



UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO - Italy

Information Engineering  
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**Master Degree in Computer Science**

**Applied Robotics**

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## **Identification procedure for Lego Mindstorm motor**

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### **Abstract**

*Report for the second assignment on Applied robotics: design and implement controller for the Lego NXT motor.*

*In this report we show our controller, describe its properties and describe its digital implementation.*

# 1 Design of continues time controller

## 1.1 Controller requirments

The contoller should have zero steady state tracking error, overshoot less than 20% and settling time less than 0.4s. To show overshoot requirment on root locus plot we use the folowing formula:

$$\frac{Re}{Im} = \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = \pm \frac{\ln 0.2}{\pi} \quad (1)$$

To show settling time requirment, we use dominant pool aproximation:

$$Re = \frac{\ln(\alpha)}{0.4} \quad (2)$$

## 1.2 Our design

$$C(s) = \frac{(s + 10)^2}{s(s + 21)} \quad (3)$$

$$K_c = 10 \quad (4)$$

You can see root locus in fig. 1, and ideal rponse to 1(t) fig. 2. You can also see result of our scicoslab simulation in fig. 3.

# 2 Implimentation of digital controller

Digital vestion of controller is (obtained using trapezoid rule):

$$y_{k+2} = \frac{1}{4 + 42 * T} (K_c u_{k+2} (4 + 100T^2 + 40T) + K_c u_{k+1} (-8 + 200T^2) + K_c u_k (4 - 40T + 100T^2) + 8y_{k+1} - y_k (4 - 42 * T)) \quad (5)$$

# 3 Conclusion

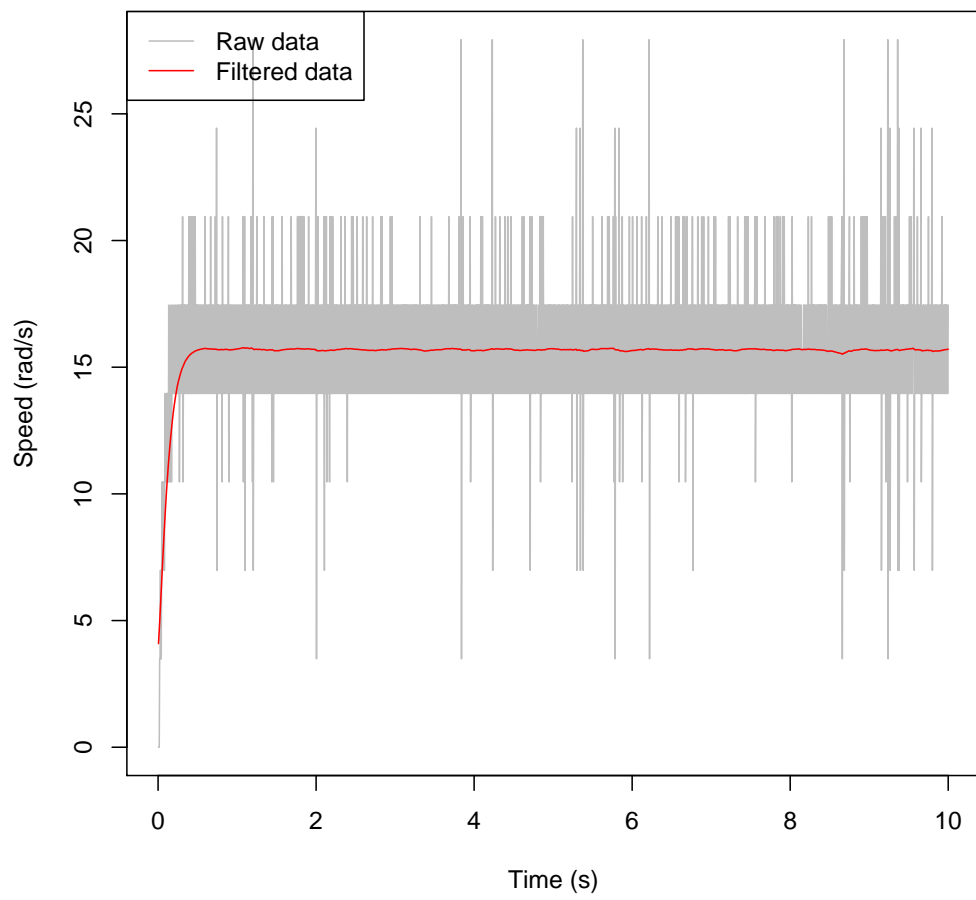


Figure 1: Root locus, blue lines show constraints on overshoot and settling time

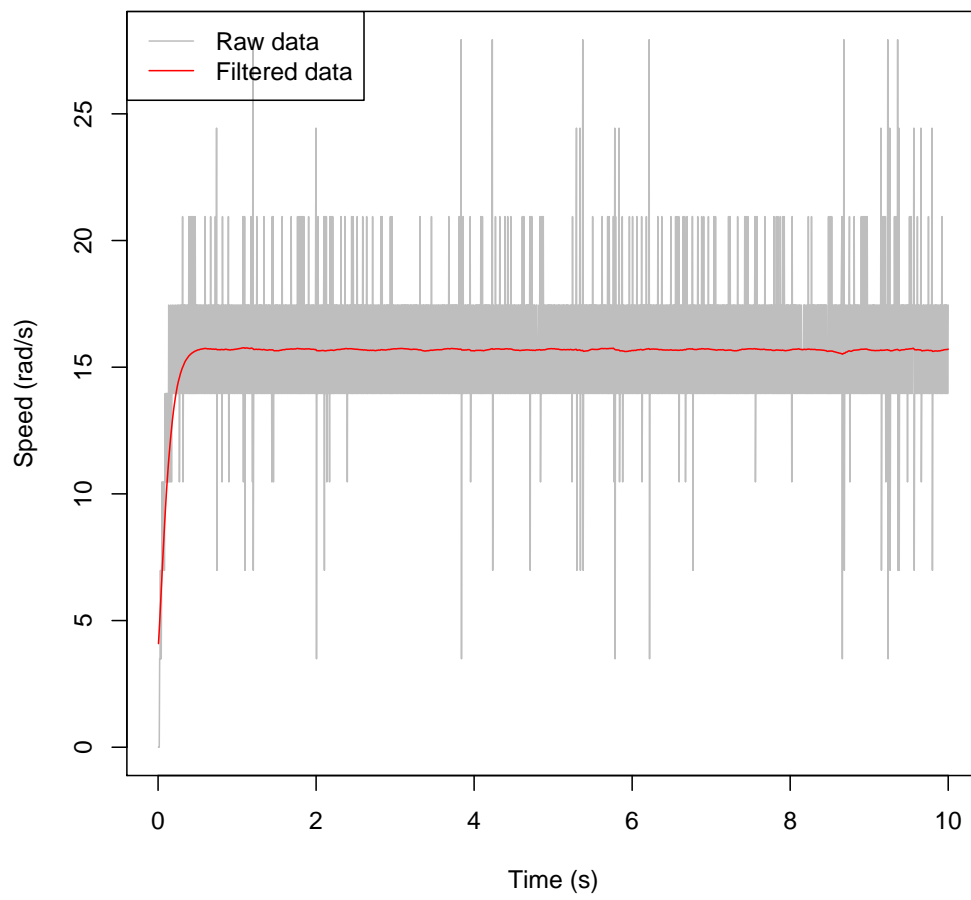


Figure 2: Response to  $1(t)$ .

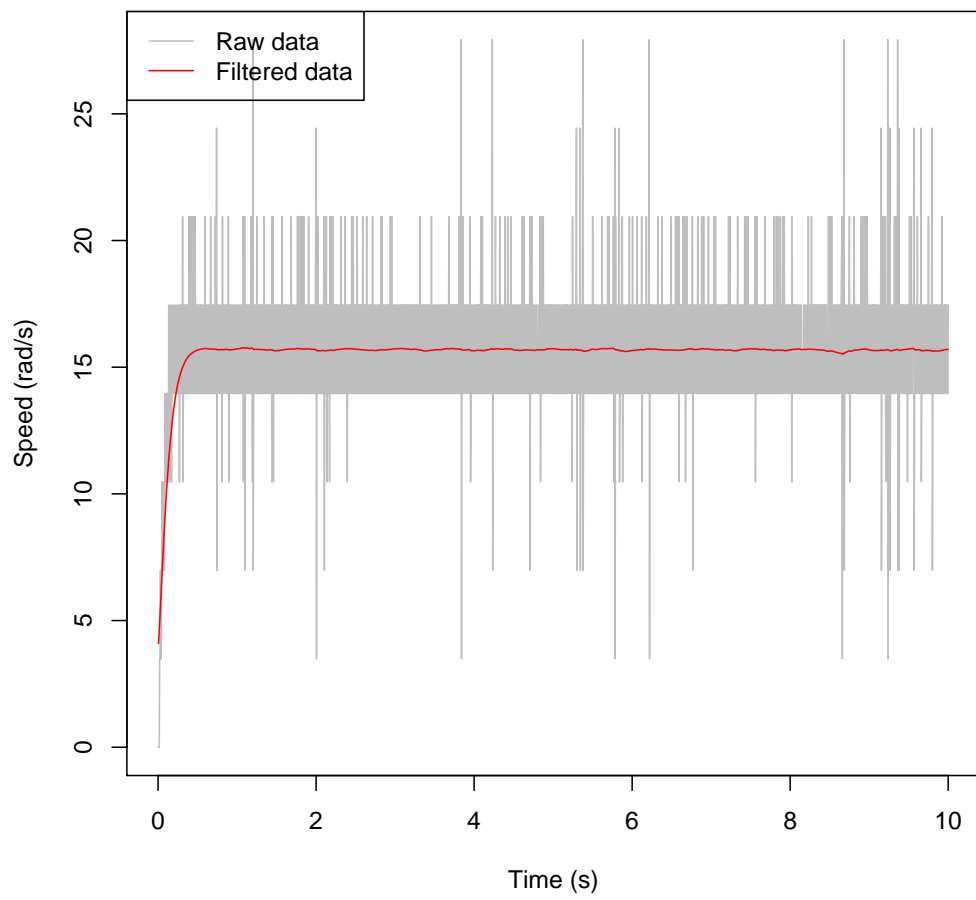


Figure 3: Scicoslab simulation.