

ME333 – Class 19 Homework

28.4.1

1. I will use the SPI4 SPI channel. This uses the NU32 pins F4, F5, B14, and B8.
2. I will use the ADC input AN0, which is pin B0.
3. I will use a digital I/O peripheral for the direction bit. More specifically, I will use pin RD6. I will use the output compare peripheral to generate the PWM. OC1, which is pin D0, will be used.
4. I will use Timer 4 to implement the 200 Hz position-control ISR and Timer 2 for the 5 kHz current-control ISR. The 200 Hz ISR will have a priority level of 4 and the 5 kHz ISR will have a priority level of 5. A higher priority level was chosen for the current-control ISR because it occurs more frequently. It is the inner control loop and should occur more frequently / quickly, and should thus be able to interrupt the outer motion control loop ISR.
- 5.

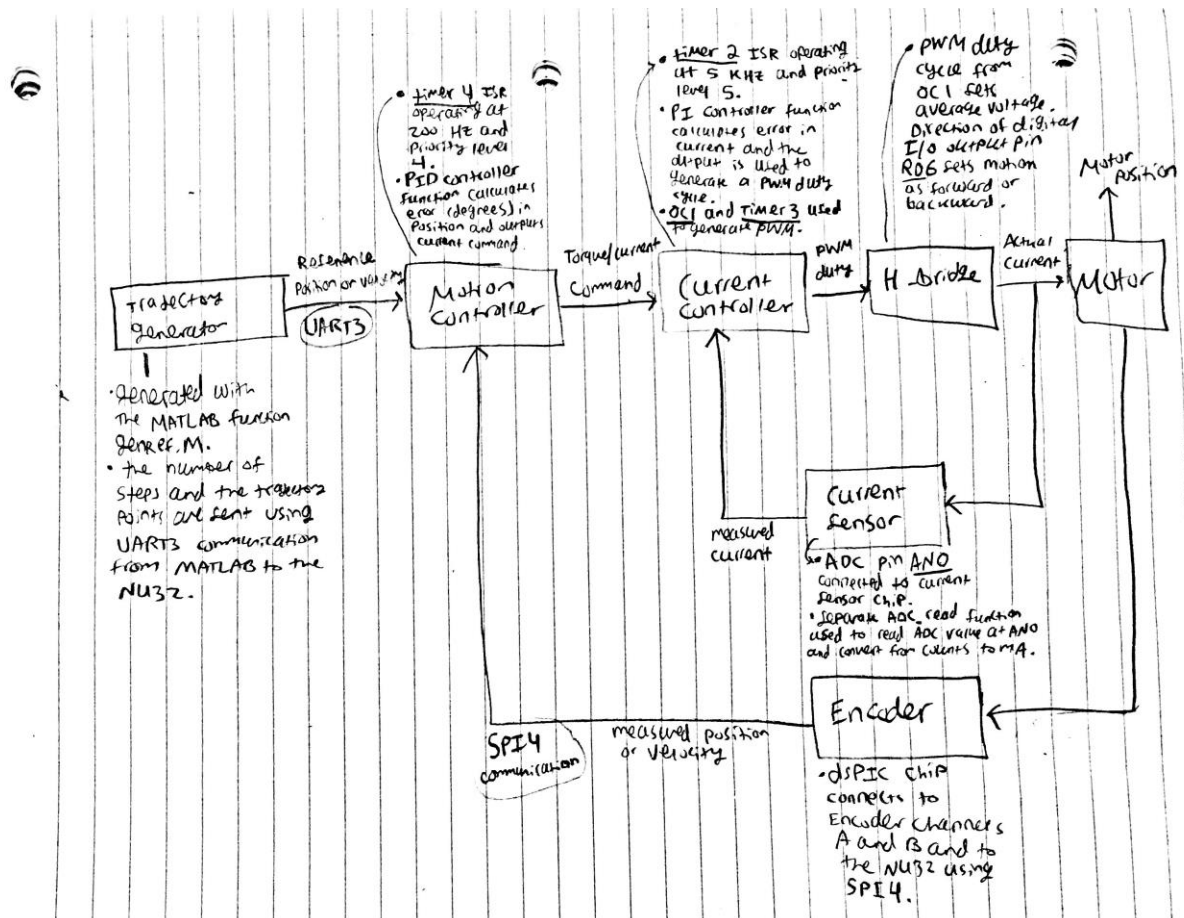


Figure 1. Annotated motor control block diagram.

6.

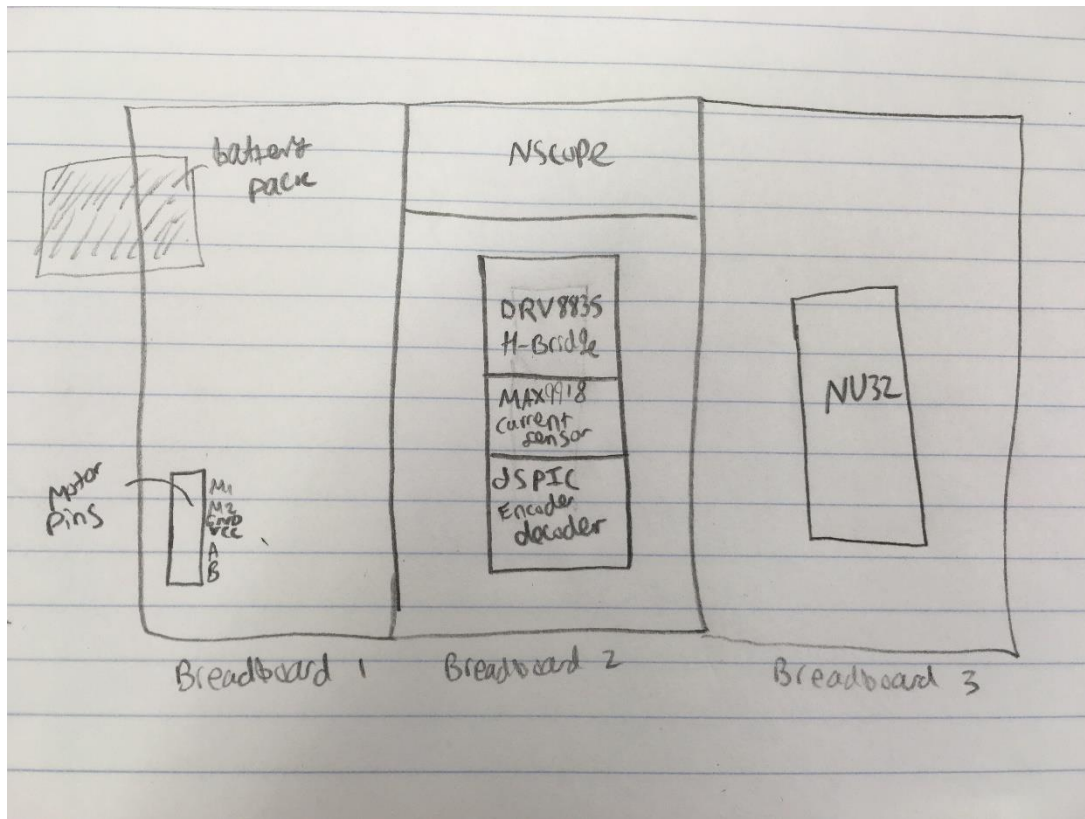


Figure 2. Rough sketch of the layout of the circuit boards.

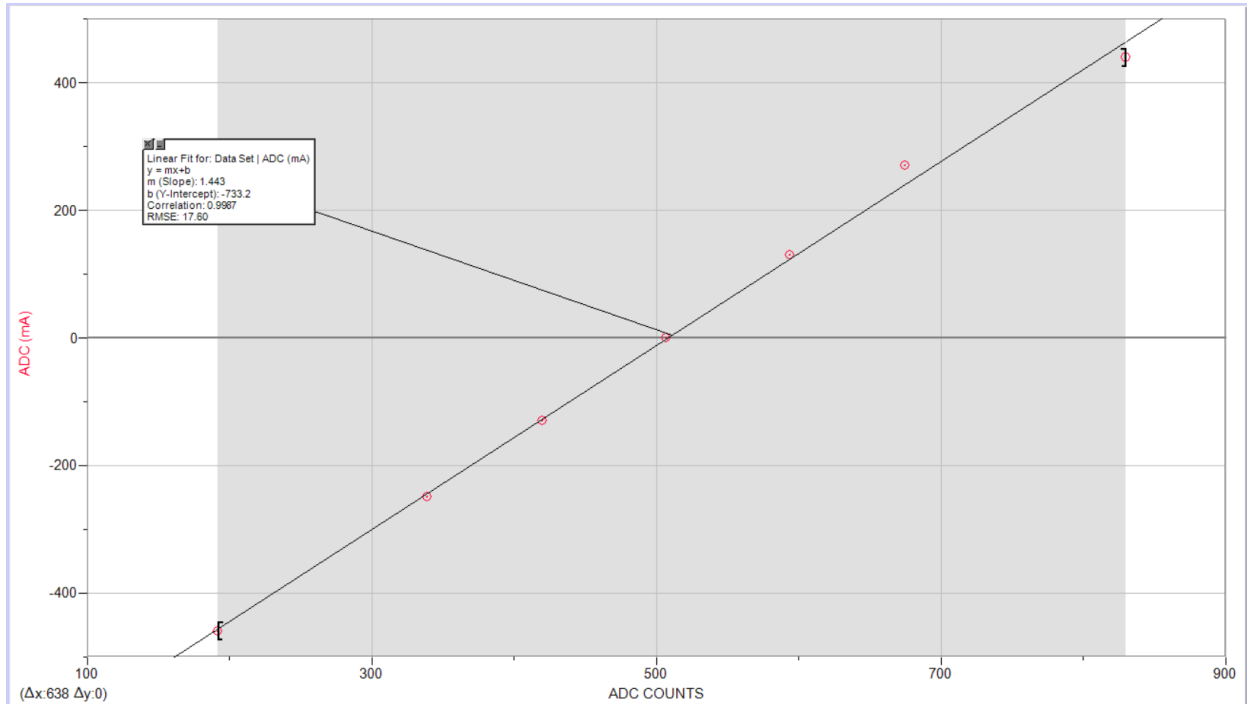
28.4.7

1. $R_3 = 330 \Omega$
2. $R_{motor} = 13.95 \Omega$, as measured in the previous homework. $V = 5.95 \text{ V}$, as measured with a voltmeter. Thus, $I_{max} = \frac{2V}{R_{motor}} = 0.853 \text{ A}$.
3. $V_{max} = 0.0128 \text{ V}$.
4. $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 127.9 \approx 128.0$. Choose $R_2 = 1.33 \text{ M}\Omega$ and $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$.
5. $RC \approx 0.0008$ seconds. Choose $C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$, making $R \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to get a cutoff frequency of $f_c = 159.15 \text{ Hz}$.
- 6.

$R_0 (\Omega)$	Expected I (mA)	Measured I (mA)	Sensor (V)	ADC (counts)
10 (to RS+)	595	440	2.6	830
20 (to RS+)	297.5	270	2.2	675
40 (to RS+)	148.75	130	1.95	594
Open circuit	0	0	1.7	507
40 (to RS-)	-148.75	-130	1.4	420
20 (to RS-)	-297.5	-250	1.05	339
10 (to RS-)	-595	-460	0.7	192

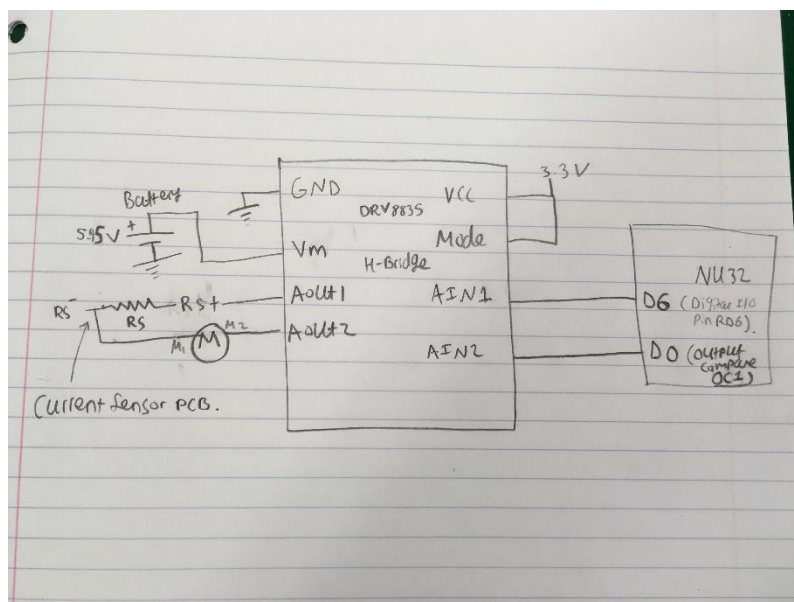
28.4.8

6. The line equation is $ADC\ (mA) = 1.443\ (ADC\ COUNTS) - 733.2$. Plot of measured current versus ADC counts:



28.4.9

8. Circuit diagram showing all connections of the H-bridge to the NU32, motor, and current sensor:

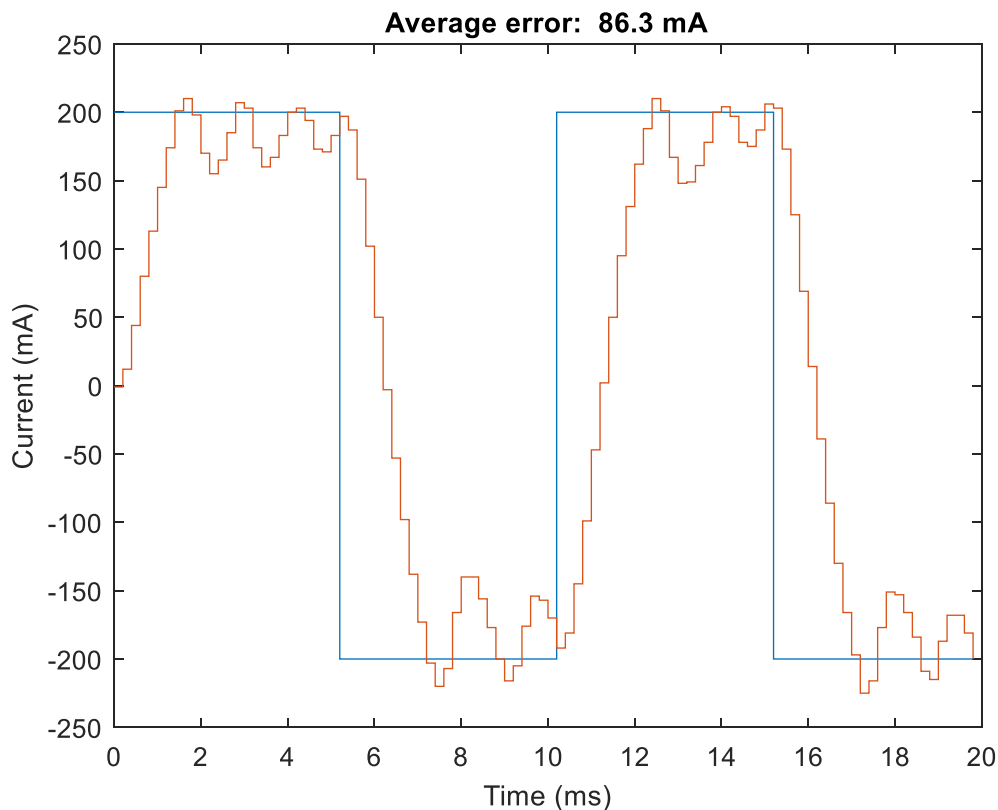


28.4.10:

5. The current controller takes in a current and returns a percent duty cycle. Thus, the control gains have units of percent duty cycle divided by mA.

For the plot below, gains of $[K_p, K_i] = [10, 0]$ were used. The gains have units of $\frac{\% \text{ duty cycle}}{\text{mA}}$.

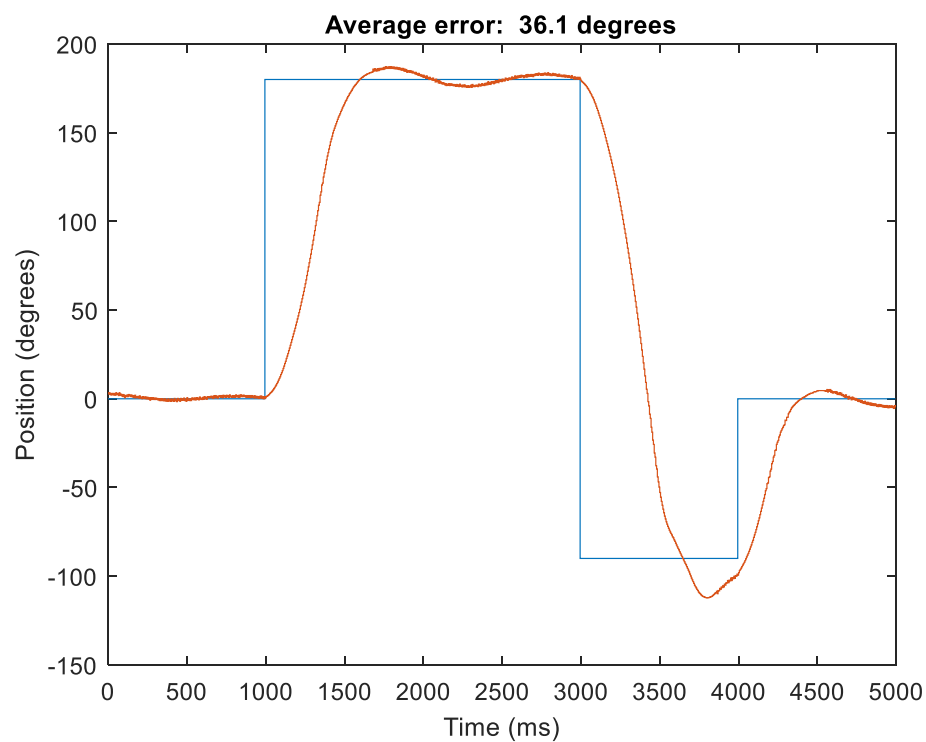
ITEST Plot:



28.4.12:

5. Gains of $[K_p, K_d, K_i] = [40, 1000, 0]$ were used for both the step and cubic trajectories. The gains have units of $\frac{\text{mA}}{\text{degrees}}$. The PID controller takes in an error in degrees and returns a commanded current in mA.

Step trajectory plot:



Cubic trajectory plot:

