

SHEET 7

Q1. If a stepper motor rotates with 200 steps / rotation, what is the required delay between steps to achieve 24 RPM?

RPM = 1000 * 60 *
$$\frac{1}{1000}$$
 * $\frac{1}{1000}$ * $\frac{1}{10000}$ * $\frac{1}{1000}$ * $\frac{1}{10000}$ * $\frac{1}{1000}$ *

Q2. If a stepper motor rotates with 200 steps / rotation and the delay between steps is 20 milliseconds, what is the speed of the motor in RPM?

RPM =
$$1000 \times 60 \times \frac{1}{\text{no. of Steps per rotation}} \times \frac{1}{\text{delay between Steps}}$$

$$RPM = 1000 \times 60 \times \frac{1}{200} \times \frac{1}{20}$$

* Another Solution

Another Solution

1 step
$$\longrightarrow$$
 20 msec

1 min (60,000 msec)

Steps = $\frac{60,000}{20}$ = 3000 steps per min

200 steps \longrightarrow 1 revolution

3000 steps \longrightarrow ?

Permin = $\frac{3000}{200}$ = 15 ypm

6. RPM = 15 revolution permin.

Q3. For a motor with 200 steps / rotation. Write a C program to implement a stepper motor controller that spins this motor at 6 RPM. Assume that you have an already implemented "systick_wait_10ms ()" function that provides a delay each 10ms.

on delay = 1000 * 60 * 1/200 * 1/6 00 delay = 50 msec

Steps O use the systick_wait_10ms() to generate the required delay initialize the desired 4 pms to be digital Output

(3) insert the defined values to the pms

```
void delay(int time)
  int i;
  for (i=0;i<time<;i++)</pre>
    systick_wait_10ms();
  }
}
void stepper_motor_init()
   SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R |= 0x08;
   while ( (SYSCTL_PRGPIO_R&0x08) == 0) {}
   GPIO PORTD AMSEL R &= ~0x0F;
   GPIO_PORTD_PCTL_R &= ~0xFFFF;
   GPIO_PORTD_DIR_R = 0x0F;
   GPIO_PORTD_AFSEL_R &= ~0x0F;
   GPIO_PORTD_DEN_R |= 0x0F;
}
int main()
 stepper_motor_init();
 while(1)
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 5;
    delay(5);
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 6;
    delay(5);
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 10;
    delay(5);
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 9;
    delay(5);
}
```

Juba