



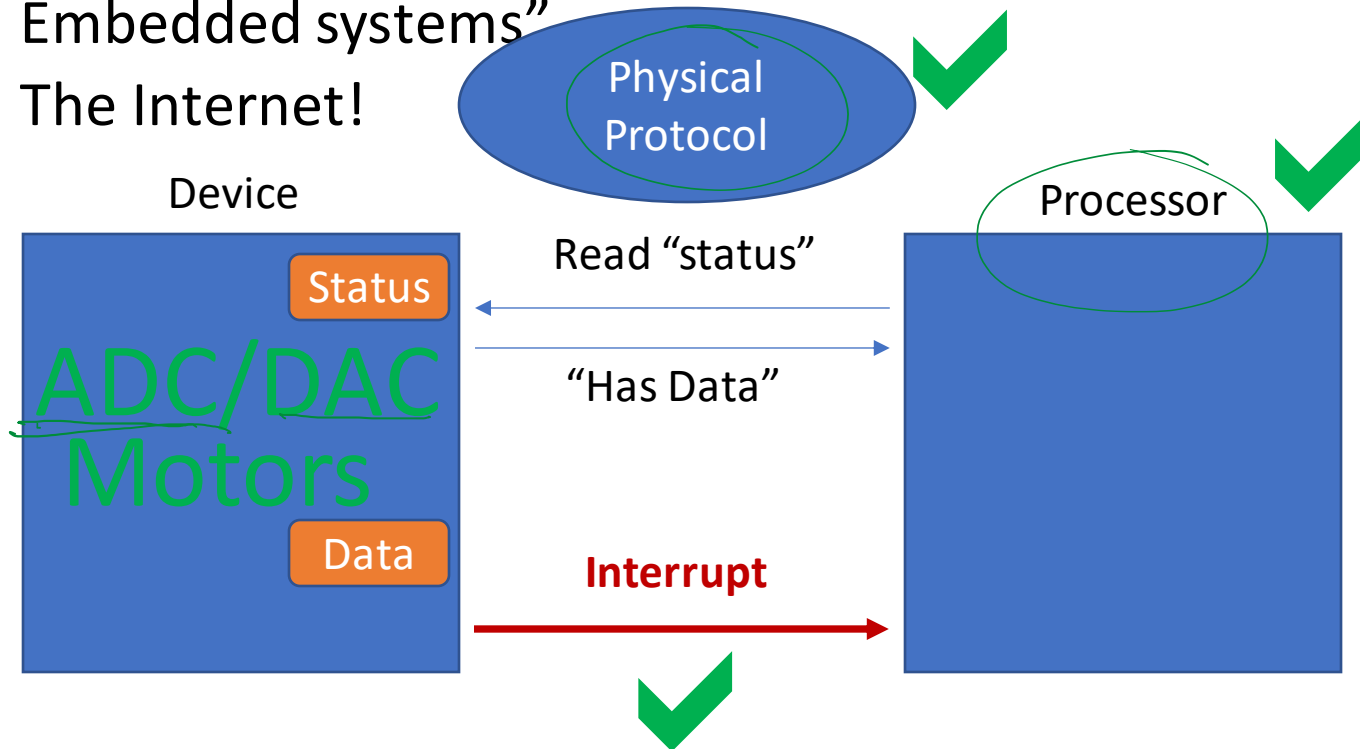
I/O Devices – Motors

EECS 388 – Fall 2022

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Context

- Recommended reading:
 - Datasheet of the devices
 - Chapter 14 and 16 of “AVR Microcontroller and Embedded systems”
 - The Internet!



Motors are the muscles of cyber-physical systems



Source: SainSmart



Source: interbotix



Source: JGMAKER





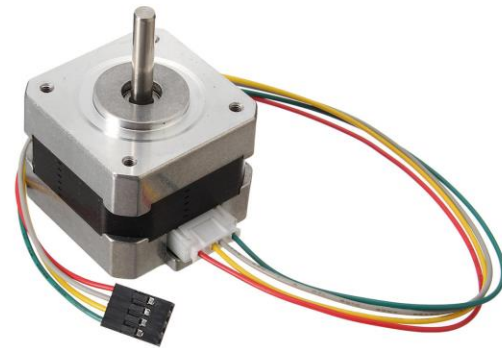
DC Motor

VS.



Servo Motor

VS.

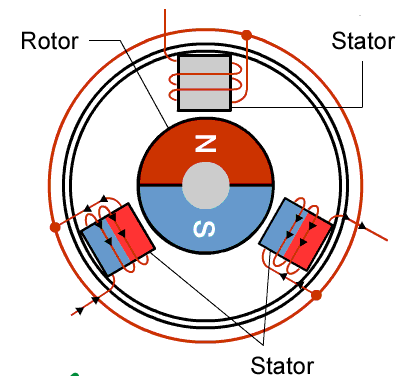
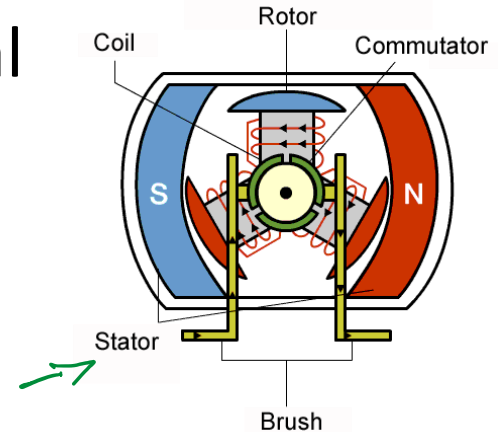


Stepper Motor

DC Motors

DC Motors

- Use magnetic fields to convert electrical energy to mechanical energy
- Brushed
 - The current is provided with two metallic brushes
 - Windings wrapped around rotator teeth
- Brushless
 - Permanent magnet rotor
 - Windings wrapped around stator polls



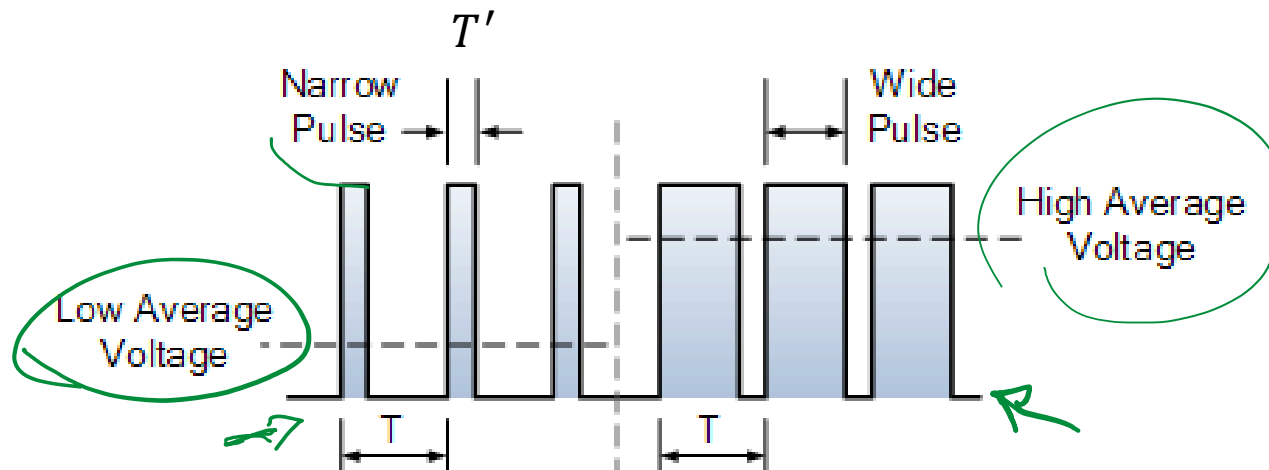
Source: Renesas

How to Control the Speed of a DC Motor?

- Speed of the motor is directly proportional to supply voltage.

Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM)

- Controlling average power delivery by switching the power on and off at a fast rate
- Duty cycle: the portion of “on” time: $\frac{T'}{T} * 100 (\%)$
- Average Voltage = *Duty Cycle* * V

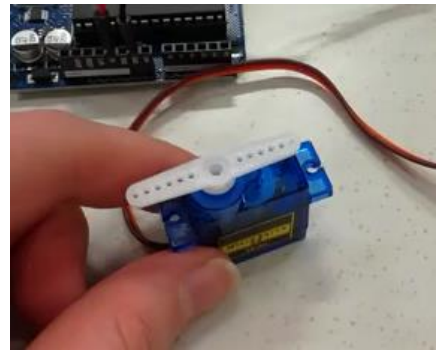


DAC VS. PWM?

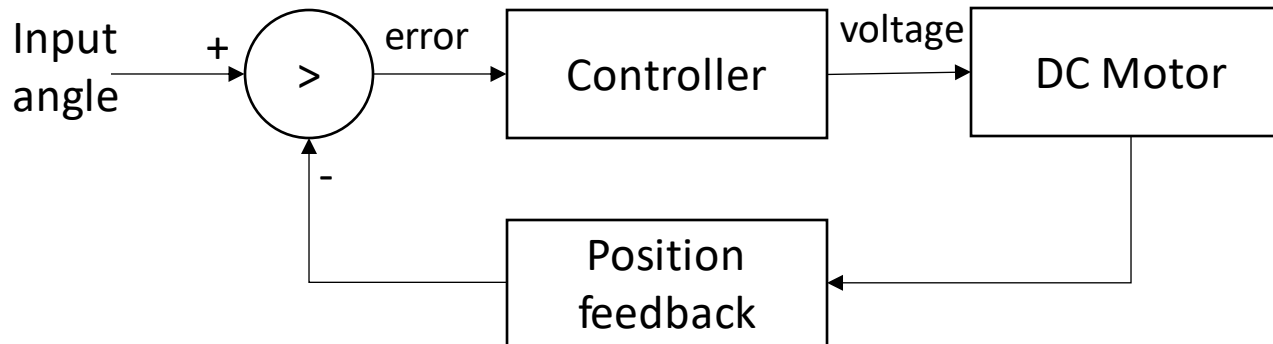
- Depends on the application
- Overhead?
- Example: Driving an LED?
 - PWM: switching is faster than the eye's response
- Example: Small DC motors?
 - PWM: mechanical inertia smoothens the movement
- Example: Generating sound?
 - DAC: we need a continuous, noise free analog signal

Servo Motors

Servo Motor

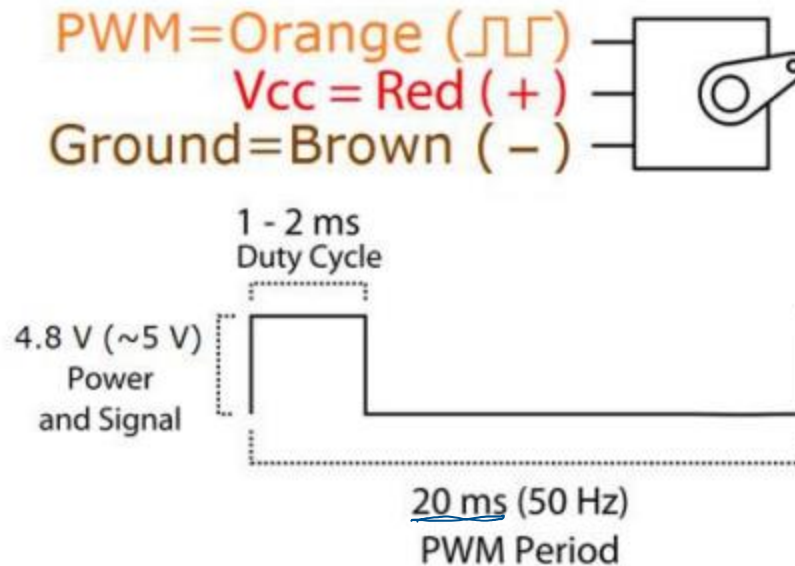


- A self-contained electrical device for precise control of linear or angular position or velocity



Servo Motor Control Using PWM

- **Angle** = Function(PWM duty cycle)
 - E.g., 1ms = 0 degree, 1.5ms = 90 deg., 2ms = 180 deg.



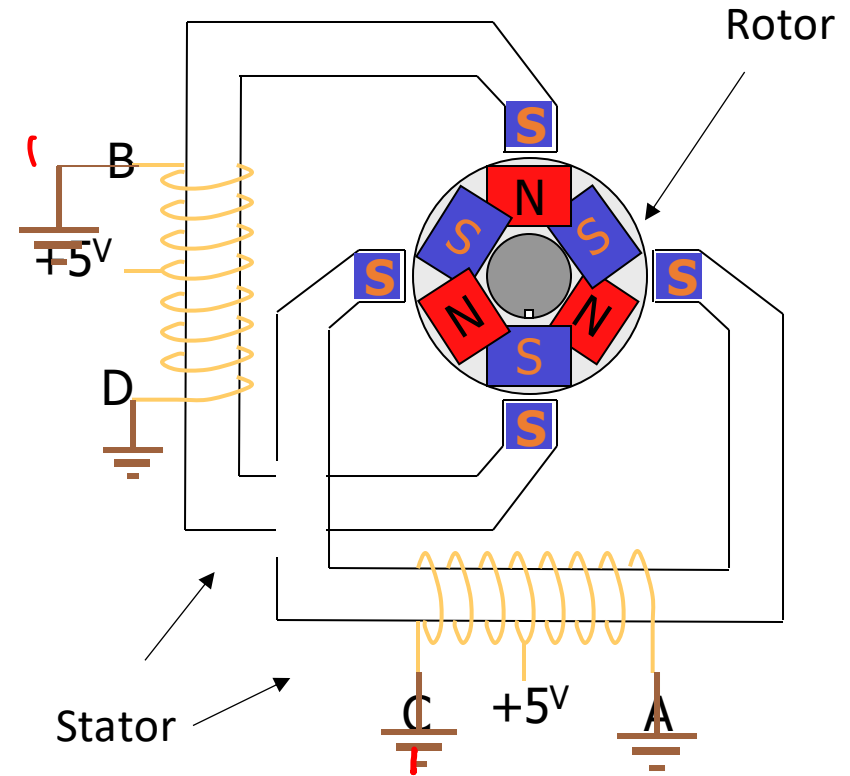
Stepper Motors

Stepper Motors

- More accurately controlled than a normal motor allowing fractional turns or n revolutions to be easily done
- Low speed, and lower torque than a comparable D.C. motor
- Useful for precise positioning for robotics

Stepper motor

- Stepper motor is a motor, whose rotation angle is proportional to its input pulse.
- 4-step switching sequence
 - One tooth pitch per 4 seq



Step #	Winding A	Winding B	Winding C	Winding D
1	1	0	0	1
2	1	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	1

Clockwise ↓
 Counter Clockwise ↑

Stepper Motor Step Angles

- Minimum step angle is a function of number of teeth on the rotor

Step Angle	Steps Per Revolution
$(360/500) = 0.72$	500
1.8	200
2	180
2.5	144
5	72
7.5	48
15	24



Vector Generation

- Write C code to generate the bit stream on the GPIO pins

