

Article

# A Control System Design for an Intelligent Unmanned Automotive

Yundi Yang †, Xin Gao †, Jinwen You, Dengbo Zhang, Zhuo Zhang and Yuanmei Song \*

School of Mechanical & Vehicle Engineering, Linyi University, Linyi 276000, China

\* Correspondence: ymsong321@163.com

† These authors contribute equally to this work.

Received: 1 August 2024; Revised: 18 September 2024; Accepted: 28 November 2024; Published: 4 December 2024

## Supplementary Materials

DDA arc interpolation program:

X <sub>P</sub>	BIT 00H;	X-direction overflow flag
Y <sub>P</sub>	BIT 01H;	Y-direction overflow flag
X <sub>S</sub>	EQU 60H;	Starting point coordinate X
Y <sub>S</sub>	EQU 61H;	Starting point coordinate Y
X <sub>E</sub>	EQU 62H;	Endpoint coordinate X
Y <sub>E</sub>	EQU 63H;	Endpoint coordinate Y
J <sub>VX</sub>	EQU 64H;	X Integral Accumulator
J <sub>VY</sub>	EQU 65H ;	Y Integral Accumulator
J <sub>RX</sub>	EQU 66H;	X integrand function register
J <sub>RY</sub>	EQU 67H;	Y integrand function register
J <sub>EX</sub>	EQU 68H;	X-direction endpoint counter
J <sub>EY</sub>	EQU 69H;	Y-direction endpoint counter
ORG	1000H	
MOV	J <sub>VX</sub> , Y <sub>S</sub> ;	initialization
MOV	J <sub>VY</sub> , X <sub>S</sub>	
MOV	J <sub>RX</sub> , #0	
MOV	J <sub>RY</sub> , #0	
MOV	R2, X <sub>S</sub>	
MOV	R4, X <sub>E</sub>	
ACALL	BSUB;	Find the initial count value for the X coordinate
MOV	J <sub>EX</sub> , R6	
MOV	R2, Y <sub>S</sub>	
MOV	R4, Y <sub>E</sub>	
ACALL	BSUB;	Find the initial count value for the Y coordinate
MOV	J <sub>EY</sub> , R6	
CLR	X <sub>P</sub>	
CLR	Y <sub>P</sub>	
MOV	R2, X <sub>S</sub>	
MOV	R4, Y <sub>S</sub>	



ACALL	YC;	Call overflow subroutine
CF: MOV	A, JEX;	X direction
JZ	YX	
MOV	R2, JRX	
MOV	R4, JVX	
ACALL	BADD;	Modify the X-direction register
MOV	JRX, R6	
MOV	A, R7	
CJNE	A, JRX, NX1;	Does the X-direction overflow
SETB	XP	
DEC	XS	
DEC	JEX;	-X takes a step forward
AJMP	YX	
NX1: JC	YX	
SETB	XP	
DEC	XS	
DEC	JEX	
XY: MOV	A, JEY;	Y direction
JZ	ZDP	
MOV	R2, JRY	
MOV	R4, JVY	
ACALL	BADD;	Modify the Y-direction register
MOV	JRY, R6	
MOV	A, R7	
CJNE	A, JRY, NX2	Does the Y-direction overflow
SETB	YP;	+Y takes a step forward
INC	YS	
DEC	JEY	
AJMP	JINX	
NX2: JC	JINX;	Feed X?
SETB	YP	
INC	YS	
DEC	JEY	
JINX: JNB	XP, NX3;	Feed Y?
DEC	JVY	
NX3: JNB	YP, CF	
INC	JVX	
AJMP	CF	
ZDP: MOV	A, JEX	
JNZ	CF;	Is X reaching the finish line?
MOV	A, JEY	
JNZ	CF;	Is Y reaching the finish line?
END		

BADD: Addition program entrance; Sum added R2; Add R4; Result R6;

BSUB: Subtraction program entrance; Meiotic R2; Reduced R4; Result R6.

```

BSUB: MOV      A, R4;                Take meiosis
      CPL      ACC.7;              Reverse the meiotic symbol for addition
      MOV      R4, A
BADD: MOV      A, R2;                Take the added number
      XRL      A, R4;                Two numbers with different numbers
MOV C, ACC.7; CY=0 for two identical numbers, CY=1 for two identical numbers
      MOV      A, R2
      CLR      ACC.7;                Symbol clarity 0
      MOV      R2, A
      MOV      A, R4
      CLR      ACC.7;                Symbol clarity 0
      MOV      R4, A
      JC       JIAN;                 Convert two numbers with different numbers to JIAN MOV
                                      A, R2
      ADD      A, R4
      MOV      R6, A
      RET
JIAN: MOV      A, R2;                subtract
      CLR      C
      SUBB     A, R4
      MOV      R6, A
      JNB      ACC.7, QWE
      MOV      A, R6
      CPL      A
      ADD      A, #1
      MOV      R6, A
QWE: RET
Overflow subroutine: R7 stores overflow values.
YC: MOV      R5, #08H
      MOV      R7, #00H
      CLR      C
      MOV      A, R2
      SUBB     A, R4
      JNZ      LP
LP5: MOV      A, R2
LP6: CLR      C
LP2: RLC      A
      INC      R7
      DJNZ     R5, LP2
LP1: CLR      A
LP3: SETB     C
    
```

RRC	A
DJNZ	R7, LP3
CPL	A
MOV	R7, A
RET	
LP: JC	LP4
AJMP	LP5
LP4: MOV	A, R4
AJMP	LP6