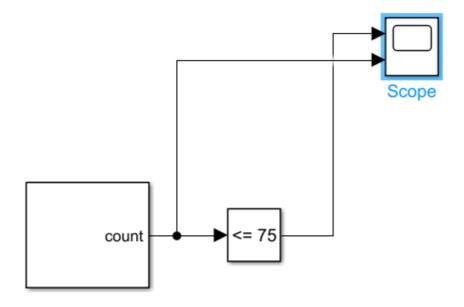
2160 Lab 10 Report

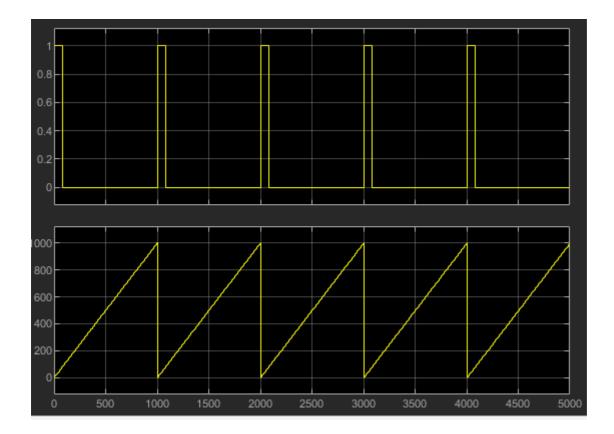
Patrick Taylor and James Wachala

Section Number: 1

April 3rd, 2019

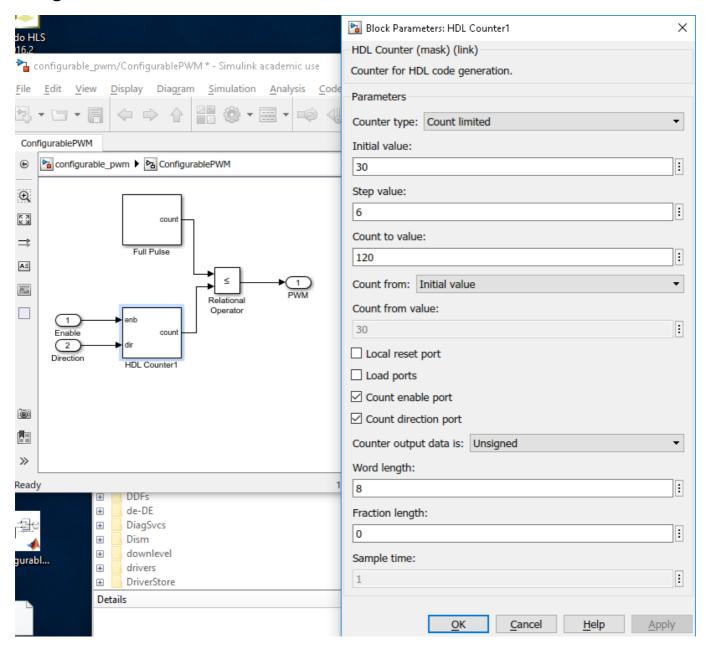
Prelab

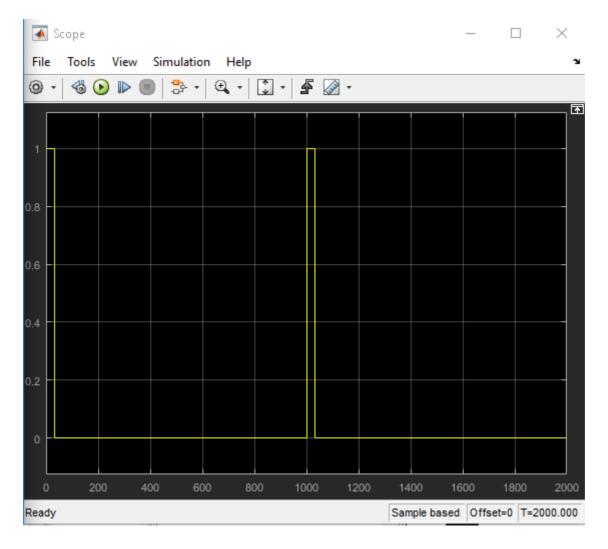




Here we see the signal on for only part of the cycle, that part being the 1.5ms it's on.

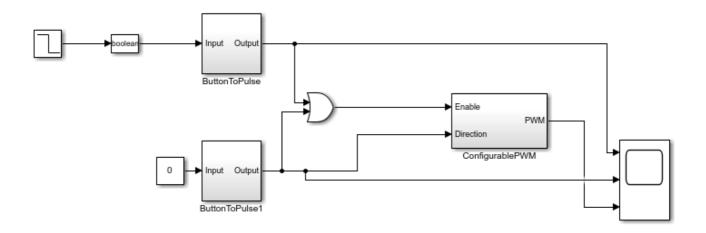
Assignment 1

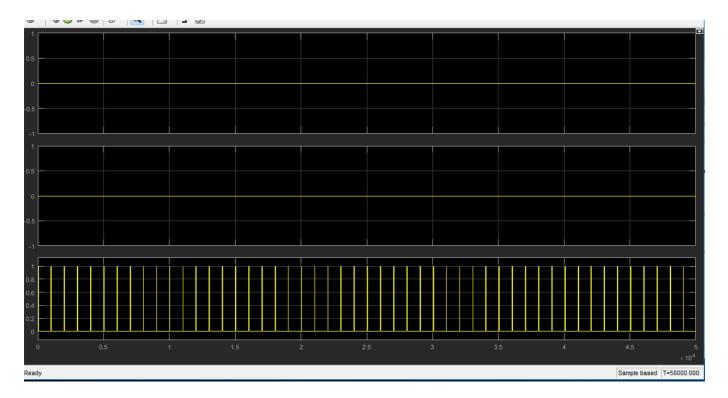




Here, the arm is disabled, so it stays at angle 0 using the pulse width shown.

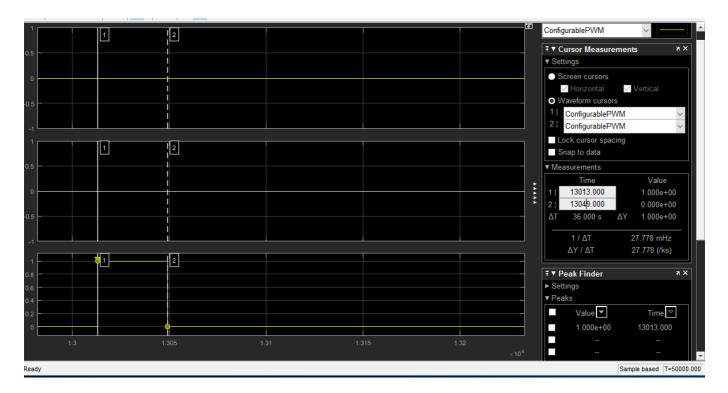
Assignment 2



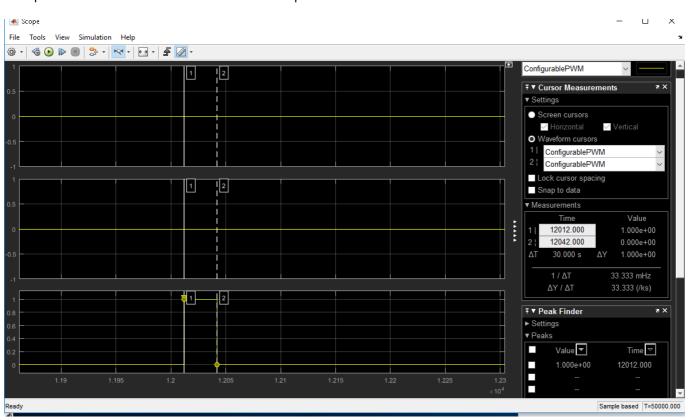


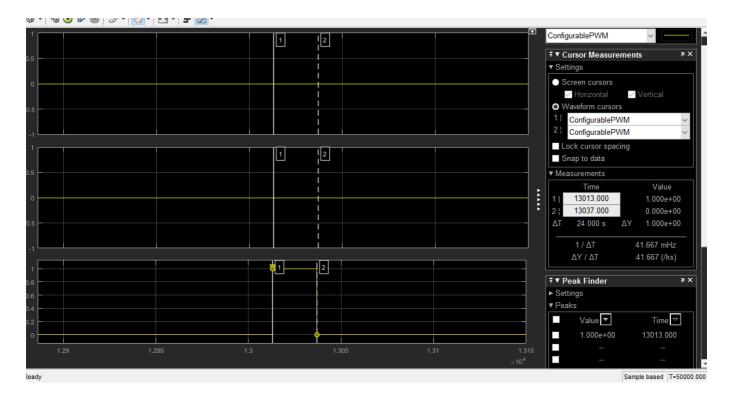
The first two graphs don't show anything as those components are disabled. However, the third graph shows the 'position 0' PWM pulse, being supplied as expected.





First pulse width: 30 time units = .6ms. Second pulse width: 36 time units = .72ms.

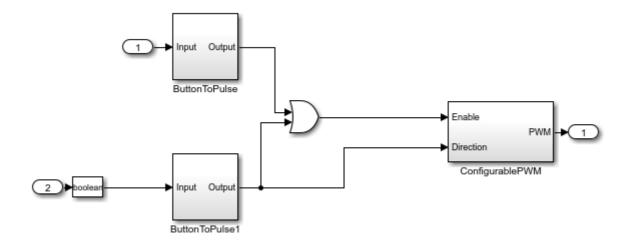




First pulse width: 30 time units = .6ms. Second pulse width: 24 Time units = .48ms.

This result is as expected, as the counter starts at a 30 time unit width, and going down a pulse width increment (6 time units) would bring it to 24 time units. This has no meaning for the robot arm, being out of range, but is as expected for the construction of this circuit.

Assignment 3



Extra Credit

