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**A Servo Controller for Brushed DC Motor**

by

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Lastly, I would like to thank my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout my academic journey. Their belief in me has been a constant source of inspiration and strength, enabling me to persevere and achieve my goals.

ABSTRACT

TODO: Typical format of abstract usually begins with a short introduction to the project that you have done. It is normally covered in 2 to 3 sentences. It should not include what have not been done or what will be done. Furthermore, it is definitely not a general introduction that is not directly related to your project.

This is followed by a brief and concise description of the project implementation. This is basically a synopsis of ‘methodology’ or ‘design’ used in your project. It can include the operation of your project product (for hardware or software type) in brief. Specific model or rare items (hardware or software) can be mentioned. This part is limited to 150 words.

Next, the summary of significant results and findings of your project is presented. This usually comes from the chapter ‘data presentation’ and/or ‘discussion of findings’. The results or data and the discussion can be combined and presented in this part. Data/results can be mentioned in form of relative manner, e.g. x is proportional to y with proportional constant of w, or x = wy. Performance of hardware or software can be either quantitative or qualitative (descriptive) but the descriptive form should be result-oriented. Important comparisons between theoretical or ideal cases and practical cases can also be included.

Finally, the abstract ends with important or overall conclusion. Only the important or significant conclusions from chapter ‘conclusion’ are presented here. Alternatively, an overall conclusion which combines all the individual conclusions can be included here. Notes: You may write your abstract in one or two paragraphs. It is important to note that abstract is written in a case by case basis. However, a typical format can be useful as a guide or reference for you to write the abstract of your project report.

The following items CANNOT be included in the abstract: 1. Issues related to personal, e.g. learned a lot of things from this project. 2. First and second person pronouns (I, we, you, me, my, etc.). 3. Outline of chapters in your project report. 4. Any issues that are not produced from your project (except comparison cases with another person’s work). 5. Reference index or reference number.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FYP Final Year Project

DC Direct Current

PID Proportional-Integral-Derivative

PWM Pulse Width Modulation

# INTRODUCTION

## Overview

The advent of electric motors has been pivotal in the evolution of various mechanical systems, and among the spectrum of motors utilized, the Brushed DC motor is known for its straightforward architecture and control. This type of motor is ubiquitous across multiple sectors due to its operational simplicity and cost-effectiveness, making it a preferred choice for mass-produced goods. Brushed DC motors are characterized by their direct compatibility with DC power sources, a feature that has solidified their position in applications where easy power access is a prerequisite. However, with the advent of more sophisticated technological demands, there is a pressing need for precision in motor operations. Precision, a non-negotiable quality in contemporary applications such as automated precision machining, unmanned aerial vehicles, and sophisticated navigational systems, requires an advanced degree of control that surpasses the capabilities of conventional open-loop controllers.

Considering these requirements, the domain of servo controllers has gained popularity, offering the potential for refined control and enhanced operational efficiency of Brushed DC motors. These controllers employ feedback mechanisms, principally through encoders, to furnish a continuous stream of data regarding motor position and velocity, facilitating an immediate corrective response via closed-loop control systems. The implementation of such feedback loops is fundamental to the servo control methodology, enabling the system to counteract any deviations from predefined motor performance criteria. Nonetheless, the task of engineering a servo controller that is both precise and efficient is fraught with challenges. It necessitates meticulous signal processing, effective power management, and a resilient design that can withstand the exigencies of operation. As the application spectrum of Brushed DC motors broadens to more demanding tasks, the controller technology must concurrently advance, incorporating sophisticated control algorithms. This project aims to forge a controller that focuses on performance, cost-efficiency, and minimal complexity, thereby extending the functional envelope of Brushed DC motors.

## Problem Statements

The inherent mechanical properties of Brushed DC motors limit their capacity for precision control when relying solely on conventional driver circuits. These standard circuits lack the sophistication to finely tune the motor’s speed and positioning, which is a critical deficiency for applications that necessitate exact movements and strict adherence to motion profiles. The driver circuit alone is not equipped to account for the dynamic variables that impact motor performance, such as external loads and power supply irregularities. To achieve the high level of precision required in advanced technological applications, it is essential to go beyond the basic control that driver circuits offer.

The necessity for precise motor control becomes evident in applications like automated precision machining, unmanned aerial vehicles, and sophisticated navigational systems, where even minor deviations can lead to significant errors or failures. Conventional open-loop control systems are insufficient in these scenarios as they cannot provide real-time feedback and correction, resulting in inaccuracies and inefficiencies.

Moreover, as the complexity and demand for higher performance in technological systems increase, there is a pressing need for a robust control solution that can dynamically adjust to varying conditions and maintain optimal motor performance. This challenge is further compounded by the need for a cost-effective and minimally complex solution that can be easily implemented and maintained.

Thus, the primary problem addressed by this project is the development of a servo controller for Brushed DC motors that can provide precise and efficient control. This involves designing a system that integrates feedback mechanisms and advanced control algorithms to ensure accurate motor operation despite external disturbances and variations in operating conditions. By addressing these challenges, the project aims to enhance the functionality and applicability of Brushed DC motors in high-precision and demanding environments.

## Project Scope

The objective of this project is to engineer a servo controller tailored for Brushed DC motors, with a focus on significantly enhancing their precision in terms of positioning control. A critical part of the project involves designing and building a driver circuit. This circuit will be controlled by a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signal originating from a microcontroller. The driver circuit's role is pivotal as it acts as the primary mechanism for efficient power management to the motor.

The project will incorporate a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) closed-loop control system. This system will be integrated seamlessly with the driver circuit and microcontroller, establishing the PID controller as the core unit responsible for continuously monitoring and fine-tuning the motor's output. An optical encoder will be used in the feedback loop to provide real-time data on the motor's position and velocity. Through this dynamic regulation, the system will be able to maintain strict adherence to the predefined motion profiles, effectively handling external influences such as variations in load. This comprehensive approach aims to elevate the performance of Brushed DC motors to meet the demanding precision standards of modern applications, ensuring they operate efficiently and accurately under a wide array of conditions.

## Report Outline

TODO: This section serves to inform readers about the organisation of the report, e.g. what are presented and where and how they are presented.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## Brushed DC Motor Driver Circuit Design

## PID Controller Design

## Comparison with Literature Review

# DETAILS OF THE DESIGN

In this chapter the detailed implementation of your project is described, be it analysis, simulation algorithm, software design or hardware design.

## Writing Style

Be systematic and concise. A popular style is to use simple past tense (because the project has been completed). First and second person pronouns (I, we, you, me, my, etc.) should be minimized or avoided.

## Figures and Tables

There are only two kinds of illustrations in a scientific report: tables and figures. A table is simply a grid of rows and columns filled by numbers or information. Any other kind of illustration - line graphs, bar charts, pie charts, photographs, clip art, etc. - is called a “figure.”

A good way to label each diagram is to use the caption “Figure C.x”, where C refers to the chapter and x refer to the sequence of the diagram in the chapter. Figure 3.1 illustrates this concept. Note the alignment and font style of the figure caption. The figure caption should be always aligned at the centre, as shown below.

Anti-aliasing filter

ADC

Anti-imagefilter

DAC

DSP

*x(t)*

*y(t)*

Figure 3.1: Example of figure and its caption.

Figures must be of acceptable quality. It should not be too small (difficult for readers to see) or too big (unnecessary waste of space). Avoid enlarging images beyond their print resolution. Example of good and bad quality figures are shown in Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 respectively.



Figure 3.2: Example of acceptable quality image.



Figure 3.3: Example of bad quality image (enlarged beyond their print resolution)

For table, the recommended table style is shown inTable 3.1. Most of the time, tables do not require colour. The quality of the table content is more important than the appearance.

Table 3.1: Table Styles

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table heading | Table heading | | |
| Sub-heading | Sub-heading | Sub-heading |
| Data/Heading | Data | Data | Data |
| Data/Heading | Data | Data | Data |

Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Each figure and table need to be referred to and explained in the text.

## Equations

Equations and formulae should be typed clearly by using an appropriate equation editor and numbered according to its sequence of order within the chapter. The same principle for labeling a figure and table is applied to equations. For example, in Chapter 1, the first equation should be Equation 1.1; in Chapter 3, the first equation should be Equation 3.1. Below is an example of writing an equation:

 (3.1)

Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right. Avoid manual combinations spanning several lines which could get out of alignment. For example, (y/x) = ax + b is preferred compared to:

y

- = ax + b

x

# DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The results/data presentation and discussion sections can be both the most interesting as well as the most challenging sections to write. You may choose to write these sections separately, or combine them into a single chapter, depending on your preferences.

## Data Presentation

There are three main methods of presenting your data, be it the results of your experiments, information that you have collected and analysed, or statistics from secondary sources (such as books, journal articles or newspaper reports):

* it can be incorporated into the main body of text;
* it can be presented separately as a table; or
* it can be used to construct a graph or chart.

Determining which of these methods is the most appropriate depends upon the amount of data you are dealing with and their complexity. The choice about whether to use text, tables or graphs requires careful consideration in order to ensure that your readers understands your argument and they are not left struggling to interpret data that are poorly presented or in an inappropriate format.

If you are discussing three or more numbers, including them within the main body of text does not facilitate comprehension or comparison and it is often more useful to use a table incorporated within the text.

When presenting your data in a table, make sure to consider the items listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: General Considerations when Using Table and Graphs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tables** | **Graphs/Charts** |
| 1. All tables should have titles and table numbers. 2. Columns should have appropriate titles. 3. All units should be clearly identified. 4. All tables should be referred and elaborated in the text. 5. Columns can be numbered if the title is too complex. In this case, the elaboration should be given in the text. 6. Additional notes should be prepared if necessary. | 1. Every diagram should have relevant title and should be numbered. 2. Coordinate units (abscissa) should be written clearly in the graph. 3. All the data points and lines should be clear - generally it should not be more than 2 or 3 curves in every diagram. 4. Types of different data points must be shown in a legend. 5. Every diagram should be referred and elaborated in the text. 6. The gridlines should be in appropriate intervals. |

Next, the presented data or results should be analysed. Each table and graph needs a written explanation; do not assume the reader can understand it on their own. What may be obvious to the authors may not always be obvious to others.

## Discussion of Findings

This section has several purposes. Among others it should interpret and explain your results, answer your research questions or problem statement, justify your approach and critically evaluate your study. The discussion section therefore needs to review your findings in the context of the literature and the existing knowledge about the subject.

You also need to demonstrate that you understand the limitations of your research and the implications of your findings for policy and practice. This section should be written in the present tense. The discussion section needs to follow from your results and relate back to your literature review. Make sure that everything you discuss is covered in the results section. However leave the conclusions for the conclusion chapter.

# CONCLUSIONS

## Summary and Conclusions

This chapter describes briefly and concisely the overall achievement of the project in terms of what have been done, what are the features, what are the functions, etc..

Notes: You may write your conclusion in several paragraphs. Note that conclusions are written in a case by case basis. Hence, this typical format is used as a guide or reference for you to write conclusions. First and second person pronouns (I, we, you, me, my, etc.) should be minimized or avoided.

Conclusion CANNOT include the following items: 1. Issues related to personal, e.g. learned a lot of things from this project. 2. Any issues or works that are not produced from your project (except comparison cases with another person’s work). 3. Any issues that are not discussed in discussion chapter.

Individual conclusions: These individual conclusions are made based on the chapter ‘discussion of findings’. Each discussion in the discussion chapter is concluded here without further discussion. In some cases, a conclusion can be made based on several discussions. Conclusions are made in terms of advantages, disadvantages, limitations, dependencies, affecting factors, problems, etc. All the conclusions should be in justified or confirmed (either good or bad) manner and should not look like discussion.

Overall conclusion: In some cases, an overall conclusion can be made based on the individual conclusions which can be combined into one.

## Areas of Future Research

This section describes some of the issues, which remain to be tackled in the future.

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APPENDIX A

This section contains lengthy materials which are not suitable to be put inside the main text, for example; raw data, equipment and computer programs. Times New Roman typeface with font size 10 shall be used.