## **EN2532 Robot Design and Competition Laboratory Sheet-Practical No: 2**

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I	ndexes:	2102303 210342B 2100031 210174X	Date:	10/.7./.2023			
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W	Why PWM modules are not suitable for RC servo pulse generation?						
a. b. c. d.	Typical hardware PWM generator is 8 or 10 bits say, then we can only use a small fraction of the bits to generate the pulse width we need and so we lose a lot of accuracy. There are several PWM generators in a microcontroller						
What is the standard servo pulse period?							
a. b. c. d.	<ul><li>b. Approximately 2ms</li><li>c. Approximately 1us</li><li>d. Approximately 20ms</li></ul>						
Choose the <b>incorrect</b> statement.							
a. b.	The position-sensing mechanism tells the servo what position the shaft currently has The control circuitry notes the difference between the desired position and the current position						
c. d.	A norma	al RC servo is mechanically capable of turning is servos have three connections: power (positive) rolling signal		_			
Er	ror ampli	fier is					
a. b. c. d.	Always try to minimize the difference between the inverting (negative) and non-inverting (positive) inputs by driving its output to the appropriate direction  An electronic circuit which converts pulse width signal to voltage signal						
If	the circui	t finds the angle position of the RC servo motor	is not correct				
	The motor shuts off It will turn the motor for 180 degrees						

	It will always try to minimize the difference between the inverting (negative) and non-inverting (positive) inputs by driving its output.  It will stop the pulse width to voltage conversion				
	6) If the external oscillator of a microcontroller has a value of 40MHz, then what is the time taken to execute one instruction cycle?				
	40MHz clock, the frequency of executing instruction cycles would be				
•	<ol> <li>Identify a disadvantage in using the microcontroller in the manner as in the above code to drive a servo motor</li> </ol>				
	The problem with this code is that it makes the servo motor move in a set pattern and doesn't allow the microcontroller to do other things at the same time. It's inflexible because it doesn't respond to changes or events, and it doesn't handle errors or explain how it works very well. And this uses PWM signals to regulate motor position, offering limited real-time responsiveness.				
	Also the code does not include error handling or safety checks. If the servo encounters an obstacle or reaches its mechanical limits, there is no method in the code to handle these situations.				
8) I	Explain a way to circumvent this disadvantage.				

We can write code to set registers and make a 50Hz PWM signal. This involves making a triangular wave and a DC signal in two registers. To control the angle, we use the PWM duty cycle, which depends on the DC

signal in the register. This helps eliminate code delays.

Also if the servo finds a mechanical limit, it can stop or change direction, preventing damage. And another way to approach is using a error handling block in code.