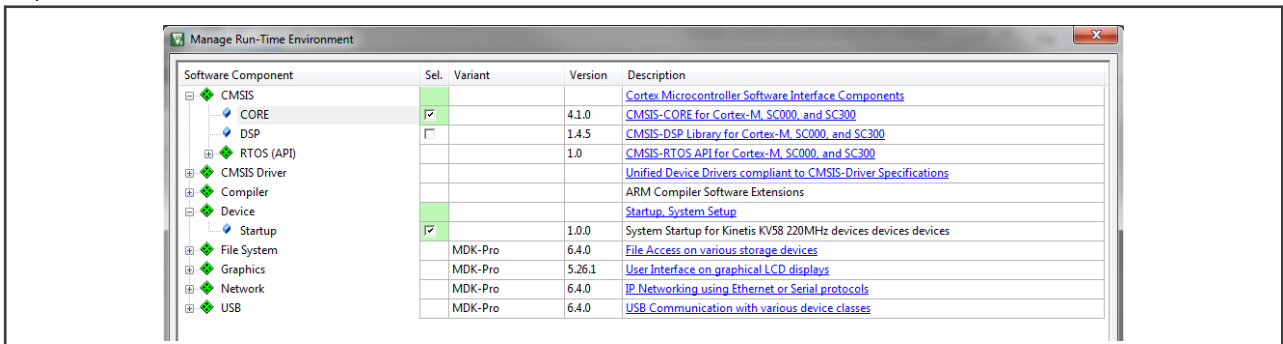


Figure 10. Manage Run-Time Environment dialog

10. Click OK, and a new project is created. The new project is now visible in the left-hand part of Keil µVision. See Figure 11.

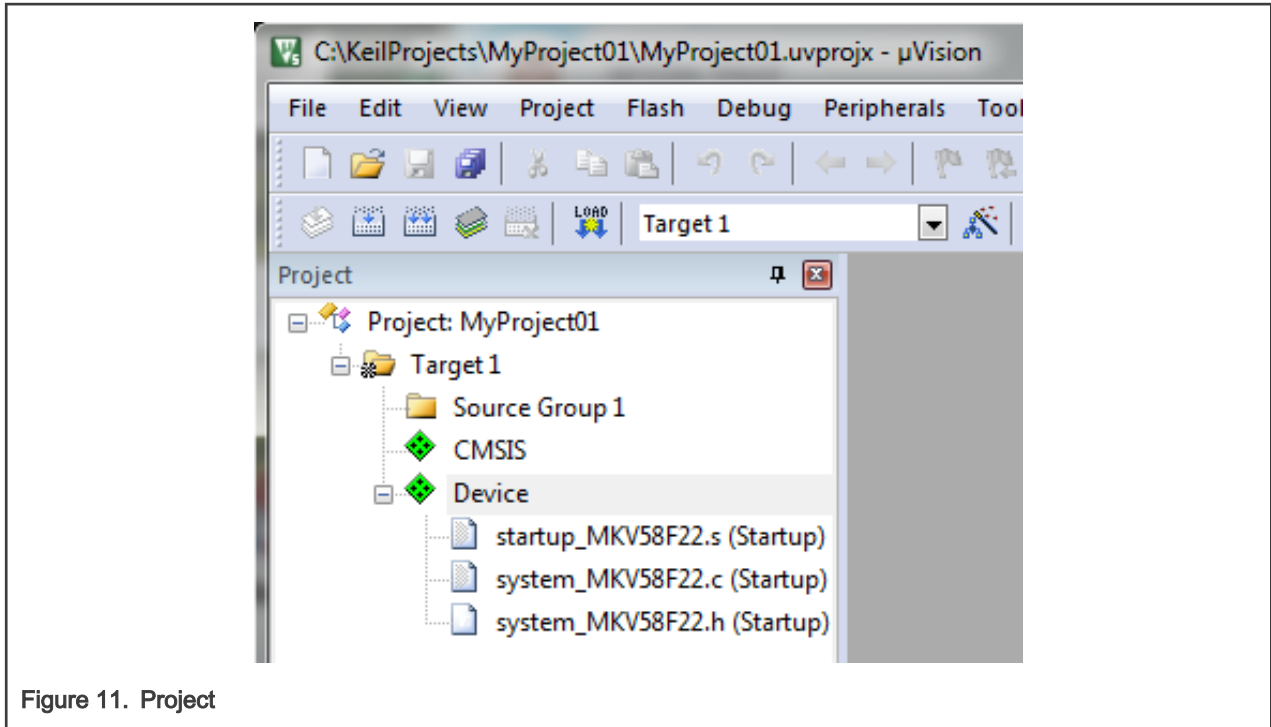


Figure 11. Project

11. In the main menu, go to Project > Options for Target 'Target1'..., and a dialog appears.
12. Select the Target tab.
13. Select Not Used in the Floating Point Hardware option. See [Figure 11](#).

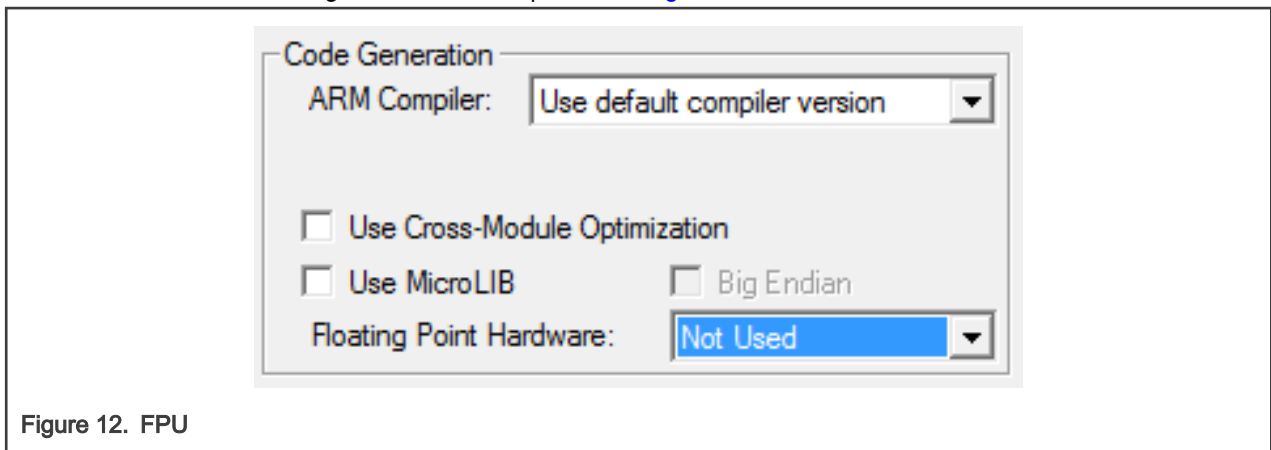


Figure 12. FPU

### High-speed functions execution support

Some RT (or other) platforms contain high-speed functions execution support by relocating all functions from the default Flash memory location to the RAM location for much faster code access. The feature is important especially for devices with a slow Flash interface. This section shows how to turn the RAM optimization feature support on and off.

1. In the main menu, go to Project > Options for Target 'Target1'..., and a dialog appears.
2. Select the C/C++ tab. See [#unique\\_18](#).
3. In the Include Preprocessor Symbols text box, type the following:

- **RAM\_RELOCATION** — to turn the RAM optimization feature support on

If the define is defined, all RTCEL functions are put to the RAM.

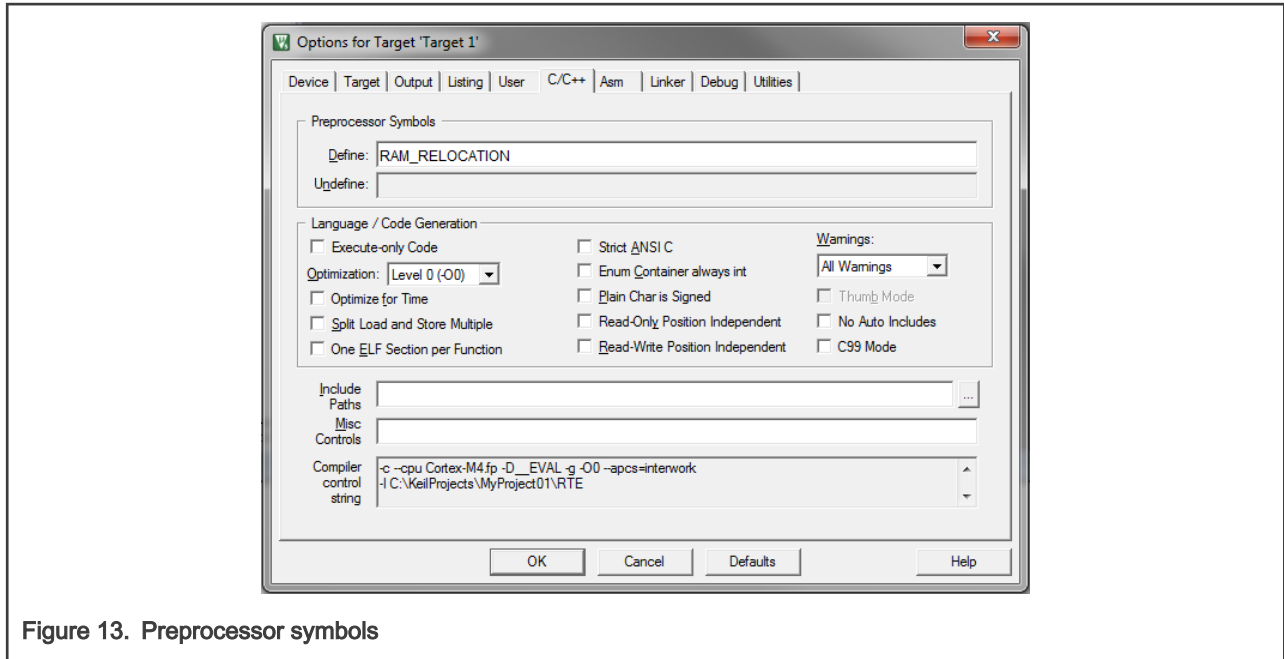


Figure 13. Preprocessor symbols

4. Click OK in the main dialog.

The RAM\_RELOCATION macro places the `__attribute__((section("ram")))` attribute in front of each function declaration.

### Linking the files into the project

To include the library files in the project, create groups and add them.

1. Right-click the Target 1 node in the left-hand part of the Project tree, and select Add Group... from the menu. A new group with the name New Group is added.
2. Click the newly created group, and press F2 to rename it to RTCESL.
3. Right-click the RTCESL node, and select Add Existing Files to Group 'RTCESL'... from the menu.
4. Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\MLIB\Include, and select the *mlib.h* file. If the file does not appear, set the Files of type filter to Text file. Click Add. See [Figure 14](#).

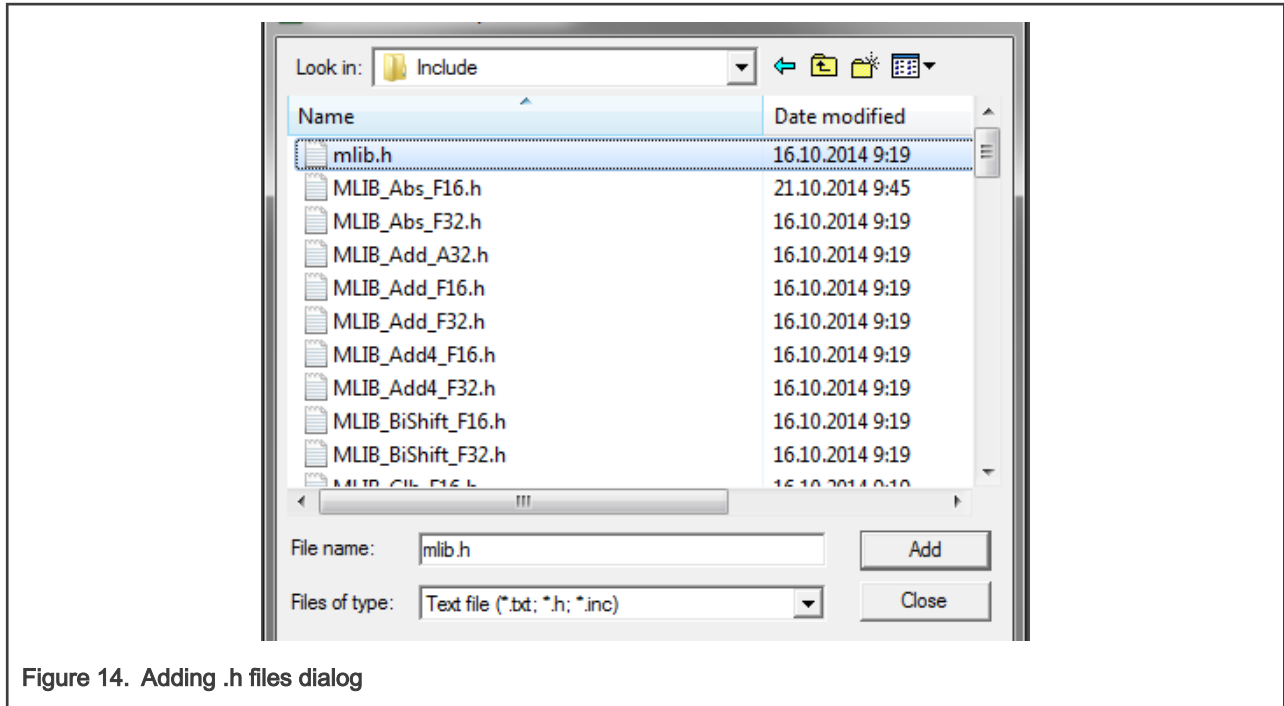


Figure 14. Adding .h files dialog

- Navigate to the parent folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\MLIB, and select the *mlib.lib* file. If the file does not appear, set the Files of type filter to Library file. Click Add. See [Figure 15](#).

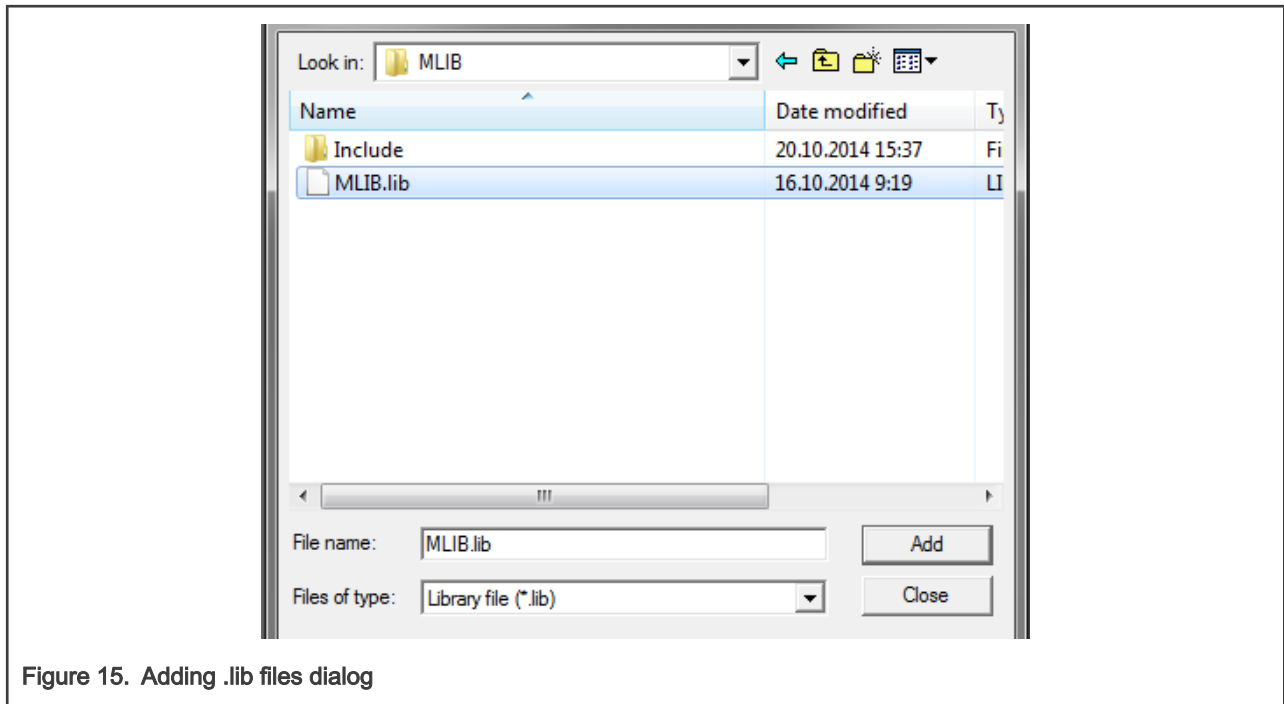


Figure 15. Adding .lib files dialog

- Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\PCLIB\Include, and select the *pclib.h* file. If the file does not appear, set the Files of type filter to Text file. Click Add.
- Navigate to the parent folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\PCLIB, and select the *pclib.lib* file. If the file does not appear, set the Files of type filter to Library file. Click Add.
- Now, all necessary files are in the project tree; see [Figure 16](#). Click Close.

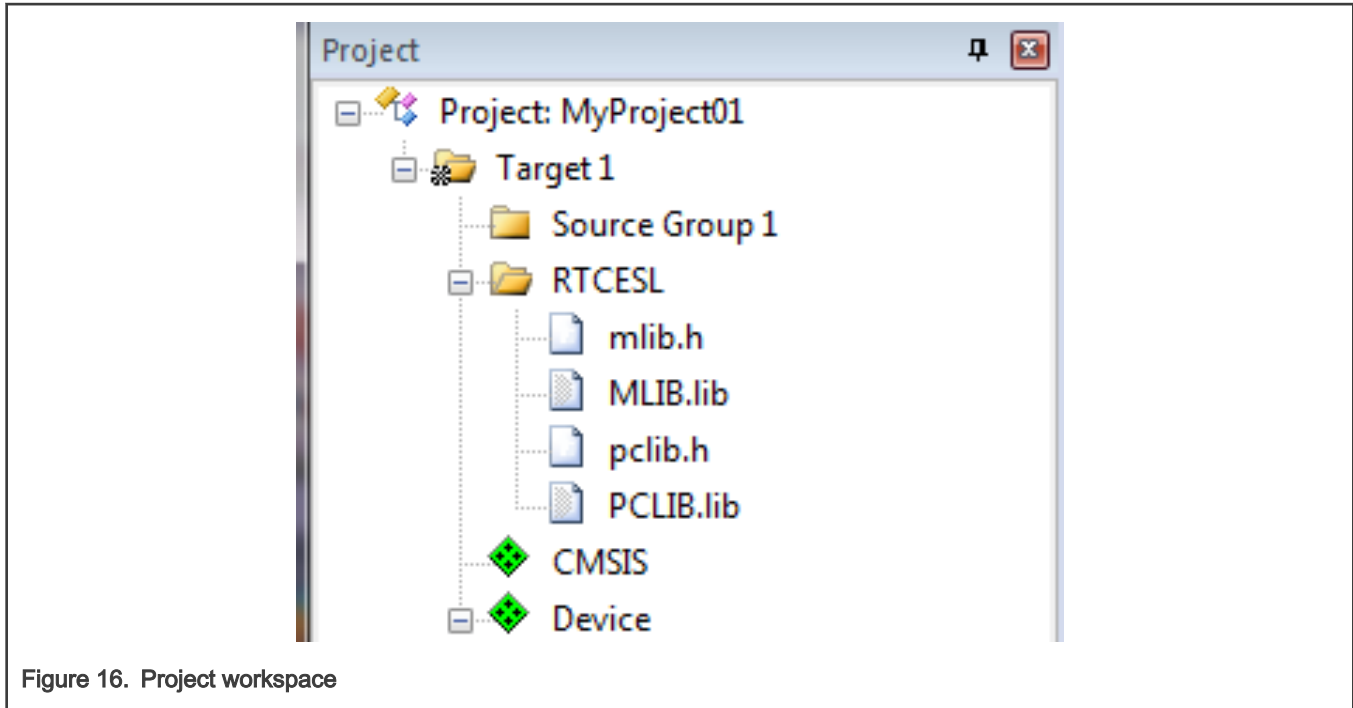


Figure 16. Project workspace

### Library path setup

The following steps show the inclusion of all dependent modules.

1. In the main menu, go to Project > Options for Target 'Target1'..., and a dialog appears.
2. Select the C/C++ tab. See [Figure 17](#).
3. In the Include Paths text box, type the following (if there are more paths, they must be separated by ';') or add by clicking the ... button next to the text box:
  - "C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\MLIB\Include"
  - "C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_KEIL\PCLIB\Include"
4. Click OK.
5. Click OK in the main dialog.

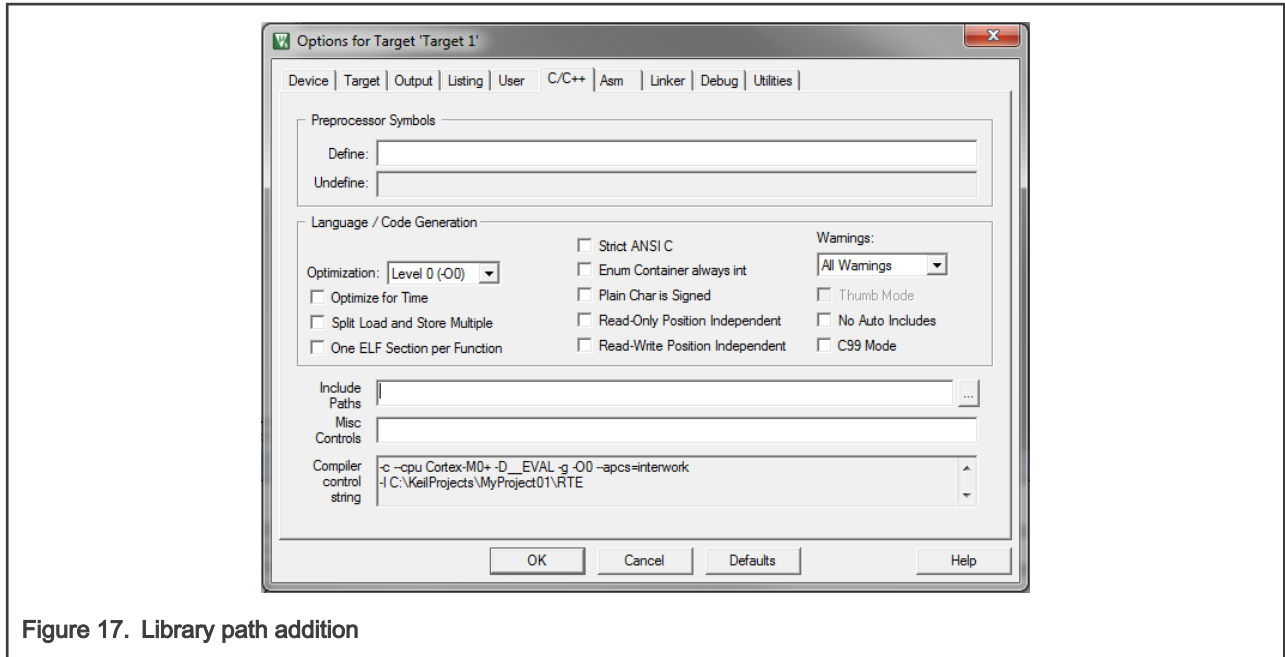


Figure 17. Library path addition

Type the #include syntax into the code. Include the library into a source file. In the new project, it is necessary to create a source file:

1. Right-click the Source Group 1 node, and Add New Item to Group 'Source Group 1'... from the menu.
2. Select the C File (.c) option, and type a name of the file into the Name box, for example 'main.c'. See Figure 18.

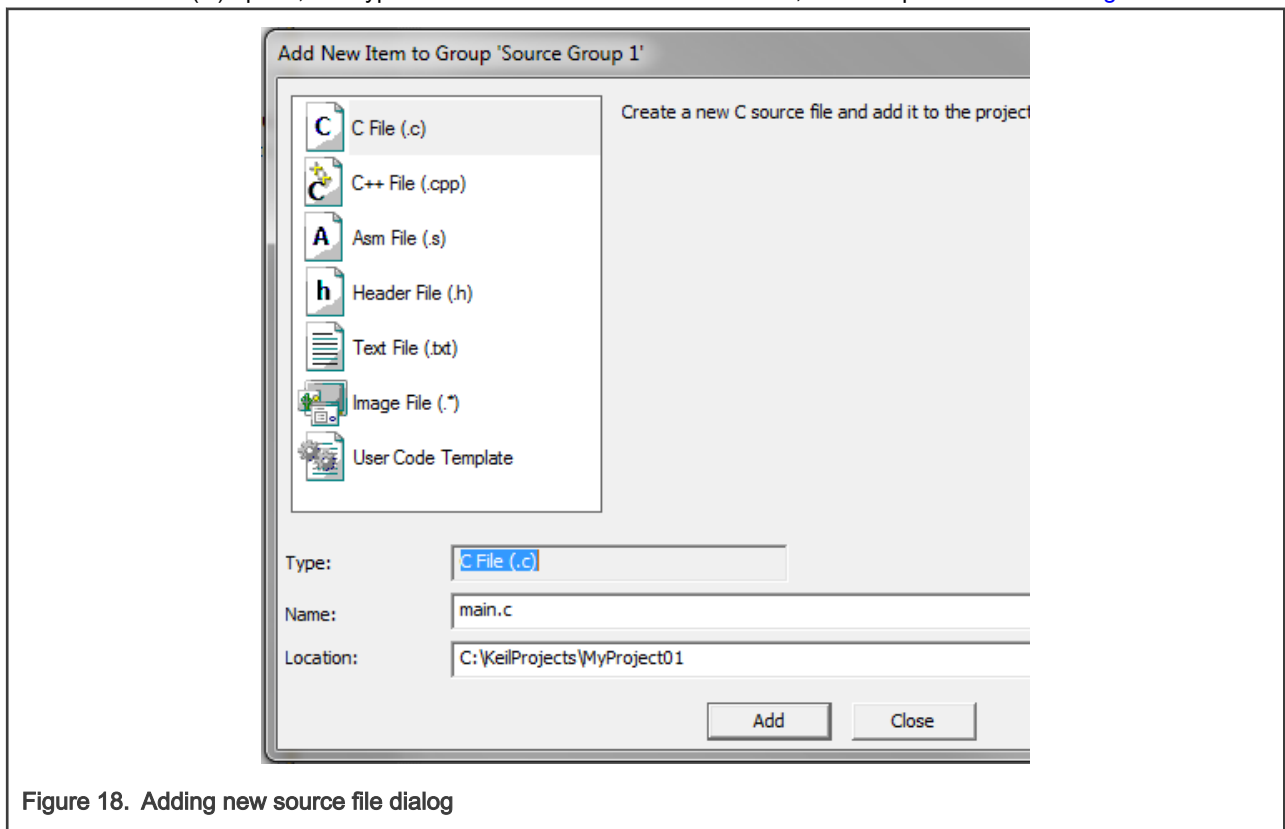


Figure 18. Adding new source file dialog

3. Click Add, and a new source file is created and opened up.



4. In the opened source file, include the following lines into the #include section, and create a main function:

```
#include "mlib.h"
#include "plib.h"

int main(void)
{
    while(1);
}
```

When you click the Build (F7) icon, the project will be compiled without errors.

## 1.4 Library integration into project (IAR Embedded Workbench)

This section provides a step-by-step guide on how to quickly and easily include the PCLIB into an empty project or any MCUXpresso SDK example or demo application projects using IAR Embedded Workbench. This example uses the default installation path (C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR). If you have a different installation path, use that path instead. If any MCUXpresso SDK project is intended to use (for example hello\_world project) go to [Linking the files into the project](#) chapter otherwise read next chapter.

### New project (without MCUXpresso SDK)

This example uses the NXP MKV58F1M0xx22 part, and the default installation path (C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR) is supposed. To start working on an application, create a new project. If the project already exists and is opened, skip to the next section. Perform these steps to create a new project:

1. Launch IAR Embedded Workbench.
2. In the main menu, select Project > Create New Project... so that the "Create New Project" dialog appears. See [Figure 19](#).

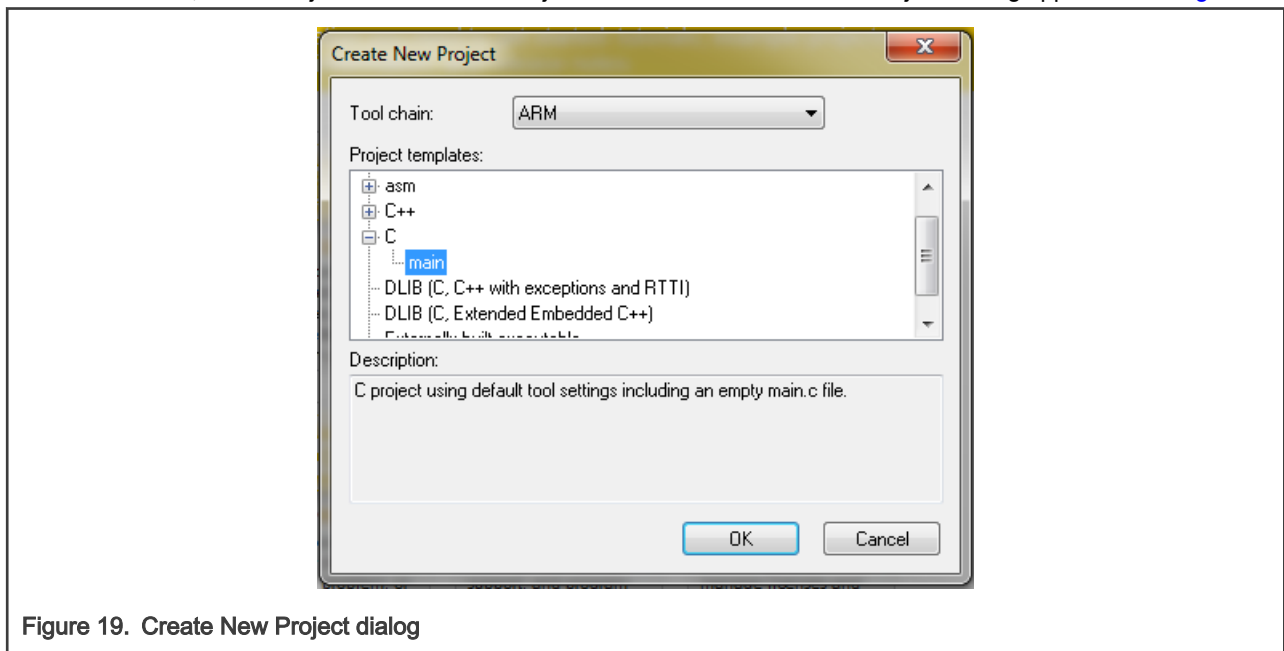


Figure 19. Create New Project dialog

3. Expand the C node in the tree, and select the "main" node. Click OK.
4. Navigate to the folder where you want to create the project, for example, C:\IARProjects\MyProject01. Type the name of the project, for example, MyProject01. Click Save, and a new project is created. The new project is now visible in the left-hand part of IAR Embedded Workbench. See [Figure 20](#).

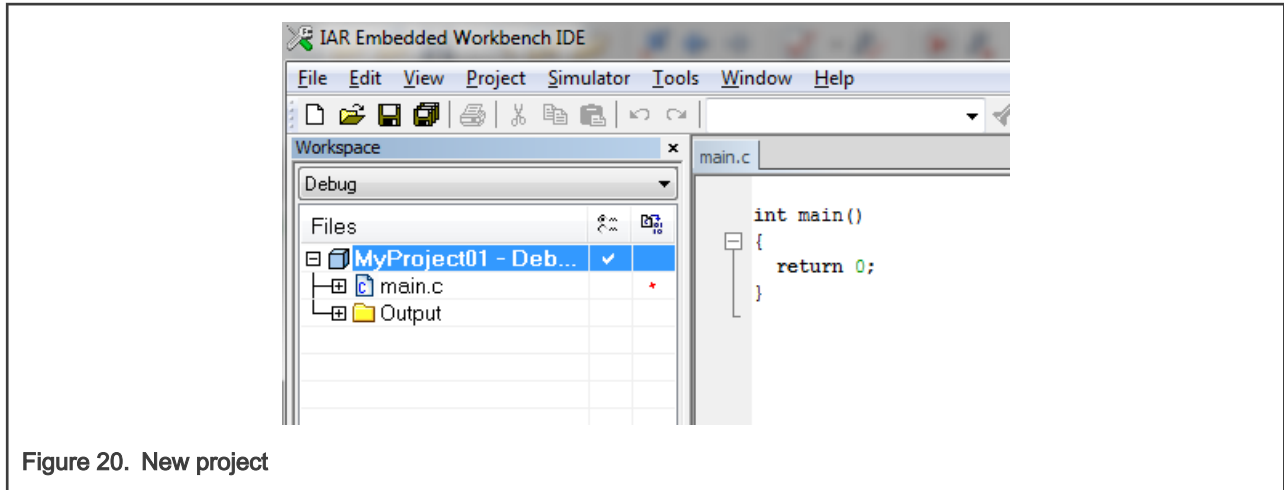


Figure 20. New project

5. In the main menu, go to Project > Options..., and a dialog appears.
6. In the Target tab, select the Device option, and click the button next to the dialog to select the MCU. In this example, select NXP > KV5x > NXP MKV58F1M0xxx22. Select None in the FPU option. Click OK. See [Figure 21](#).

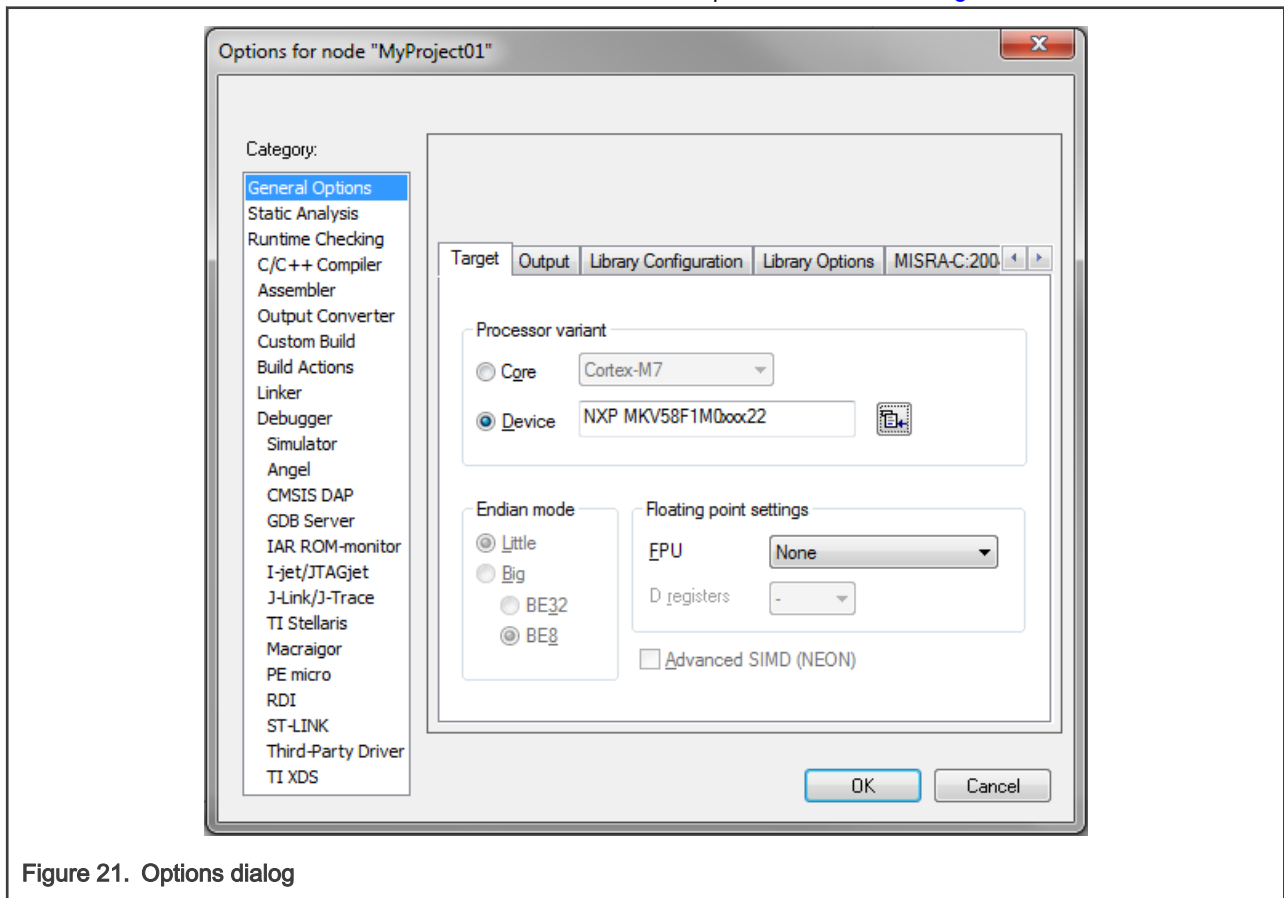


Figure 21. Options dialog

### High-speed functions execution support

Some RT (or other) platforms contain high-speed functions execution support by relocating all functions from the default Flash memory location to the RAM location for much faster code access. The feature is important especially for devices with a slow Flash interface. This section shows how to turn the RAM optimization feature support on and off.

1. In the main menu, go to Project > Options..., and a dialog appears.

2. In the left-hand side column, select C/C++ Compiler.
3. In the right-hand side of the dialog, click the Preprocessor tab (it can be hidden on the right; use the arrow icons for navigation).
4. In the text box (in Defined symbols: (one per line)), type the following (See [Figure 22](#)):

- **RAM\_RELOCATION** — to turn the RAM optimization feature support on

If the define is defined, all RTCEL functions are put to the RAM.

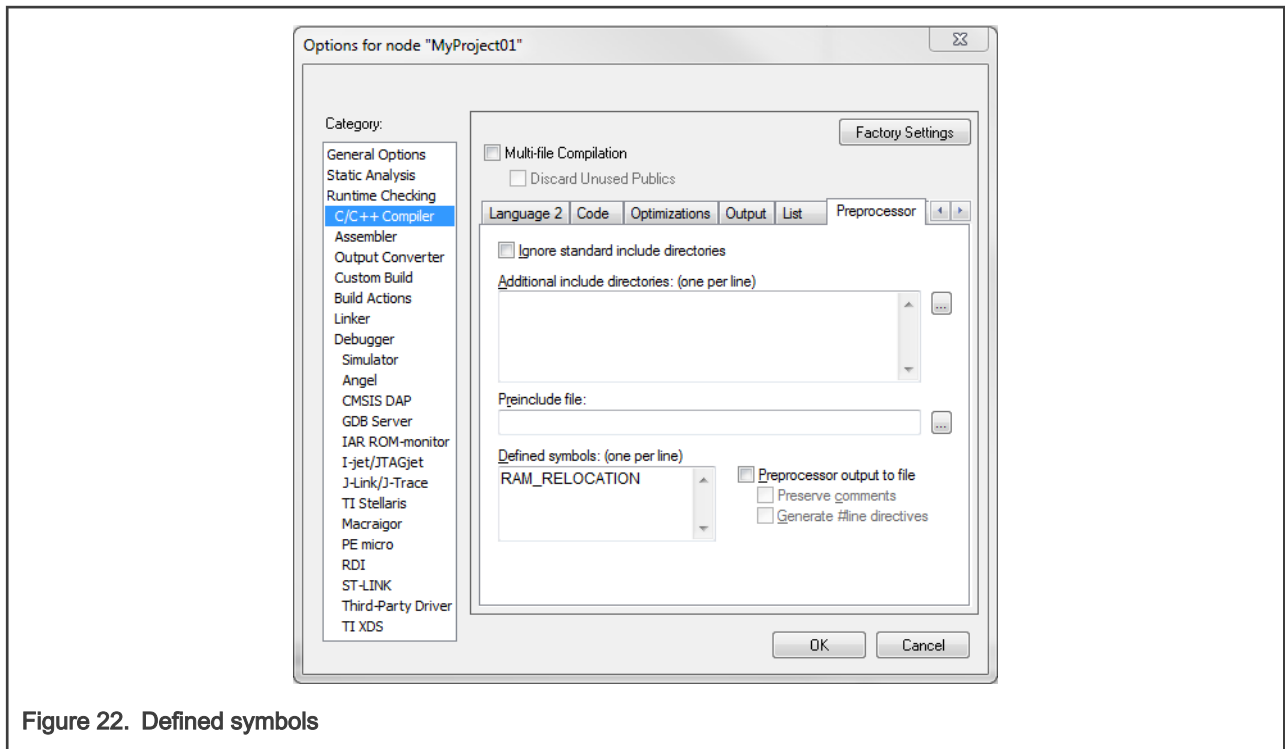


Figure 22. Defined symbols

5. Click OK in the main dialog.

The RAM\_RELOCATION macro places the `__ramfunc` attribute in front of each function declaration.

### Library path variable

To make the library integration easier, create a variable that will hold the information about the library path.

1. In the main menu, go to Tools > Configure Custom Argument Variables..., and a dialog appears.
2. Click the New Group button, and another dialog appears. In this dialog, type the name of the group PATH, and click OK. See [Figure 23](#).

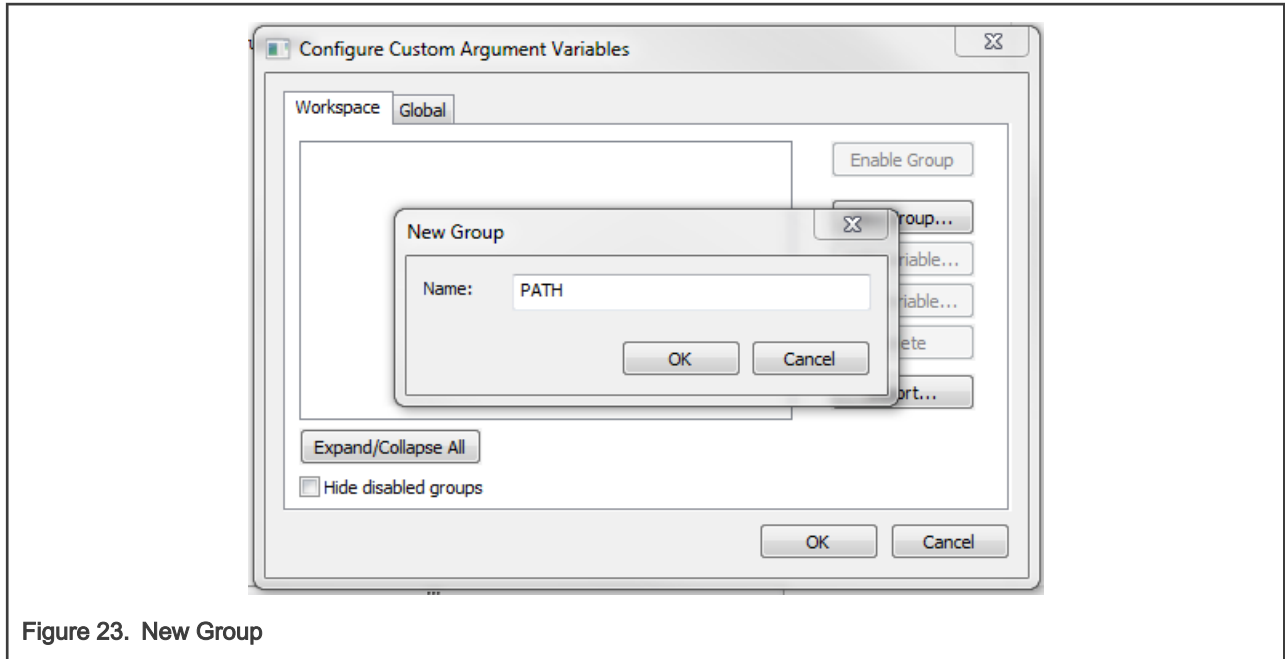


Figure 23. New Group

3. Click on the newly created group, and click the Add Variable button. A dialog appears.
4. Type this name: RTCESL\_LOC
5. To set up the value, look for the library by clicking the '...' button, or just type the installation path into the box: C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR. Click OK.
6. In the main dialog, click OK. See [Figure 24](#).

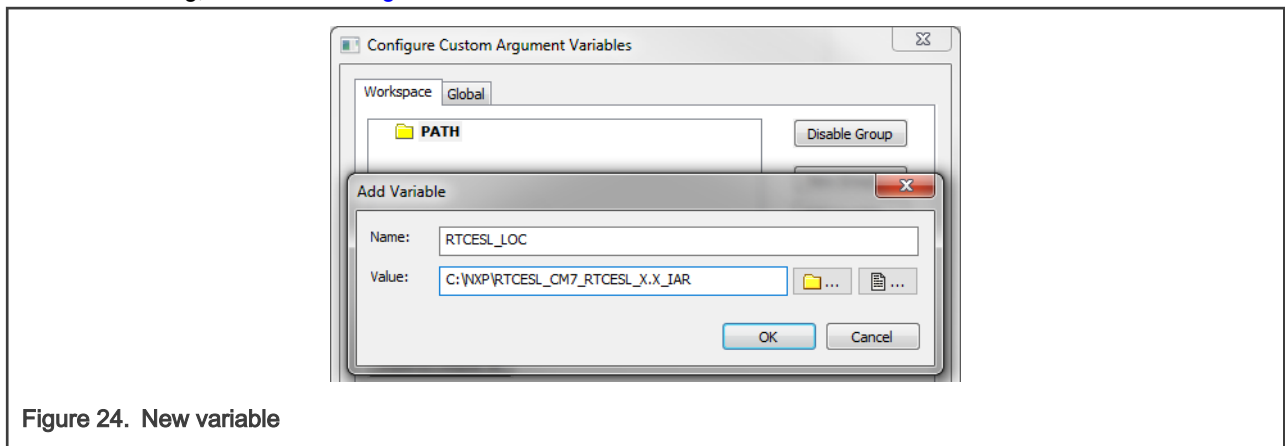


Figure 24. New variable

### Linking the files into the project

To include the library files into the project, create groups and add them.

1. Go to the main menu Project > Add Group...
2. Type RTCESL, and click OK.
3. Click on the newly created node RTCESL, go to Project > Add Group..., and create a MLIB subgroup.
4. Click on the newly created node MLIB, and go to the main menu Project > Add Files... See [Figure 26](#).
5. Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR\MLIB\Include, and select the *mlib.h* file. (If the file does not appear, set the file-type filter to Source Files.) Click Open. See [Figure 25](#).

- Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR\MLIB, and select the *mlib.a* file. If the file does not appear, set the file-type filter to Library / Object files. Click Open.

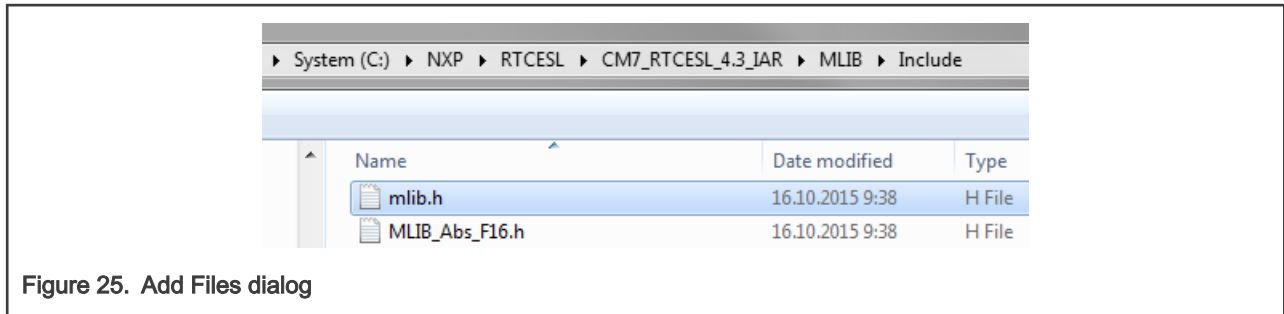


Figure 25. Add Files dialog

- Click on the RTCESL node, go to Project > Add Group..., and create a PCLIB subgroup.
- Click on the newly created node PCLIB, and go to the main menu Project > Add Files...
- Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR\PCLIB\Include, and select the *pclib.h* file. If the file does not appear, set the file-type filter to Source Files. Click Open.
- Navigate into the library installation folder C:\NXP\RTCESL\CM7\_RTCESL\_4.7\_IAR\PCLIB, and select the *pclib.a* file. If the file does not appear, set the file-type filter to Library / Object files. Click Open.
- Now you will see the files added in the workspace. See [Figure 26](#).

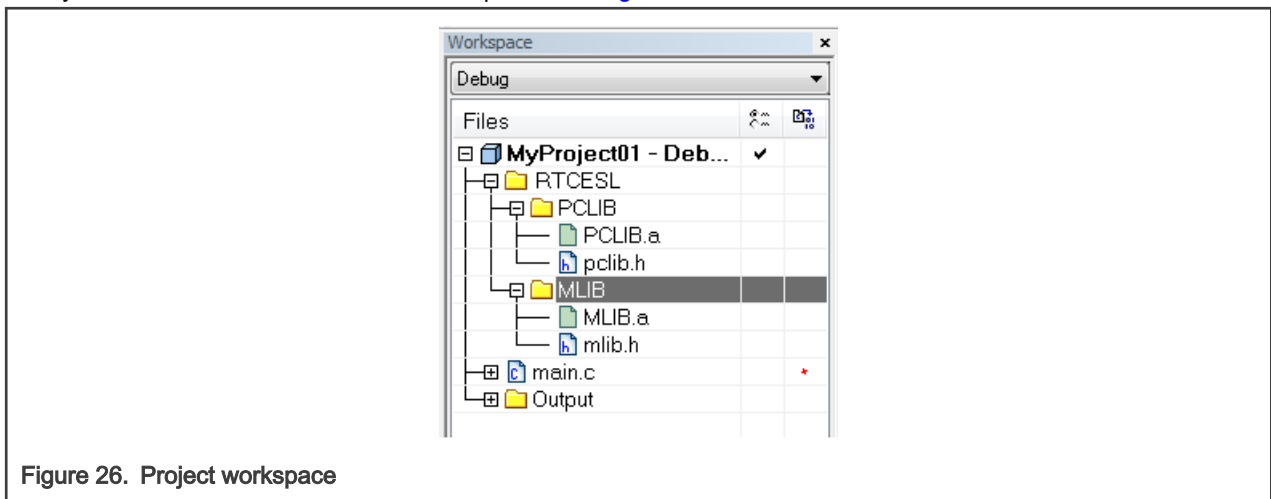


Figure 26. Project workspace

### Library path setup

- In the main menu, go to Project > Options..., and a dialog appears.
- In the left-hand column, select C/C++ Compiler.
- In the right-hand part of the dialog, click on the Preprocessor tab (it can be hidden in the right; use the arrow icons for navigation).
- In the text box (at the Additional include directories title), type the following folder (using the created variable):
  - \$RTCESL\_LOC\$MLIB\Include
  - \$RTCESL\_LOC\$PCLIB\Include
- Click OK in the main dialog. See [Figure 27](#).

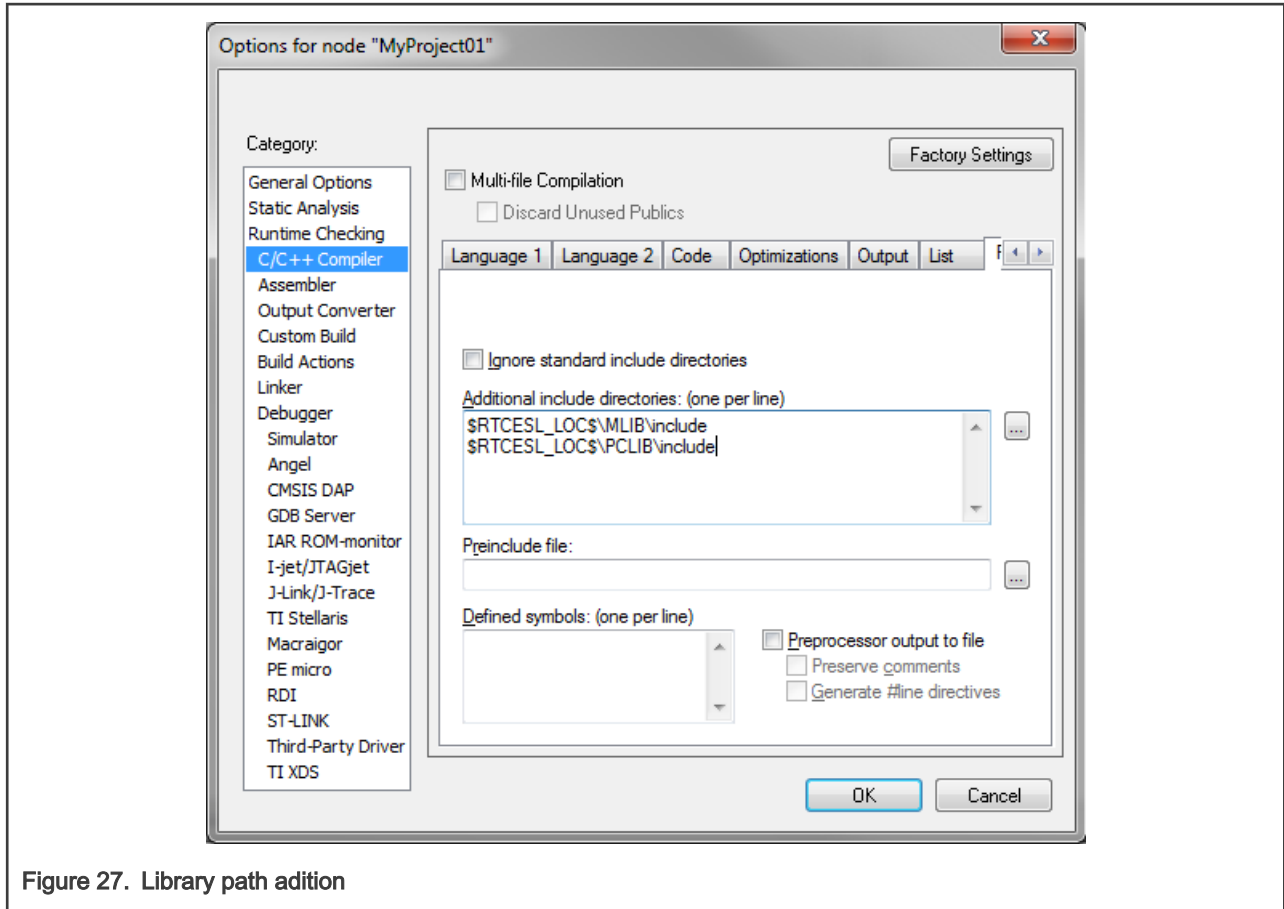


Figure 27. Library path addition

Type the `#include` syntax into the code. Include the library included into the `main.c` file. In the workspace tree, double-click the `main.c` file. After the `main.c` file opens up, include the following lines into the `#include` section:

```
#include "mlib.h"
#include "pclib.h"
```

When you click the Make icon, the project will be compiled without errors.

# Chapter 2

## Algorithms in detail

### 2.1 PCLIB\_Ctrl2P2Z

The [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2Z](#) function calculates the compensation block for the controller, which consists of two poles and two zeroes. The s-domain transfer function equation for two-pole two-zero control law is as follows:

$$\frac{y[s]}{x[s]} = \frac{(s-Z1)(s-Z2)}{(s-P1)(s-P2)}$$

Figure 28.

where  $y[s]$  is the output, and  $x[s]$  is the input to the system. This control law has two poles (P1 and P2) and two zeroes (Z1 and Z2). The value or the placement of these poles and zeroes in the bode plot affects the stability and performance of the control loop and the system. The z-domain controller  $G_c(z)$  at sampling time  $T_s$  is expressed using the Tustin method as follows:

$$\frac{y[t]}{x[t]} = \frac{(b2z^{-2}+b1z^{-1}+b0)}{(1-a2z^{-2}-a1z^{-1})}$$

Figure 29.

$$y[t] - a1 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-1} - a2 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-2} = b0 \cdot x[t] + b1 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-1} + b2 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-2}$$

Figure 30.

where:

- $y[t] = y[n]$  is the present output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-1} = y[n-1]$  is the previous output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-2} = y[n-2]$  is the previous to previous output
- $x[t] = x[n]$  is the present error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-1} = x[n-1]$  is the previous error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-2} = x[n-2]$  is the previous to previous error
- $b0, b1, b2, a1,$  and  $a2$  are the control coefficients and functions of Z1, Z2, P1, P2, and sampling time  $T_s$ .

$$y[n] = a2 \cdot y[n-2] + a1 \cdot y[n-1] + b2 \cdot x[n-2] + b1 \cdot x[n-1] + b0 \cdot x[n]$$

Figure 31.

For a proper use of this function, it is recommended to initialize the function's data by the [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2ZInit](#) function, before using the function. This function clears the internal buffers of the 2P2Z controller. You must call this function when you want the 2P2Z controller to be initialized. The init function must not be called together with [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2Z](#), unless a periodic clearing of buffers is required.

#### 2.1.1 Available versions

The available versions of the [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2ZInit](#) function are shown in the following table:

Table 2. Init function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_Ctrl2P2ZInit_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_2P2Z_T_F16 *	void

Table continues on the next page...

Table 2. Init function versions (continued)

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
		The inputs are a 16-bit fractional initial value and a pointer to the controller's parameters structure. It clears the internal delay parameter buffers of the controller.	

The available versions of the [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2Z](#) function are shown in the following table:

Table 3. Function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_Ctrl2P2Z_F16	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	<a href="#">PCLIB_CTRL_2P2Z_T_F16</a> *	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>
	The error input is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). The parameters are pointed to by an input pointer. The function returns a 16-bit fractional value in the range <-1 ; 1).		

### 2.1.2 PCLIB\_CTRL\_2P2Z\_T\_F16

Variable name	Type	Description
f16CoeffB0	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the present error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffB1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffB2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past to past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffA1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffA2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past to past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16DelayX1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayX2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past result. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past result. Controlled by the algorithm.

### 2.1.3 Declaration

The available [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2Z](#) functions have the following declarations:

```
void PCLIB_Ctrl2P2ZInit_F16(PCLIB\_CTRL\_2P2Z\_T\_F16 *psParam)
frac16\_t PCLIB_Ctrl2P2Z_F16(frac16\_t f16InErr, PCLIB\_CTRL\_2P2Z\_T\_F16 *psParam)
```

### 2.1.4 Function use

The use of the [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2ZInit\\_F16](#) and [PCLIB\\_Ctrl2P2Z](#) functions is shown in the following example:

```
#include "pclib.h"

static frac16\_t f16Result, f16InErr;
```



```

static PCLIB_CTRL_2P2Z_T_F16 sParam;

void Isr(void);

void main(void)
{
    f16InErr = FRAC16(-0.4);
    sParam.f16CoeffB0 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffB1 = FRAC16(0.2);
    sParam.f16CoeffB2 = FRAC16(0.15);
    sParam.f16CoeffA1 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffA2 = FRAC16(0.25);

    PCLIB_Ctrl2P2ZInit_F16(&sParam);
}

/* Periodical function or interrupt */
void Isr()
{
    f16Result = PCLIB_Ctrl2P2Z_F16(f16InErr, &sParam);
}

```

## 2.2 PCLIB\_Ctrl3P3Z

The [PCLIB\\_Ctrl3P3Z](#) function calculates the compensation block for the controller, which consists of three poles and three zeroes. The s-domain transfer function equation for the three-pole three-zero control law is as follows:

$$\frac{y[s]}{x[s]} = \frac{(s-Z1)(s-Z2)(s-Z3)}{(s-P1)(s-P2)(s-P3)}$$

Figure 32.

where  $y[s]$  is the output and  $x[s]$  is the input to the system. This control law has three poles (P1, P2, and P3) and three zeroes (Z1, Z2, and Z3). The value or the placement of these poles and zeroes in the bode plot affects the stability and performance of the control loop and the system. The z-domain controller  $G_c(z)$  at sampling time  $T_s$  is expressed using the Tustin method as follows:

$$\frac{y[t]}{x[t]} = \frac{(b_3z^{-3} + b_2z^{-2} + b_1z^{-1} + b_0)}{(1 - a_3z^{-3} - a_2z^{-2} - a_1z^{-1})}$$

Figure 33.

$$y[t] - a_1 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-1} - a_2 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-2} - a_3 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-3} = b_0 \cdot x[t] + b_1 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-1} + b_2 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-2} + b_3 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-3}$$

Figure 34.

where:

- $y[t] = y[n]$  is the present output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-1} = y[n-1]$  is the previous output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-2} = y[n-2]$  is the previous to previous output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-3} = y[n-3]$  is the previous to previous to previous output
- $x[t] = x[n]$  is the present error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-1} = x[n-1]$  is the previous error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-2} = x[n-2]$  is the previous to previous error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-3} = x[n-3]$  is the previous to previous to previous error

- b0, b1, b2, b3 a1, a2, and a3 are the control coefficients and functions of Z1, Z2, Z3, P1, P2, P3, and sampling time Ts.

$$y[n] = a3 \cdot y[n - 3] + a2 \cdot y[n - 2] + a1 \cdot y[n - 1] + b3 \cdot x[n - 3] + b2 \cdot x[n - 2] + b1 \cdot x[n - 1] + b0 \cdot x[n]$$

Figure 35.

For a proper use of this function, it is recommended to initialize the function's data by the PCLIB\_Ctrl3P3ZInit function, before using the function. This function clears the internal buffers of the 3P3Z controller. You must call this function when you want the 3P3Z controller to be initialized. The init function must not be called together with PCLIB\_Ctrl3P3Z, unless a periodic clearing of buffers is required.

### 2.2.1 Available versions

The available versions of the PCLIB\_Ctrl3P3ZInit function are shown in the following table:

Table 4. Init function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_Ctrl3P3ZInit_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_3P3Z_T_F16 *	void
The inputs are a 16-bit fractional initial value and a pointer to the controller's parameters structure. It clears the internal delay parameter buffers of the controller.			

The available versions of the PCLIB\_Ctrl3P3Z function are shown in the following table:

Table 5. Function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_Ctrl3P3Z_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_3P3Z_T_F16 *	frac16_t
The error input is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). The parameters are pointed to by an input pointer. The function returns a 16-bit fractional value in the range <-1 ; 1).			

### 2.2.2 PCLIB\_CTRL\_3P3Z\_T\_F16

Variable name	Input type	Description
f16CoeffB0	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the present error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffB1	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffB2	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past to past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffB3	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past to past to past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffA1	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffA2	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past to past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16CoeffA3	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past to past to past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.

Table continues on the next page...

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Variable name	Input type	Description
f16DelayX1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayX2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayX3	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past to past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past result. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past result. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY3	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past to past result. Controlled by the algorithm.

### 2.2.3 Declaration

The available [PCLIB\\_Ctrl3P3Z](#) functions have the following declarations:

```
void PCLIB_Ctrl3P3ZInit_F16(PCLIB_CTRL_3P3Z_T_F16 *psParam)
frac16_t PCLIB_Ctrl3P3Z_F16(frac16_t f16InErr, PCLIB_CTRL_3P3Z_T_F16 *psParam)
```

### 2.2.4 Function use

The use of the [PCLIB\\_Ctrl3P3ZInit\\_F16](#) and [PCLIB\\_Ctrl3P3Z](#) functions is shown in the following example:

```
#include "pclib.h"

static frac16_t f16Result, f16InErr;
static PCLIB_CTRL_3P3Z_T_F16 sParam;

void Isr(void);

void main(void)
{
    f16InErr = FRAC16(-0.4);
    sParam.f16CoeffB0 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffB1 = FRAC16(0.2);
    sParam.f16CoeffB2 = FRAC16(0.15);
    sParam.f16CoeffB3 = FRAC16(0.12);
    sParam.f16CoeffA1 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffA2 = FRAC16(0.25);
    sParam.f16CoeffA3 = FRAC16(0.35);

    PCLIB_Ctrl3P3ZInit_F16(&sParam);
}

/* Periodical function or interrupt */
void Isr()
{
    f16Result = PCLIB_Ctrl3P3Z_F16(f16InErr, &sParam);
}
```

## 2.3 PCLIB\_CtrlPI

The [PCLIB\\_CtrlPI](#) function calculates the Proportional-Integral (PI) compensation block for any given control system in power-control and motor-control applications. The integral output of the controller is also limited, and the limit values (IntegralUpperLimit and IntegralLowerLimit) are defined by the user. The controller output is also limited, and the limit values (UpperLimit and LowerLimit) are defined by the user. The integral state is limited by the controller limits in the same way as the controller output.

The PI algorithm in the continuous time domain is expressed as follows:

$$y(t) = K_p \cdot e(t) + \int_0^t K_i \cdot e(t) \cdot dt$$

Figure 36.

The above equation can be rewritten into the discrete time domain by approximating the integral term. The integral term is approximated by the Backward Euler method, also known as backward rectangular or right-hand approximation, as follows:

$$y_I(n) = y_I(n-1) + K_i \cdot T_s \cdot e(n)$$

Figure 37.

The discrete time domain representation of the PI algorithms is as follows:

$$y(n) = K_p \cdot e(n) + y_I(n-1) + K_i \cdot T_s \cdot e(n)$$

Figure 38.

where:

- $e(n)$  is the input error
- $y(n)$  is the controller output
- $K_p$  is the proportional gain
- $K_i$  is the integral gain
- $y_I(n-1)$  is the previous integral output
- $T_s$  is the sampling time

Rewritten as follows:

$$y(n) = K_p \cdot e(n) + y_I(n-1) + K_I \cdot e(n)$$

Figure 39.

$$K_I = K_i \cdot T_s$$

Figure 40.

For a proper use of this function, it is recommended to initialize the function's data by the [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIInit](#) functions, before using this function. This function clears the internal buffers of a PI controller. You must call this function when you want the PI controller to be initialized. The init function must not be called together with [PCLIB\\_CtrlPI](#), unless a periodic clearing of buffers is required.

### 2.3.1 Available versions

The available versions of the [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIInit](#) function are shown in the following table:

**Table 6. Init function versions**

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_CtrlPIInit_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_PI_T_F16 *	void
The inputs are a 16-bit fractional initial value and a pointer to the controller's parameters structure. It clears the internal integral accumulator buffer.			

The available versions of the PCLIB\_CtrlPI function are shown in the following table:

**Table 7. Function versions**

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_CtrlPI_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_PI_T_F16 *	frac16_t
The error input is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). The parameters are pointed to by an input pointer. The function returns a 16-bit fractional value in the range <f16LowerLimit ; f16UpperLimit>.			

### 2.3.2 PCLIB\_CTRL\_PI\_T\_F16

Variable name	Input type	Description
f16Kp	frac16_t	Proportional gain. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16Ki	frac16_t	Integral gain. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16PreviousIntegralOutput	frac16_t	Internal integral accumulator. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16IntegralUpperLimit	frac16_t	Upper limit of the the integral accumulator. These parameters must be greater than f16IntegralLowerLimit. Set by the user.
f16IntegralLowerLimit	frac16_t	Lower limit of the the integral accumulator. These parameters must be lower than f16IntegralUpperLimit. Set by the user.
f16UpperLimit	frac16_t	Upper limit of the the controller's output. These parameters must be greater than f16LowerLimit. Set by the user.
f16LowerLimit	frac16_t	Lower limit of the the controller's output. These parameters must be lower than f16UpperLimit. Set by the user.

### 2.3.3 Declaration

The available PCLIB\_CtrlPI functions have the following declarations:

```
void PCLIB_CtrlPIInit_F16(PCLIB_CTRL_PI_T_F16 *psParam)
frac16_t PCLIB_CtrlPI_F16(frac16_t f16InErr, PCLIB_CTRL_PI_T_F16 *psParam)
```

### 2.3.4 Function use

The use of the PCLIB\_CtrlPIInit\_F16 and PCLIB\_CtrlPI functions is shown in the following example:

```
#include "pclib.h"

static frac16_t f16Result, f16InErr;
static PCLIB_CTRL_PI_T_F16 sParam;

void Isr(void);

void main(void)
{
    f16InErr = FRAC16(-0.4);
    sParam.f16Kp = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16Ki = FRAC16(0.2);
    sParam.f16IntegralUpperLimit = FRAC16(0.9);
    sParam.f16IntegralLowerLimit = FRAC16(-0.9);
    sParam.f16UpperLimit = FRAC16(0.9);
    sParam.f16LowerLimit = FRAC16(-0.9);

    PCLIB_CtrlPIInit_F16(&sParam);
}

/* Periodical function or interrupt */
void Isr()
{
    f16Result = PCLIB_CtrlPI_F16(f16InErr, &sParam);
}
```

## 2.4 PCLIB\_CtrlPIandLPFilter

The PCLIB\_CtrlPIandLPFilter function calculates the Proportional-Integral (PI) compensation block, along with the low-pass filter. The low-pass filter's pole and zero are placed at much higher frequency to compensate for the output capacitor ESR. It can be represented as follows:

$$Output = \left(Kp + \frac{Ki}{s}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{(s+a)}{(s+b)}\right]$$

Figure 41.

It increases the system performance even at the high frequency (in bode plot frequency domain) of system operations. This is equivalent to:

$$\frac{y[s]}{x[s]} = \frac{(s-Z1)(s-Z2)}{(s-P1)(s-P2)}$$

Figure 42.

where  $y[s]$  is the output, and  $x[s]$  is the input to the system. This control law has two poles (P1 and P2) and two zeroes (Z1 and Z2). The value or the placement of these poles and zeroes in the bode plot influence the stability and performance of the control loop and the system. The z-domain controller  $G_c(z)$  at sampling time  $T_s$  is expressed using the Tustin method as follows:

$$\frac{y[z]}{x[z]} = \frac{(b_2z^{-2}+b_1z^{-1}+b_0)}{(1-a_2z^{-2}-a_1z^{-1})}$$

Figure 43.

$$y[t] - a1 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-1} - a2 \cdot y[t] \cdot z^{-2} = b0 \cdot x[t] + b1 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-1} + b2 \cdot x[t] \cdot z^{-2}$$

Figure 44.

where:

- $y[t] = y[n]$  is the present output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-1} = y[n-1]$  is the previous output
- $y[t] \cdot z^{-2} = y[n-2]$  is the previous to previous output
- $x[t] = x[n]$  is the present error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-1} = x[n-1]$  is the previous error
- $x[t] \cdot z^{-2} = x[n-2]$  is the previous to previous error
- $b0, b1, b2, a1,$  and  $a2$  are the control coefficients and functions of  $Z1, Z2, P1, P2,$  and sampling time  $Ts$ .

$$y[n] = a1 \cdot y[n-1] + a2 \cdot y[n-2] + b0 \cdot x[n] + b1 \cdot x[n-1] + b2 \cdot x[n-2]$$

Figure 45.

For a proper use of this function, it is recommended to initialize the function's data by the `PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPInit` functions, before using the function. This function clears the internal buffers of the PIandLP controller. You must call this function when you want the PIandLP controller to be initialized. The init function must not be called together with `PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPFilter`, unless a periodic clearing of buffers is required.

### 2.4.1 Available versions

The available versions of the `PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPInit` function are shown in the following table:

Table 8. Init function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
<code>PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPInit_F16</code> 6	<code>frac16_t</code>	<code>PCLIB_CTRL_PI_LP_T_F16</code> *	void
The inputs are a 16-bit fractional initial value and a pointer to the controller's parameters structure. It clears the internal delay parameter buffers of the controller.			

The available versions of the `PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPFilter` function are shown in the following table:

Table 9. Function versions

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
<code>PCLIB_CtrlPIandLP_F16</code> 6	<code>frac16_t</code>	<code>PCLIB_CTRL_PI_LP_T_F16</code> *	<code>frac16_t</code>
The error input is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $<-1 ; 1$ ). The parameters are pointed to by an input pointer. The function returns a 16-bit fractional value in the range $<-1 ; 1$ ).			

### 2.4.2 PCLIB\_CTRL\_PI\_LP\_T\_F16

Variable name	Input type	Description
<code>f16CoeffB0</code>	<code>frac16_t</code>	Control coefficient for the present error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $<-1 ; 1$ ). Set by the user.

Table continues on the next page...

Table continued from the previous page...

Variable name	Input type	Description
f16CoeffB1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $\langle -1 ; 1 \rangle$ . Set by the user.
f16CoeffB2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past to past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $\langle -1 ; 1 \rangle$ . Set by the user.
f16CoeffA1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $\langle -1 ; 1 \rangle$ . Set by the user.
f16CoeffA2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past to past result. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $\langle -1 ; 1 \rangle$ . Set by the user.
f16DelayX1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayX2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past result. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past result. Controlled by the algorithm.

### 2.4.3 Declaration

The available [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIandLPFilter](#) functions have the following declarations:

```
void PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPInit_F16(PCLIB_CTRL_PI_LP_T_F16 *psParam)
frac16_t PCLIB_CtrlPIandLP_F16(frac16_t f16InErr, PCLIB_CTRL_PI_LP_T_F16 *psParam)
```

### 2.4.4 Function use

The use of the [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIandLPInit\\_F16](#) and [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIandLPFilter](#) functions is shown in the following example:

```
#include "pclib.h"

static frac16_t f16Result, f16InErr;
static PCLIB_CTRL_PI_LP_T_F16 sParam;

void Isr(void);

void main(void)
{
    f16InErr = FRAC16(-0.4);
    sParam.f16CoeffB0 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffB1 = FRAC16(0.2);
    sParam.f16CoeffB2 = FRAC16(0.15);
    sParam.f16CoeffA1 = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16CoeffA2 = FRAC16(0.25);

    PCLIB_CtrlPIandLPInit_F16(&sParam);
}

/* Periodical function or interrupt */
void Isr()
{
```



```
f16Result = PCLIB_CtrlPIandLP_F16(f16InErr, &sParam);
}
```

## 2.5 PCLIB\_CtrlPID

The [PCLIB\\_CtrlPID](#) function calculates the Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) algorithm, according to the proportional (Kp), integral (Ki), and differential (Kd) coefficients. The controller output is limited, and you can define the limit values.

The PID algorithm in the continuous time domain is expressed as follows:

$$y(t) = K_p \cdot e(t) + \int_0^t (K_i \cdot e(t) \cdot dt) + K_d \cdot \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

**Figure 46.**

where:

- e(t) is the input error in the continuous time domain
- y(t) is the controller output in the continuous time domain
- Kp is the proportional coefficient
- Ki is the integral coefficient
- Kd is the differential coefficient

It can be rewritten as:

$$K_p \cdot e(t) = K_p \cdot x(t)$$

**Figure 47.**

$$K_i \int_0^t e(t) \cdot dt = \frac{K_i}{1-z^{-1}} \cdot x(t)$$

**Figure 48.**

$$K_d \cdot \frac{de(t)}{dt} = K_d \cdot (1-z^{-1}) \cdot x(t)$$

**Figure 49.**

$$y(t) = \frac{(K_p + K_i + K_d)x(t) + (-K_p - 2K_d)x(t)z^{-1} + K_d x(t)z^{-2}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

**Figure 50.**

It can be further simplified as:

$$K_p + K_i + K_d = KA$$

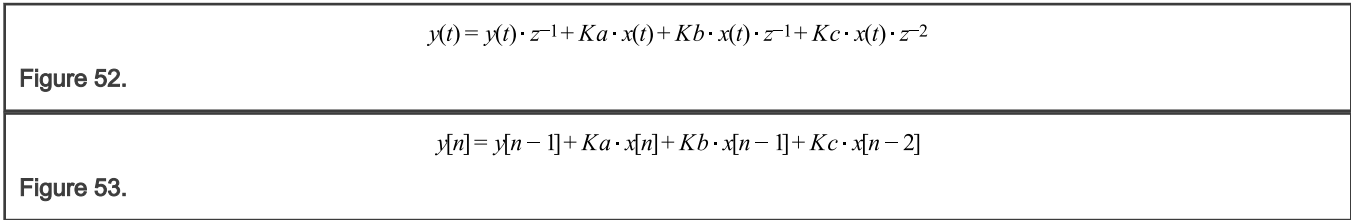
$$-K_p - 2K_d = KB$$

$$K_d = KC$$

therefore:

$$y(t) = \frac{Kax(t) + Kbx(t)z^{-1} + Kcx(t)z^{-2}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

**Figure 51.**



where:

- $y(t) = y[n]$  is the present output
- $y(t) \cdot z^{-1} = y[n-1]$  is the previous output
- $x(t) = x[n]$  is the present error
- $x(t) \cdot z^{-1} = x[n-1]$  is the previous error
- $x(t) \cdot z^{-2} = x[n-2]$  is the previous to previous error

For a proper use of this function, it is recommended to initialize the function's data by the PCLIB\_CtrlPIDInit functions, before using this function. This function clears the internal buffers of the PID controller. You must call this function when you want the PID controller to be initialized. The init function must not be called together with PCLIB\_CtrlPID, unless a periodic clearing of buffers is required.

### 2.5.1 Available versions

The available versions of the PCLIB\_CtrlPIDInit function are shown in the following table:

**Table 10. Init function versions**

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_CtrlPIDInit_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_PID_T_F16 *	void
The inputs are a 16-bit fractional initial value and a pointer to the controller parameters' structure. It clears the internal delay parameter buffers of the controller.			

The available versions of the PCLIB\_CtrlPID function are shown in the following table:

**Table 11. Function versions**

Function name	Input type	Parameters	Result type
PCLIB_CtrlPID_F16	frac16_t	PCLIB_CTRL_PID_T_F16 *	frac16_t
The error input is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). The parameters are pointed to by an input pointer. The function returns a 16-bit fractional value in the range <f16LowerLimit ; f16UpperLimit>.			

### 2.5.2 PCLIB\_CTRL\_PID\_T\_F16

Variable name	Input type	Description
f16Ka	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the present error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.
f16Kb	frac16_t	Control coefficient for the past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range <-1 ; 1). Set by the user.

*Table continues on the next page...*

Table continued from the previous page...

Variable name	Input type	Description
f16Kc	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Control coefficient for the past to past error. The parameter is a 16-bit fractional value within the range $[-1; 1)$ . Set by the user.
f16DelayX1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayX2	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past to past error. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16DelayY1	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Delay parameter for the past result. Controlled by the algorithm.
f16UpperLimit	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Upper limit of the controller's output. This parameter must be greater than f16LowerLimit. Set by the user.
f16LowerLimit	<a href="#">frac16_t</a>	Lower limit of the controller's output. This parameter must be lower than f16UpperLimit. Set by the user.

### 2.5.3 Declaration

The available [PCLIB\\_CtrlPID](#) functions have the following declarations:

```
void PCLIB_CtrlPIDInit_F16(PCLIB_CTRL_PID_T_F16 *psParam)
frac16_t PCLIB_CtrlPID_F16(frac16_t f16InErr, PCLIB_CTRL_PID_T_F16 *psParam)
```

### 2.5.4 Function use

The use of the [PCLIB\\_CtrlPIDInit\\_F16](#) and [PCLIB\\_CtrlPID](#) functions is shown in the following example:

```
#include "pplib.h"

static frac16_t f16Result, f16InErr;
static PCLIB_CTRL_PID_T_F16 sParam;

void Isr(void);

void main(void)
{
    f16InErr = FRAC16(-0.4);
    sParam.f16Ka = FRAC16(0.1);
    sParam.f16Kb = FRAC16(0.2);
    sParam.f16Kc = FRAC16(0.15);
    sParam.f16UpperLimit = FRAC16(0.9);
    sParam.f16LowerLimit = FRAC16(-0.9);

    PCLIB_CtrlPIDInit_F16(&sParam);
}

/* Periodical function or interrupt */
void Isr()
{
    f16Result = PCLIB_CtrlPID_F16(f16InErr, &sParam);
}
```

# Appendix A

## Library types

### A.1 bool\_t

The `bool_t` type is a logical 16-bit type. It is able to store the boolean variables with two states: TRUE (1) or FALSE (0). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef unsigned short bool_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 12. Data storage**

	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Value	Unused															Logical	
TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0				0				0				1				
FALSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0				0				0				0				

To store a logical value as `bool_t`, use the `FALSE` or `TRUE` macros.

### A.2 uint8\_t

The `uint8_t` type is an unsigned 8-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range <0 ; 255>. Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef unsigned char uint8_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 13. Data storage**

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Integer							
255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F				F			

*Table continues on the next page...*

**Table 13. Data storage (continued)**

11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	0				B			
124	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	7				C			
159	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	9				F			

### A.3 uint16\_t

The `uint16_t` type is an unsigned 16-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $\langle 0 ; 65535 \rangle$ . Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef unsigned short uint16_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 14. Data storage**

	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Integer															
65535	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F				F				F				F			
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0				0				0				5			
15518	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	3				C				9				E			
40768	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9				F				4				0			

## A.4 uint32\_t

The `uint32_t` type is an unsigned 32-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $\langle 0 ; 4294967295 \rangle$ . Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef unsigned long uint32_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 15. Data storage**

	31		24 23		16 15		8 7		0
Value	Integer								
4294967295	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2147483648	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55977296	0	3	5	6	2	5	5	0	
3451051828	C	D	B	2	D	F	3	4	

## A.5 int8\_t

The `int8_t` type is a signed 8-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $\langle -128 ; 127 \rangle$ . Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef char int8_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 16. Data storage**

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Sign	Integer						
127	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-128	7				F			
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	8				0			
	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
	3				C			

*Table continues on the next page...*

**Table 16. Data storage (continued)**

-97	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	9				F			

## A.6 int16\_t

The `int16_t` type is a signed 16-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $\langle -32768 ; 32767 \rangle$ . Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef short int16_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 17. Data storage**

	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Sign	Integer														
32767	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7			F				F				F				
-32768	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8			0				0				0				
15518	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	3			C				9				E				
-24768	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9			F				4				0				

## A.7 int32\_t

The `int32_t` type is a signed 32-bit integer type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $\langle -2147483648 ; 2147483647 \rangle$ . Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef long int32_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 18. Data storage**

<i>Table continues on the next page...</i>
--

**Table 18. Data storage (continued)**

Value	31	24 23		16 15		8 7		0
	S	Integer						
2147483647	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
-2147483648	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55977296	0	3	5	6	2	5	5	0
-843915468	C	D	B	2	D	F	3	4

### A.8 frac8\_t

The `frac8_t` type is a signed 8-bit fractional type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $<-1 ; 1$ ). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef char frac8_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 19. Data storage**

Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Sign	Fractional						
0.99219	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-1.0	7				F			
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.46875	8				0			
	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
-0.75781	3				C			
	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	9				F			

To store a real number as `frac8_t`, use the `FRAC8` macro.



## A.9 frac16\_t

The `frac16_t` type is a signed 16-bit fractional type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $<-1 ; 1$ ). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef short frac16_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 20. Data storage**

	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Sign	Fractional														
0.99997	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7				F				F				F			
-1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8				0				0				0			
0.47357	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	3			C				9				E				
-0.75586	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9				F				4				0			

To store a real number as `frac16_t`, use the `FRAC16` macro.

## A.10 frac32\_t

The `frac32_t` type is a signed 32-bit fractional type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $<-1 ; 1$ ). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef long frac32_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 21. Data storage**

	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0																				
Value	S	Fractional																										
0.999999995		7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F																			

*Table continues on the next page...*

**Table 21. Data storage (continued)**

-1.0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.02606645970	0	3	5	6	2	5	5
-0.3929787632	C	D	B	2	D	F	3

To store a real number as `frac32_t`, use the `FRAC32` macro.

### A.11 `acc16_t`

The `acc16_t` type is a signed 16-bit fractional type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $<-256 ; 256$ ). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef short acc16_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 22. Data storage**

	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Sign	Integer							Fractional							
255.9921875	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7			F				F			F					
-256.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8			0				0			0					
1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0			0				8			0					
-1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F			F				8			0					
13.7890625	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
	0			6				E			5					
-89.71875	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	D			3				2			4					

To store a real number as `acc16_t`, use the `ACC16` macro.

### A.12 `acc32_t`

The `acc32_t` type is a signed 32-bit accumulator type. It is able to store the variables within the range  $<-65536 ; 65536$ ). Its definition is as follows:

```
typedef long acc32_t;
```

The following figure shows the way in which the data is stored by this type:

**Table 23. Data storage**

Value	31	24 23			16 15		8 7		0
	S	Integer				Fractional			
65535.999969	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
-65536.0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
-1.0	F	F	F	F	8	0	0	0	
23.789734	0	0	0	B	E	5	1	6	
-1171.306793	F	D	B	6	5	8	B	C	

To store a real number as `acc32_t`, use the `ACC32` macro.

### A.13 FALSE

The `FALSE` macro serves to write a correct value standing for the logical FALSE value of the `bool_t` type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define FALSE ((bool_t)0)
```

```
#include "mlib.h"

static bool_t bVal;

void main(void)
{
    bVal = FALSE;          /* bVal = FALSE */
}
```

## A.14 TRUE

The **TRUE** macro serves to write a correct value standing for the logical TRUE value of the `bool_t` type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define TRUE ((bool_t)1)
```

```
#include "mlib.h"

static bool_t bVal;

void main(void)
{
    bVal = TRUE;           /* bVal = TRUE */
}
```

## A.15 FRAC8

The **FRAC8** macro serves to convert a real number to the `frac8_t` type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define FRAC8(x) ((frac8_t)((x) < 0.9921875 ? ((x) >= -1 ? (x)*0x80 : 0x80) : 0x7F))
```

The input is multiplied by 128 ( $=2^7$ ). The output is limited to the range `<0x80 ; 0x7F>`, which corresponds to `<-1.0 ; 1.0-2-7>`.

```
#include "mlib.h"

static frac8_t f8Val;

void main(void)
{
    f8Val = FRAC8(0.187);           /* f8Val = 0.187 */
}
```

## A.16 FRAC16

The **FRAC16** macro serves to convert a real number to the `frac16_t` type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define FRAC16(x) ((frac16_t)((x) < 0.999969482421875 ? ((x) >= -1 ? (x)*0x8000 : 0x8000) : 0x7FFF))
```

The input is multiplied by 32768 ( $=2^{15}$ ). The output is limited to the range `<0x8000 ; 0x7FFF>`, which corresponds to `<-1.0 ; 1.0-2-15>`.

```
#include "mlib.h"

static frac16_t f16Val;

void main(void)
{
    f16Val = FRAC16(0.736);           /* f16Val = 0.736 */
}
```

## A.17 FRAC32

The **FRAC32** macro serves to convert a real number to the **frac32\_t** type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define FRAC32(x) ((frac32_t)((x) < 1 ? ((x) >= -1 ? (x)*0x80000000 : 0x80000000) : 0x7FFFFFFF))
```

The input is multiplied by 2147483648 ( $=2^{31}$ ). The output is limited to the range  $\langle 0x80000000 ; 0x7FFFFFFF \rangle$ , which corresponds to  $\langle -1.0 ; 1.0 \cdot 2^{-31} \rangle$ .

```
#include "mlib.h"

static frac32_t f32Val;

void main(void)
{
    f32Val = FRAC32(-0.1735667);          /* f32Val = -0.1735667 */
}
```

## A.18 ACC16

The **ACC16** macro serves to convert a real number to the **acc16\_t** type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define ACC16(x) ((acc16_t)((x) < 255.9921875 ? ((x) >= -256 ? (x)*0x80 : 0x8000) : 0x7FFF))
```

The input is multiplied by 128 ( $=2^7$ ). The output is limited to the range  $\langle 0x8000 ; 0x7FFF \rangle$  that corresponds to  $\langle -256.0 ; 255.9921875 \rangle$ .

```
#include "mlib.h"

static acc16_t a16Val;

void main(void)
{
    a16Val = ACC16(19.45627);          /* a16Val = 19.45627 */
}
```

## A.19 ACC32

The **ACC32** macro serves to convert a real number to the **acc32\_t** type. Its definition is as follows:

```
#define ACC32(x) ((acc32_t)((x) < 65535.999969482421875 ? ((x) >= -65536 ? (x)*0x8000 : 0x80000000) : 0x7FFFFFFF))
```

The input is multiplied by 32768 ( $=2^{15}$ ). The output is limited to the range  $\langle 0x80000000 ; 0x7FFFFFFF \rangle$ , which corresponds to  $\langle -65536.0 ; 65536.0 \cdot 2^{-15} \rangle$ .

```
#include "mlib.h"

static acc32_t a32Val;

void main(void)
```

```
{  
  a32Val = ACC32(-13.654437);          /* a32Val = -13.654437 */  
}
```

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